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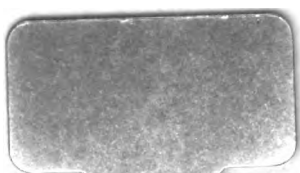
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END OF VOL. VI. NEW SERIES.

THE
LITERARY PANORAMA,

AND
National Register :

For APRIL, 1817.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,

(British and Foreign.)

PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE.

ROYAL EDICT

IN FAVOUR OF THE SICILIANS.

ROYAL EDICT

BY THE

KING OF THE TWO SICILIES,

**RESTRICTING PUBLIC OFFICES IN THE
ISLAND TO NATIVES.**

.....

THE true Philanthropist views with satisfaction whatever tends to the amelioration of his race; whether it assumes the form of a benefit conferred, or of a disadvantage removed: For, it often happens that the removal of a disadvantage well deserves to be ranked among the greatest of benefits. The institutions of former ages may become not merely antiquated and obsolete, but also inapplicable and even injurious, to posterity. Neither can we acquit the reasonings of former ages, in all cases, from the errors of their times, arising principally from those imperfect views of things which circumstances then allowed; from that incomplete experience which was all that could then be obtained. How many maxims formerly thought incontrovertible, founded, as it were, on a rock, have later days seen occasion to renounce as altogether mistaken!—to be not only avoided, but the very contrary to be adopted, in practice. Such is the mutability of terrestrial affairs, and of all things under the control of humanity. Manners change with times; customs and fashions vary;

the temper of the Public, the turn of reasoning, the tone of mind, the inferences and the conclusions, are all subject to the power of vicissitude.

It has been at some periods the disposition of mankind to pay the greatest respect to concentrated power; to think most highly of the most absolute Sovereignty: this has been thought essential to freedom. Not so, the present inclination of popular opinion; that favours the division of power; and a well balanced Government is at this moment the desire of many nations: This, in its turn, is deemed of the very essence of that liberty, which, say some, no man can surrender; and of which no man ought to be deprived.

Certainly, there can be no improvement without some change; and equally certainly, every change is not an improvement. The event often deludes the anticipations of the most sagacious; and wisdom, or what was mistaken for her, looks back abashed on those very arguments by which she once supported her opinion; proved by the issue, to have been fallacious.

It is among the disadvantages of modern kingdoms that they include provinces divided from each other by natural boundaries, or held by the common Sovereign by titles derived from different descents, or authorities distinct in kind and degree. But too often, do jealousies and suspicions arise between

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such connections, and the notion of partiality and favouritism in the governing power, is too strongly fixed, to be eradicated even among men of sense; or to be so much as checked or moderated, among the populace. Who does not remember a thousand exclamations in the South of our country against the North?—who does not lament the unfounded clamours, too prevalent, and too much cherished, in the West? Every kingdom in Europe affords instances of this disposition; and provincial, as well as family feuds, descend from generation to generation, and quarrels, or misunderstandings, at least, are perpetuated, merely by a name, a rallying signal, a token, from which the blood takes fire, and the natural courage boils with an impetus scarcely conceivable.

The pride of the human heart will not always condescend to receive the most unquestionable improvements from questionable sources; and among these the interference of “foreigners” has ever been reckoned. We know, for instance, countries where the introduction of a better mode of husbandry is most effectually prevented by the threats of the population against “foreigners taking away their lands from them.” The lands are therefore, suffered to remain but slenderly productive, if not altogether waste, because those who farm them refuse all improvement, not originating at home. On the other hand, nothing can be more mortifying to the just spirit of a people than to see their National Offices crowded with aliens, as if their own country did not produce natives worthy of them. It is true, that conquest has usually recourse to this conduct; partly to reward those who have assisted in it, partly to controul the insurgent spirit of the conquered: but where there is no pretence of conquest, this policy, carried to excess, as it often is, is equally vexatious and injurious.

This may bear comparison with restrictions put on the commerce of a people. The natural productions of the soil, are the wealth of the inhabitants; they are the wealth imparted by nature; and to check them by restrictions is to condemn the population to poverty. Nevertheless, time has been, when it passed

for an unquestionable maxim, under the specious idea of promoting the general welfare, that laws and regulations, however oppressive on certain classes of society, were not merely endurable but commendable. The intention justified the means; in the opinion of those who then governed; though better information and more correct notions, have induced the moderns to relinquish every such principle; and to adopt the maxims of general liberty. Said such politicians, for instance, “the welfare of the population requires that food should be abundant; therefore allow no exportation of corn.” Not so, say the more judicious, of our own day; it is most miserable policy to envy foreigners a participation in the plenty of a country, communicated to them by exportation, and to retain at home every grain of corn that can be grown, in order to produce cheapness. We are not without some experience of this among ourselves; but if we look abroad, we find it enforced with a severity that becomes the extreme of suffering; yet all the while, professing to have at heart nothing but the benefit of the body politic.

The island of Sicily is a striking instance of this bad policy. In that island, lands capable of yielding crops, no where excelled in quality and quantity, lie barren; absolute waste! while those which are tilled, scarcely produce more than half what they might do; for what should stimulate the cultivator to exert his own energies, or to urge the productive powers of his land? The government, under pretence of ensuring plenty for the people, takes account of every man's crop after harvest; and claims the privilege of purchasing at a price fixed by itself, whatever quantity it thinks proper. This becomes an oppression: the certainty of selling by no means compensates the low price at which the sale is effected; and this, by its re-action, induces the cultivator to raise no more than will barely discharge his incumbrances; his rent, taxes, dues, and expenses of living. Hence poverty prevails: no capital is accumulated; no extensive improvements are thought of; no acquisitions are contemplated. The demand abroad may be whatever it will; the Agriculturist feels no benefit, reaps

no advantage, cares little, and endeavours less.

Such were, and still are, the consequences of a principle apparently excellent, and studiously profitable to the population at large;—and this evil involves the whole of the lower classes of Sicilians. There is no spirit nor activity among them: and to say truth, while such policy prevails, spirit and activity are of little worth.

Nor were the superior classes of the Sicilian nation without their mortifications also; for although this island had what was called a Parliament, yet, till after the inroads of the French had driven their King from Naples, to take refuge at Palermo, if it were not dead, as to any political importance, it was in a state of most profound sleep.—Since that time, and since the protection afforded to the island by a body of British troops, the Parliament has somewhat revived; but whether this revival will prove permanent, is extremely doubtful.

Among the most severe of the mortifications to which the Sicilian nobility and gentry were subjected, was that of seeing the public offices of their country and government, occupied by Italians. It was natural, perhaps, that the King, who resided at Naples, and whose court was composed of Italians, should be peculiarly favourable to the natives of Italy, and should, by preference, promote them to official situations in Sicily: but, this was to give cause of umbrage to those over whom they presided; and could only arise from ignorance of the human heart, or a total disregard to the passions by which that heart is agitated. Among these, political jealousy is not the least dangerous and formidable; and this people had shewn, in the never-to-be-forgotten instance of the Sicilian vespers, what they could do, when sufficiently irritated. At that time, their oppressors were the French, who were cut off at a stroke. No such tyranny had justified such extremities of late; the evil was silent, but though silent, it was yet an evil. Nor was it sufficiently *tempered*, as it might have been, by the admission of Sicilians to dignities in the adjacent kingdom of Italy: *that*, indeed, might greatly have modified the evil, or it

would, undoubtedly, have abated the discontent.

Nothing can be more creditable to a Statesman, or a Sovereign, than a readiness to rectify errors committed in government; the dextrous seizure of an opportunity to do that without force, and as it were, spontaneously, though the result of conviction, which, perhaps, otherwise would be demanded, with a temper that might endanger the tranquillity of the community. Such instances are pleasant, in themselves, and ought not to be buried in sullen silence. Is it harsh to say, that they are distinguished also by their rarity? We willingly indulge the hope, that the present century, will, in its progress, justify better feelings. For, although the danger of innovation, cannot but strike every body, after the dreadful commotions we have witnessed, yet there are in all old establishments imperfections which may be removed almost imperceptibly; and not only without popular interference, but, as it were, without remark, except as excited by the beneficial consequences.

We believe, and we rejoice in the cause for believing, that the governments of Europe are gradually approaching to a state of amelioration. It cannot justly be said, that they are discharging themselves of *all* their former incongruities; but, there seems to be a general disposition towards taking advantage of late commotions—towards putting forward some exertions, for the welfare of their people; and thus, it may be hoped, that the event will prove beneficial, although the causes leading to it have been sufficiently disastrous.

Among these commendable alterations, we cannot but reckon the late arrangements made by the King of the Two Sicilies, respecting his subjects in Sicily. We do not enlarge in pointing out, what were the disadvantages under which that island had laboured, because the royal ordonnance, by fixing the corrections, enumerates the grievances.

They concern the army, the navy, the church, and dignities generally; and it will not escape observation, that the highest station in the church, the Archbishoprick of Palermo, is in future to

be held by a Sicilian;—which fairly implies a *veto* belonging to the Royal Authority, and somewhat more—as to any nomination originating in the Papacy.

This Edict concerns the superior classes of the state. It remains, to express a hope that the policy which most intimately affects the inferior classes will also be revised; that commerce, in various branches of industry, which might flourish in this island, will be relieved from those burdens which now embarrass it, and that the benefits which Nature has conferred on this favoured spot may be fairly and fully enjoyed by its population. All who are acquainted with Ancient History know, that Sicily was formerly the granary of Rome: that the island derived great wealth from the commerce it carried on with the metropolis of the empire; that it furnished whatever a fertile soil and improving agriculture could produce. It was on the fields of Sicily, if we believe still more ancient fable, that Ceres bestowed the first specimen of wheat; a noble improvement on the bearded grain, (barley,) which had previously formed the chief farinaceous nutriment of mankind. The soil is no less fertile now, than it was anciently; the people are, surely, no less willing to acquire wealth; the island is equally capable of furnishing whatever the consumption of other nations can demand: but the state of agriculture is not equal; it has declined, and in fact, is almost decayed.

Britain takes the wines of Sicily; and within these few years to a considerable amount; together with sundry other articles of commerce. Sicily receives the manufactures of Britain, and thus an intercourse is maintained between the two islands. But, were there no intercourse, we know the generous disposition of our countrymen; they will rejoice in the improving welfare of other nations. The progress of prosperity, of liberty, of knowledge, is dear to them, wherever it may occur; and when they reflect on the gradual relief of their own country from its ancient thralldom, till it achieved perfect liberty, they cannot but hail with pleasure every appearance which may lead to equal blessings in whatever parts of the globe.

In this conviction we introduce a Royal Schedule, which deserves distinction, as being at the same time an acknowledgement of what *has been*, and a stipulation of what *shall be*.

.....

KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.

The Journal of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, contains the following important document:—

FERDINAND I. by the Grace of God King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, &c. &c.

Desiring to confirm the privileges granted by us and the Monarchs, our illustrious predecessors, to our well-beloved Sicilians, and to reconcile the inviolability of these privileges with the dignity of the political institutions, we have by the present law, sanctioned, and do sanction, as follows:—

Article I. All civil and ecclesiastical employments in Sicily beyond the Straits shall, conformably to the Capitularies of the Monarchs, our predecessors, be conferred exclusively on Sicilians, without the other subjects of our States on this side the Straits being ever entitled to pretend to them, in the same manner as the Sicilians cannot form any claim to civil and ecclesiastical employments in our other dominions above mentioned. We place among the number of the places exclusively to be given to Sicilians the Archbishopric of Palermo, though our august father, Charles III. reserved the disposal of it to himself in the great Charter which he granted to the Sicilians.

II. Our Sicilian subjects beyond the Straits shall be admitted to all the great dignities of our kingdom of the Two Sicilies in proportion to the population of the island. This population being a quarter of that of all our dominions, the fourth part of our Council of State shall be composed of Sicilians, and the other three quarters of subjects of our other dominions. The same proportion will be observed for the places of our Ministers and Secretaries of State, the first dignities of the Court, and the places of our representatives and agents at foreign Courts.

III. Instead of two Sicilian *Consultators*, who, according to the concession of our august Father, were members of the ancient Junta of Sicily, there shall be always on the Supreme Council of the Chancery of the Two Sicilies a number of Sicilian Counsellors, according to the proportion fixed in the preceding Article.

IV. Offices in our army and navy, and in our Royal Household will be conferred on all our subjects without distinction of

the part of our dominions of which they are natives.

V. The Government of the whole Kingdom of the Two Sicilies shall be always about our person. When we shall reside in Sicily, we shall leave as Governor in our States on this side of the Straits a Prince of our family or another personage of distinction, whom we shall choose among our subjects. If it is a Prince of the Royal Family, he shall have with him one of our Ministers of State, who shall correspond with the Ministers and Secretaries of State, who reside near our person, and who shall have with him besides two or more Directors, to preside in those Sections of the Offices of the Ministers and Secretaries of State, which we shall think fit to leave on the spot for the Administration of that part of our dominions. If the Governor is not a Prince, he shall be himself invested with the character of Minister Secretary of State, shall correspond directly with the Ministers and Secretaries of State whom we have with us, and shall have two or more Directors for that purpose.

VI. (Makes the same regulations as the 5th in respect to the Government of Sicily, when the King resides on this side of the Straits.)

VII. These Directors in both cases shall be chosen promiscuously among all our subjects, as was fixed relatively to Sicily for the ancient offices of *Consultator*, of *Conservator*, which are replaced by the said Directors.

VIII. The law-suits of the Sicilians shall continue to be judged, even in the last resort, by the Sicilian Tribunals. In consequence, there shall be established in Sicily, a Supreme Court of Justice, which shall be above all the Tribunals of that Island, and independent of the Supreme Court of our States on this side of the Straits; or the latter shall be independent of Sicily, when we shall reside in that Island. The organisation of this Court shall be regulated by a particular law.

IX. The abolition of feudal rights shall be maintained in Sicily, as in our States this side of the Straits.

X. We shall fix every year the part of Sicily, in the permanent expenses of the State; and we shall regulate the manner of its partition; but this annual part can never exceed the sum of 1,847,687 ounces and 20 tari, which was fixed in 1813 by the Parliament, as the entire revenue of Sicily. No greater sum can by any means be imposed, without the consent of Parliament.

XI. There shall be deducted every year from the same quota, a sum which cannot

be less than 150,000 ounces, which shall be applied to the payment of the debt, bearing no interest, and of the arrear of interest of that which does bear interest, till the entire extinction of both. When these two debts are extinguished, this sum shall be annually employed in forming a Sinking Fund for the Sicilian debt.

XII. Till the general system of the civil and judicial administration of our kingdom of the Two Sicilies shall be promulgated, all the branches of Justice and Administration shall continue on the same footing as heretofore.

We will and ordain, that the present law, signed by us, ratified by our Council and our Minister of State for affairs of Grace and Justice, countersigned by our Council and the Chancellor Minister Secretary of State, enrolled and preserved in our general Chancery of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, be published throughout the kingdom, with the ordinary solemnities, by the competent authorities, who shall draw up a *proces verbal*, and see to the execution of it.

Our Chancellor Minister of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies is specially charged with this publication.

Ceserta, December 12, 1816.

(Signed) FERDINAND.

The Minister of Grace and Justice,

MARCHESE TOMMASI.

The Minister Secretary of State, Chancellor,

TOMMASO DI SOMMA.

Lectures on the Philosophy of Modern History, delivered in the University of Dublin. By G. Miller, D.D. M.R.I.A. &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Dublin. Murray, London. 1816.

THE Philosophy of History is a subject of great extent. It requires not only an acquaintance with the facts of History, but with their causes and consequences; with the intricacies and perversities of the human mind, as well as with its obvious and natural reasonings, and with effects to be expected in the ordinary course of events. Nor is this all; for the intentions and purposes of politicians are so frequently thwarted, or over-ruled, by unexpected, and unforeseen causes, that to speak of them philosophically, demands little less than that inspiration, which is attributed to the writers of Sacred History.

True it is, nevertheless, that every event of importance in national history,

has its introduction and preparation, as well as its consequences. Few changes, comparatively, are absolutely sudden and instantaneous. Though Politics be a wheel within a wheel, yet they are influenced by principles of motion, acting with a force either direct or oblique, by which the machinery has received a bias, or has been retarded, or entirely stopped, or made to act in an inverted manner. Conquest, itself, though the most sudden of political events, has rarely taken place, till a people has sunk into sloth and effeminacy, and till a conqueror has raised a name and reputation, which prepare the way before him. These are subjects for Philosophical enquiry. How came *this* party involved in such enervating snares?—and how came *the other* party possessed of such overwhelming powers? Was the impulse of public opinion divided, so that a part of it acted in favour of the expected superior, and anticipated the greatest blessings from his prosperous advent? Philosophy, well aware of the prevalence of moral causes, examines the principles of such expectations, with the occasion that gives them importance. And to add no more, the progress of Knowledge, with its diffusion, has been different at different times and places; and has effected changes equally surprising and interesting.

The moral government of God has, unquestionably, its importance on this subject; but, the difficulty of assigning causes where it has pleased the Divine Being, “who giveth not account to any, of his proceedings,” to conceal them, should bind us to caution and reserve. It is by much the safest way to maintain that expressive silence, which becomes erring mortals, when Divine wisdom and goodness are in question. We cannot always explain facts, of which we cannot doubt. We see but a very small portion of the great scheme of Providence; and though History has lengthened the chain of human experience, by link after link, yet, human power fails when attempting to apply it, in the admeasurement of the globe, and its concerns.

The history of any considerable portion of the globe is allied to the history of the whole. The intercourse civil and religious established in early ages, could

not fail of leaving *some* impressions visible to close observers. The prevalence of idolatry is a decisive proof of this; together with the diversity into which idolatry was divided. This also becomes a cause well deserving investigation, together with the emulation by which the votaries of every idol were animated. Human nature was then, as it is now, desirous of making converts; whether by the milder way of temptation and seduction, or by the more violent method of force, and arbitrary mandates.

The terrific furnace of fire was Nebuchadnezzar's argument for conversion: the sword was that adopted by Mahomet; and torments of various kinds have been favourite instruments in the hands of others. Some of these infuriate measures have been effectual: others have not. The religion, or infatuation, supported by such means, has, in some places, disappeared; in others, it has maintained itself for ages; and in others, again, it still astonishes the conjectures of the bewildered observer. Why this difference? To discuss that, is a part of Philosophical History. There must be causes; but they are not all equally obvious to the eye of general readers.

In Europe the irruptions of savage nations, the prevalence of Christianity, the ambitious pretensions of the Popes, the re-action of the Crusades, the activity and course of Commerce, the change of that activity and course by the discovery of America, and of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, the progress of the Reformation, and, more recently, the consequences of the French revolution, are so many leading causes, which demand much information, and well directed study, to be properly understood. These events were not so instantaneous as some have thought: they were preceded by principles, symptoms, and causes of action, which demand not merely notice, but investigation.

In proportion to the interesting nature of these events is the difficulty of reducing any tolerable view of them into a moderate compass. They affected so many different nations that a mere reference to each, though but slight, occupies a large volume; and demands no

inconsiderable exercise of pains and patience. Notwithstanding this, it is far better for the student to find in a regular and orderly work, the labour of combination and reflection performed to his hand, than to trust to his own powers—unless he be thoroughly in love with study—or to the casual considerations of writers of History; which often are superficial, and never can be connected.

Dr. Miller has been sensible of this; and, taking advantage of his official situation, he has boldly ventured on this extensive theme. The description of his work will be best understood from his own account of it, in his preface. He says,

The present publication comprehends the earlier lectures of a series delivered by the author in the University of Dublin, first as Assistant to the Professor of Modern History, and afterwards, when he had accepted a collegiate benefice and resigned his academic situation and offices, as a Lecturer under a special appointment, very liberally made by the Board, and continued during seven years to the termination of the course. The whole consisted of eighty-four lectures, the first of which was read in the month of November in the year 1800, and the last in the month of April 1811. Twenty-one of these are now published, containing a review of modern history in the period preceding the fourteenth century. Though this portion is in number of lectures but the fourth part of the whole, it will probably prove to be in magnitude a third, as numerous illustrations have been necessary for clearing the obscurity of early events, as well as for expounding the principles and method of the reasoning employed in the work.

Having been appointed Assistant to the Professor of Modern History, the author employed himself in seeking for such an arbitrary arrangement and combination, as might give a lucid order to the lectures, which it had become his duty to deliver; and in this enquiry he became persuaded that he had discovered, that for which he was not searching, an intrinsic and essential connection of the events of history, which gave them the coherence and the unity of a moral drama. The scheme therefore which he submits to the public, presented itself to his mind in a search directed towards a different object; if it be unreal, it has at least not been conjured up by the illusion of prejudice.

The writer is aware of the extent of research and labour demanded by his

undertaking; experience has taught him this: for he confesses, that what he had once persuaded himself he could accomplish in two or three years, became even in its first and rudest form, the labour of eleven.

Voltaire had partly prepared the way by the rapid glances of his comprehensive, but desultory and unfaithful view, in his *Essay on General History*; but Voltaire is no trust-worthy guide. Robertson, Hume and Gibbon, had not been unmindful of the same purpose. But, still there was no general work, professedly on the subject, in which confidence might be placed.

These volumes contain three or four Lectures, which are properly Introductory,—on the progress of Political Philosophy—on the various classes of Political causes—on the Geographical distribution of the Earth in relation to History—on the predispositions to the formation of the modern System of Europe. Then follow the history of the Arabs from the birth of Mahomet A.D. 569, to 1258—the history of Italy from 476 to 774—of France from 486 to 751—of England from 409 to 1066. The author then returns to the history of France from 751 to 1303—of England from 1066 to 1307—of Northern Italy from 774 to 1308—of Germany from 840 to 1308—of Southern Italy from 570 to A.D. 1300. The events included within these periods were certainly leading and important: we shall endeavour to convey an idea of the writer's manner of treating these subjects by a few Extracts.

Dr. Miller in discussing the predispositions of Europe considers, very properly, the Southern system of Government as the primary, and the Northern system as secondary, to the grand combination of European States. The Southern was the most complete, in point of improvement, and of relation to distant parts of the globe. Nevertheless, the North had its literature; and the hordes which overthrew the Roman empire were not in that savage state of absolute barbarity, which has been commonly supposed. As this is a subject of some interest, we insert a passage in the Dr.'s own words,

In the first general and indistinct view, which we take of the dissolution of the ancient empire of the west, we are disposed to consider it as a melancholy struggle between civilization and barbarism, in which the latter unhappily prevailed, and entailed upon the world a long succession of violence and ignorance. The splendid train of Roman triumphs has pre-occupied our minds with notions of the dignity of the destroyed government: the wisdom of Roman legislation has accustomed us to regard its dominion as almost identified with the civilization of our species: and the adopted literature of Greece has added its captivating brilliancy to the other interesting recollections of Roman greatness. Opposed to this empire we conceive a multitude of savage hordes, bursting from regions which they knew not how to cultivate, and eagerly possessing themselves of treasures which they knew not how to enjoy; overwhelming in one mingled mass of ruin all the arts, by which human life had been raised so high above their own rude condition; and by their long protracted violence almost obliterating the remembrance of the improvement of preceding ages. But a closer inspection will remove much of the horror of this first and general impression. It will discover to us, that the Roman empire had suffered such a deep and fatal degeneracy, that its continuance, if it had been politically practicable, could not, in a moral view, have been desirable; and, on the other hand, that the tribes by which it was overpowered, rude and barbarous as they were, possessed those sound and manly qualities, which the corrupted slaves of Rome had wholly lost, and were therefore fitted to renovate the energies of a decaying system, and to prepare it for assuming another, and a better form. The great struggle then between the Roman empire and the northern nations, instead of appearing to be the conflict of civilization and barbarism, will present itself to us as the salutary combination of two different portions of mankind, one of which possessed, though in degeneracy and decay, the principles of social improvement, and the other, amidst all the rudeness of unsettled wildness, was however characterized by those native energies of mind, which had been destroyed in the corruptions of civilized society.

It must be acknowledged, that the character of the Roman people at the time when they sunk under the valour of their adversaries was most debased: and, to say truth, it admits of much doubt, whether the Romans were, at

any time, that truly refined and civilized nation, which partiality but too often conceives. Many of their favourite practices were contrary to the best feelings of humanity; and excessive indulgence of these had produced a kind of torpid inattention to any thing superior. Literary genius, the arts, military spirit withered together: but the theatre was all in all. In a time of apprehended famine (in the fourth century) it was thought expedient to diminish the population of the capital:—the teachers of learning were banished; the libraries were shut like tombs; but six thousand dancers of both sexes were retained; and music was, to use a modern expression, *quite the rage*. At this time, the main strength of the armies consisted of foreigners: the population of Italy no longer furnished the manly vigour of former ages; and even this population began to fail. Under these manifest tokens of weakness and decay, what could be expected, but complete and inevitable dissolution?

The immediate circumstances of the subversion of the western empire are agreeable to this representation of its natural and irresistible decay. That great catastrophe was not the sudden shock of overbearing violence, but a gradual and almost spontaneous transition; and the change from the Roman to the barbarian sovereign is scarcely distinguishable from the other successions of an agitated government. Count Ricimer, one of the commanders of the barbarian troops, which were employed for the defence of Italy, reigned in effect over that country during fifteen years, appointing and removing emperors at his pleasure, though he did not venture to assume to himself the dignity of the imperial station. Soon after death had delivered Italy from the real, though unacknowledged dominion of this barbarian, the son of a Roman, who in one of the ceded provinces had been naturalized among the Huns, was advanced to the rank of emperor; and within a year this feeble monarch, by a formal act of abdication, transferred his sovereignty to Odoacer, a native barbarian.

While the Roman people were rapidly degenerating into that worst species of barbarism, the barbarism of corrupted civilization, some of the nations of the north were making such advances in improvement, as qualified them to cherish in their future acquisitions the remaining principles of human refinement, and to give being to

communities, in which they should be propagated with recruited vigour. Of these the most distinguished were the Goths, who were divided into the Ostrogoths and the Visigoths, in reference to their more eastern or more western situation. These nations, which had been nearest to the part of the frontier least distant from the centre of the empire, made the first permanent impressions on its territory, being first permitted to establish themselves within its limits. Accordingly, so early as in the reign of Aurelian, which began in the year 270, and ended in the year 275, the great province of Dacia was relinquished to them, and the Danube was constituted the northern boundary. This cession was the epoch of Gothic civilization, many of the Roman inhabitants remaining in the abandoned province, and introducing among their new masters a knowledge of the conveniences of cultivated life. During a century the Danube continued to separate the territory of the Goths from that of the empire; and the farther progress of that people was then allowed to their solicitation, rather than yielded to their arms. Pressed by the more barbarous nations of Sarmatia, which appear to have received the impulse from the remote confines of China, they entreated the emperor Valens to permit them to pass that river, and to form a settlement on its southern side. The permission was given in a mixed consideration of expediency and of apprehension: but the frauds and violences practised against those formidable colonists by the corrupt ministers of the eastern emperor, converted into enemies those whom he had hoped to render useful friends; and after a short, but violent struggle, they were confirmed in the possession of the desired settlement, subject only to an acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the empire. Here, while they preserved their own forms of government, they acquired the military discipline of Rome; engaging in the military service of the empire, they finally extinguished the manly spirit of its genuine subjects; and when they had enjoyed the advantages of their new residence, they were prepared for assuming the dominion of more valuable provinces.

These imperfectly civilized victors were followed by tribes which had not enjoyed equal advantages. Their success induced others ruder than themselves, still issuing from the north, to advance into the heart of the Empire, various provinces of which they subdued by their valour, and held, rather by the impolicy or imbecility of the Roman Go-

vernment, than by their own superiority of talent. The Franks burst like a torrent over Gaul: the Lombards wrested Italy from its sovereign, and settled there, themselves: the Saxons and the Angles made terrible descents on Britain, and at length obtained lasting possession.

Germany, Denmark and Sweden, remained in the occupation of those barbarous tribes whose kinsmen had overrun these provinces.

These convulsions made way for new settlements. Hence arose mixed combinations; partly Roman—for much that they found established these conquerors adopted;—and partly Barbarian, the manners and modes of thinking of their original tribes. These settlers, however, in their turn, desired to enjoy their acquisitions; hence they instituted forms of government, the effects of which continue to be felt to this day.

But, beside the forms of government, thus instituted, there was another power not less imperative by which most of them were gradually excited;—that was the Religion of the Cross. It is not meant to be affirmed that this was maintained at that time, in its purity; but, it must be acknowledged, that though debased, its general influence was beneficial. Neither is it easy to say how far the leading members of this Religion, though not warranted by its Founder to intermeddle in Public concerns, officially, could refrain from that course. They might, honestly, perceive that the progress of events, as well as principles needed some guide; and who better qualified than themselves, when all around was ignorance?

Knowledge will ever be revered as an efficient cause: and when kings and nobles were destitute of knowledge, and could not so much as write their signatures, who was more likely to sway them into order, than the head of that Church, from which they had received what little light they enjoyed? Hence appeals to Rome, on whatever points, preserved the preponderancy of the Imperial city: and the deference paid to Roman opinion, confirmed a feeling of respect into superstitious and bigotted submission, which at length was craftily fixed and perpetuated. What better

could be done? When the days of ignorance were over, the power of the Papacy was curtailed.

When the combinations of the western empire had been destroyed by the conquests of the rude nations of the north, and new and distinct communities had been gradually formed in its several provinces, it is possible that a general experience of calamity might at length have suggested, that it would be a common advantage to unite them in some relations of a federative policy. But the formation of such connections must have proceeded very slowly, and the relations so formed must have been very imperfect, if no power had existed among them, at once interested in maintaining an intimate communication throughout all their regions, and possessed of means by which it might be effected. Such a power did however exist in the prelacy of the imperial city; and the new masters of the west were soon induced to acknowledge such an ecclesiastical supremacy to be vested in that see, as could not fail to influence their temporal concerns. Looking to the ancient seat of empire with the veneration which they conceived to be due to the centre of Christian unity, and having every where among themselves a numerous body of men attached to that common centre by the powerful ties of opinion, of interest, and of habit, they were constrained to political combination by ligaments so strong, and so pervading, that ages of barbarism must have been spared, and the most difficult process of civilized society, that of constituting international relations, at once accelerated and improved.

To form an adequate conception of the beneficial influence of such a conciliating power, we should endeavour to transport ourselves in imagination back to that period, in which violence was every where triumphant, and superior power was the only acknowledged standard of right. If religion had not spoken to the conquerors the language of peace and union, how long must the disorder of Europe have been continued, how difficult must it have been for men trained only to arms and contention, to discover for themselves the practicability of connecting various nations in a system of comprehensive policy, and adjusting their disputes by other means than war! The religion by which they were addressed was not pure, the motive which prompted the appeal was interested and ambitious; but still the language was that of a power interested in the general maintenance of peace, because its autho-

rity was founded on another basis than military power. We accordingly find the clergy of those tumultuous times ready on every occasion to interpose between the contending chieftains; and *the truce of God*, which opposed so frequent interruptions to the general violence, was a memorable example of this tendency of the clerical character. The divine providence, by the distinction of sexes, has withdrawn one half of the human species from the struggles of its malignant passions, and destined this large proportion to the kind offices of domestic endearment: the same providence, by the separation of the ecclesiastical order, detached also from the contentions of a barbarous period a portion of the other sex, which, by its systematic union under an ecclesiastical sovereign, was formed into a powerful party in favour of order and tranquillity. If it was only in a period of ignorance and barbarism, that the Romish hierarchy could acquire its greatest ascendancy, we should recollect that its tranquillizing efficacy was, in return, especially accommodated to the exigencies of such a crisis of human society.

We must recollect, too, that political supremacy is no part of original Christianity; and that, in proportion as the Mitre assumed superiority over the Crown, the infinitely greater interests of Truth were not merely injured, but annulled. Much as we wish for some arbitrator to whom the jarring interests of States might be referred, and war thereby prevented, we doubt the propriety of selecting the potentate entrusted with that charge, from among a body of men brought up to the cloister, and obtaining their knowledge of the world at the expense of a violation of their professional vows. True religion combines ill with worldly policy; and worldly policy is a detrimental associate with true religion. They are distinct in their natures, and should not be intermixed. But, they have been intermixed; and the duty of the historian is, to record the consequences. The extensive—shall we say the unlimited—ambition of the Pontiffs was but the infirmity of human nature coincident with opportunity. This, with its connections, becomes a part of Philosophical History: it gave a turn to the order of things; it influenced the affairs of States; it introduced various observances political as

well as religious, and it affected the property of individuals, together with that of nations. Nothing could be so favourable to this accession of power, in the hands of the Bishop of Rome, as the removal of the seat of Empire to Constantinople. — Had the Emperor continued his residence at Rome, the Bishop could not have shaken off the continuation of his inferiority; but, the city being left to governors, and sometimes almost, or quite, without governors, the Bishop became a man of authority, as well temporal as spiritual. When Charlemagne rose to supreme rule in the west, the Pope was "shorn of his beams;" and though treated with a certain kind of deference, for political reasons, yet his authority was not deemed above controul, nor his person too sacred to be opposed, by arms, if necessary.

The connection formed by the father of Charlemagne, and strengthened by him self, between the papacy and the French monarchy, was, as has been just now intimated, the original germe of that great system of policy, which was afterwards extended, in such complicated ramifications, over the various countries of Europe. The French government was the primary state, from which the others have derived much of their principles; the papacy, by its ecclesiastical character, possessed a power of combination, capable of being extended over the whole of Christendom; and this original connection of the two, as it united the influences of opinion possessed by the latter, with the political importance belonging intrinsically to the former, constituted the original alliance of that grand confederation, which in succeeding ages gave to so many independent states a community of political feeling, and constituted what has been named the European Republic.

Pepin, the father of Charlemagne, had already bestowed upon the see of Rome a considerable territory, which the Lombards had taken from the Greek empire, and he had taken from the Lombards. The renewed hostility of that people obliged the Roman pontiff to invite Charlemagne to complete the enterprise, which had been begun by his father; and the Lombard kingdom having been entirely reduced in the year 774, the donation of Pepin was confirmed and enlarged, while the government of Lombardy was assumed by the French monarch. The Italian dominion of Charlemagne was however in an

incongruous and embarrassed situation. Lombardy indeed he claimed as his own by right of conquest; but though the pope acknowledged his superiority, and Rome, with the territories ceded to the pope, submitted to his jurisdiction, his authority was in these places professedly subordinate to the sovereignty of the Greek emperor, to whom they had belonged. In this situation it remained during twenty-six years. But in the year 800 the pontiff, in gratitude for the protection recently received from Charlemagne against the uphews of his predecessors, and in his anxiety to secure a continuance of that assistance, which the increasing weakness of the Greek empire rendered indispensable, caused the people of Rome to demand him as their emperor, and did public homage to him as a sovereign. The solemnity indeed conferred no real power on Charlemagne, who already exercised as much authority as he afterwards possessed; but it was however followed by important consequences, since it furnished the Roman pontiffs a pretension to the privilege of bestowing the imperial dignity of the west, which was conceived to be inseparable from the imperial city of Rome, and had actually, in this first instance of its re-establishment, been conferred by the interposition of the pope.

Charlemagne was however a political, not a bigotted auxiliary of the Roman pontiff. It appears that he eluded, as much as was in his power, the cession even of the territory, on account of which he had been invited into Italy; and it is at least doubtful whether he ever actually made that formal donation, which has been mentioned by historians. The great bishoprics too, which he established in his new dominion of Germany, and which afterwards became so many temporal principalities, were the work of a sagacious conqueror, anxious to secure the stability of his acquisitions by bestowing influence on an order of men, whose habits were formed to tranquillity and submission. The same principle also directed his conduct in France; though, as he was there less apprehensive of the fidelity of his subjects, it did not prompt him to aggrandize the clergy of that country so much as those of Germany. The prelates were accordingly joined with the nobles in the royal legations, which were sent into the provinces, and all the limitations of ecclesiastical jurisdiction were at the same time withdrawn. It was ordained that the clergy should not be required to appear before any other judges than their bishops, and that all who were under the protection of

the clergy, should enjoy the same privilege; that the counts, the inferior judges, and the people, should obey the bishops with respect; and that the signiorial jurisdiction possessed by the churches should be competent to the trial and the punishment of every crime. But he firmly opposed the worship of images, which the Roman pontiff was in his time zealously introducing from Constantinople into the west of Europe; having first employed some learned ecclesiastic to compose a treatise reprobating the practice, and having afterwards assembled at Frankfort a numerous council, in which the opinion maintained in the treatise was solemnly confirmed, and the worship of images unanimously condemned: and though he had himself accepted from the pontiff the imperial dignity, yet, when in his advanced age, he found it expedient to associate with himself his son Lewis, he directed the young prince to take the crown from the altar, and place it on his own head, to signify that he held it only from God.

We have taken these extracts from different parts of Dr. Miller's first volume; they refer to a subject on which very confused ideas are entertained by many among us, and they contribute to elucidate a phenomenon, which has long been found perplexing. The acquisition of temporal power by the clergy, the immense property of the Church in lands, to the injury of families, and the oppression of the people, are wonders, in themselves; but they gradually arose from national causes; and were political engines raised up, or directed, by Sovereigns, to counterbalance other acting forces, which they deemed, at the time, the greater evil.

We cannot follow the author into his History of foreign Countries, France, Germany, &c. but we shall endeavour in another article to set before our readers, a sketch of his reasonings concerning our own Country, in which, of course our readers are more deeply interested than in those of others. For, although the different governments of Europe may, under one aspect be viewed as members of the same family, and forming one whole, yet our island being separated from the Continent though connected with it, forms, and always has formed a political society, a community by itself.

The History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster; with Architectural and Graphical Illustrations by J. P. Neale. Parts I. II. Royal Quarto, each Part 16s.

It is well observed by Mr. Neale in his Prospectus that Westminster Abbey is a National structure, so that, beside what interest attaches to it as an eminent and venerable instance of Ecclesiastical Architecture, it cannot but be beheld with additional awe and reverence, as the depository of the illustrious dead, and as the scene of the Coronation of our Kings, from the Era of the Norman conquest. No man of mind can enter this building without feeling a solemnity allied to nothing earthly; without receiving a lesson, for which he may be the better all his life; while he ranges

Along the walls where speaking marbles shew
What worthies form the hallowed dust below;
Proud names, who once the reins of Empire held;
In arms who triumph'd; or in arts excell'd;
Chiefs grac'd with scars, and prodigal of blood;
Stern patriots, who for sacred freedom stood;
Just men, by whom impartial laws were given;
And saints who taught, and led the way to heaven.

The Legislature has lately paid additional attention to this sacred pile; the dilapidations of time are undergoing a course of repairs; and the Public voice sanctions the labour and expence bestowed on this magnificent structure.

It was naturally to be supposed that an edifice so distinguished should be among the earliest selected by our artists for the exercise of their abilities: and in fact, we have reason to know that a plan for this purpose was drawn up at least forty years ago, by one of the most eminent Engravers then living. It must not, however, be supposed, that the state of the art of Engraving was such, at that time, as would have produced specimens equally splendid with those of the present day. The skill of our draughtsmen is greatly augmented too, from what was then common; and if a few of superior merit might have been found, the taste and style which

we now contemplate as national, was not then formed; it was not then, as now, general; though rising from obscurity into dignity and importance. The Antiquities of our Cathedrals are in the progress of illustration; and this Abbey is certainly not unworthy to rank with them. We are obliged to Dart, for what he did in the early part of the last century; and since his time another attempt has been made; yet much remains to be done. Mr. Neale has taken this ground; and, we doubt not, will produce a work every way respectable. The Parts before us warrant this opinion; and entitle the Volume to a place on the same shelf with its contemporaries. The whole of the Drawings are from Mr. Neale's own pencil; and the public having easy access to the building may readily determine on their accuracy. The Work will be comprized in Ten Parts; and will contain about fifty plates.

The History of this Edifice appears to be drawn up with attention. The site was anciently an island of waste ground: its name bespoke its nature, "Thorney island." Placed "*in loco terribili*," the first building was mean enough; and indeed, it seems that for some ages, the church, as it was called, had smaller pretensions to elegance, than to sanctity; for, that St. Peter came down from heaven on purpose to consecrate it, passed for certain; and will continue to be equally certain, notwithstanding the incredulity of the writer before us; who because visitations of angels and apostles are somewhat rare in these degenerate days, affects to doubt whether they were more frequent in the good old times; though happily for the Catholic Church, the matter does not admit of the smallest doubt; nor can it be denied that the Thames fishermen who paid to this Abbey the tithe of their fish taken in the river, had ample authority in their favour.

General opinion ascribes the first Edifice to Sebert, King of the East Saxons, before A. D. 616. This, indeed, has been controverted; but, the interment of that King, with his Queen, in this place, which all our Historians testify, sufficiently substantiates the claim. The situation of Westminster,

somewhat retired from the Capital, yet at no great distance from it, recommended it as a royal residence, to the Saxon Kings. Edward the Confessor was the first who distinguished the Abbey, by conferring wealth on it. He rebuilt and greatly enlarged it, about A. D. 1065. He died a few days afterwards.—The next year William the Conqueror received the Crown of England in this Abbey; and ever since, it has been distinguished among the Politico-Ecclesiastical Buildings of our Country.

The difficulties to which William was reduced to reward his mercenary followers, are well known; the Church itself, could not escape his rapacity; yet among the Churchmen whom he found established some were firm and honest, enough to resist him. We distinguish one, whose character commands respect; we venerate the man, whatever we think of the miracle; which, however, may be nothing more than the manner of ecclesiastical speech, then in vogue.

In the time of William the Conqueror, when "all English prelates were sifted to the bran," a Synod was held in this Church by Archbishop Lanfranc (anno 1074), to examine avowedly, into the qualifications and conduct of the clergy, yet with the covert design of making room for "the new come Normans," by ejecting such of the Bishops and Abbots as had but little learning and influence. At this Synod Wulstan, Bishop of Worcester, was charged with being "a most illiterate and foolish man, and unfit for the station he held; a very idiot, unacquainted with the French language, and unable to instruct the Church or counsel the King." His pastoral staff and ring were therefore demanded of him by Lanfranc, in the King's name; but Wulstan, grasping his staff with an unmoved countenance, made this reply: "I know, my Lord Archbishop, that I am entirely unfit for, and unworthy so high a station, being undeserving of the honour, and unequal to the task; however, I think it unreasonable that you should demand that staff which I never received from you, yet in some measure I submit to your sentence, and will resign it; but consider it just to make that resignation to King Edward, who conferred it on me." Thus ending, he left the Synod, and crossing the Church to Edward's tomb, said, whilst standing before it.—"Thou knowest, O Holy King! how unwillingly I took this office, and even

by force, for neither the desire of the prelates, the petition of the monks, or the voice of the nobility prevailed, till your commands obliged me: but see! a new King, new laws; a new Bishop pronounces a new sentence. Thence they accuse of a fault for making me a Bishop, and me of assurance for accepting the charge.—Nevertheless, to them I will not, but to thee, I resign my staff." Then raising his arm he placed the staff upon the tomb which was of stone, and leaving it, went, arrayed as a monk, and sat with them in the Chapter House. When this became known in the Synod, a messenger was sent for the Staff, but he found it adhere so firmly to the stone, that it could by no means be removed; nor could either the King, or the Archbishop himself, disengage it from the tomb. Wulstan was then sent for, and the staff readily submitted to his touch; which being considered as a consummation of the miracle, he was allowed to retain his episcopal dignity. Such implicit credit was given to this story, that, according to the annals of Burton Abbey, King John urged it to Pandolph, the Pope's Legate, as a proof of the right of English Kings to nominate Bishops.

We do not see the force of this censure on King John: if Edward nominated the Bishop, as the Bishop affirmed, the instance was in point.

The present edifice is the work of Henry III. (who rebuilt almost the whole of it, about A. D. 1245,) and of the Kings his successors. The towers at the west end are of much later construction; the design of Sir Christopher Wren.

The History traces the succession of Priors and Abbots; the gradual accessions of wealth, honours and *relics*; and will, no doubt, mark the times when Protestantism removed what Popery had venerated.

My Cottage is my Castle; or the Free Born Englishman.

A Friend in Need is a Friend indeed; or, no Land like Old England.

What is best in bad Times? or the Christian's Strong Hold.

Church and King; or the Old Chime better than ringing Changes. Seeley, London.

Four pamphlets, price one penny each: intended to lead the labouring classes to pious and patriotic reflection; in which we wish them much success.

Two Sketches of France, Belgium, and Spa, in two Tours, during the Summers of 1771 and 1816; with a Portrait of Napoleon's guide at Waterloo, 8vo. Price 7s. Baldwin & Co. London, 1817.

NOT every preface is as amusing as the book it precedes: this little volume, therefore, may claim a distinction in its favour; for the Preface equals the work. It consists of predictions: that of Lord Chesterfield, who died 1773;—He foretold that the French Monarchy would not last to the end of the century:—that of Nostradamus, who foretold (very clumsily, in our opinion) the disastrous death of Henry II.—that of Regiomontanus who foretold the capture of Paris, by the Duke of Guise; and then follow more recent foretelling; *videlicet*,

There was a lady prophetess at Paris, Madame Normand, with whom Bonaparte was often closeted, for the purpose of explaining the Emperor's dreams; one in particular, which he had dreamt repeatedly, and which was past his finding out. It was the dream of the three phials: one full of a colourless, another of a red liquor, and the third with nothing in it. Madame Normand said, as soon as she heard it, "I know what it means; but dare not tell it." "But I command you," said the Emperor, "on pain of displeasure, to explain it." "Then, if I must," she said, "the red is the blood of your subjects, the white the tears of their relatives, and the empty phial your downfall." Napoleon would have mounted into a furious passion with any one else; but as he had promised forgiveness he bridled his rage, and, as he respected the prophetess, he dismissed her, muttering to himself, *Si je tombe, je me releverai*. The fall and the recovery both took place, and, as we know, are come to pass; for by the royal amnesty, the servants of Napoleon are the servants of Louis XVIII., which no Bourbon could have believed.

The last prediction of the Parisian soothsayers was not so fortunate. Early in July, 1816, it was rumoured that the sun would be extinct on the 18th; and on the 15th the placards began to appear in the wax-chandlers' shops of the Palais Royal: 'As the sun will be extinct on the 18th, *il faut faire une provision de bougies*.'

At the minor theatres *La Fin du Monde* was advertised, and played to crowded houses. The story of the piece was as fol-

lows: Tournesol, a Parisian artist, ruined by a continued succession of bad weather and incessant rain, leaves the capital for Asnières, where he gets acquainted with two credulous old men, and subsists on the dinners of the one, and the money of the other, by preaching the doctrine of the world's end. The 18th is ushered in with a storm, the inhabitants make their escape, and Menard being left alone, throws himself on the ground with his face to the earth, and believes that he is the only one that remains; when Barnave, creeping out of his hole, joins him, and they agree to divide the globe between them. Menard takes Africa for its gold, and America for its sugar and coffee, and Barnave all the rest. This division is hardly made, when the fugitives return, and Rose sings an air, in which she tells them that they need not be alarmed; that the number 18 is a lucky number for the French, and that under *dix-huit* there is nothing to fear.

For the truth of these anecdotes we depend on the writer: he picked them up at Paris; and what can be better authority? or what can be better placed, than these stories in the preface to sketches of two trips to that famous metropolis? "It does not befall every body, says the ancient proverb, to see *Corinth*;" and surely it does not befall every body to see Paris twice; and that at the distance of nearly fifty years. We anticipated, therefore, from this traveller many points of comparison between *then* and *now*; with many reminiscences both pleasant and profitable.——

But, the writer was in 1771 a young traveller; his journal of that year would not have reached the public, had not that of the later trip been its companion.

From the journal of 1771, we learn that the remittances from Amsterdam to France in 1765, for the use of travellers, were one million sterling; which, one year with another, are not above three hundred thousand pounds." Now 1765 was soon after the conclusion of a peace; and this extraordinary remittance shews that what has lately taken place, though to a much larger amount, is not without precedent. At Worcum our traveller saw the great float of timber; a piece of good fortune, not common to all.

In our way to Gorcum, we crossed the river Lecker, and the Maas at Worcum, where we had the pleasure to see the great

float of timber going to Dórt, 700 feet long and 180 broad. There are six of these sent down the Rhine in a year to Dórt, loaded with about 18,000*l.* worth of timber. They at first require 600 men to work them; afterwards, as the river becomes easier to navigate, three or four hundred are sufficient, as the passage is less difficult. The body of the float consists of two-thirds of the whole; to each of its ends are attached wings, at the distance of six feet, which may be detached when necessity requires. In the middle, are the master's apartments; on each side the men's barracks: at the stern are two erections for the pilots. In case of separations, the extremities of the wings, and the ends of the body, are provided with oars. A schuyte of 100 tons generally accompanies the raft to carry provisions and take all the utensils and implements used in composing them. One boat precedes, and two follow.

The later Tour will be read with most interest. — At Calais, our traveller "found nothing but boys in arms, and broken merchants:" on the road, he observed the country to be better cultivated than before; and greatly improved in point of agriculture and farming instruments; the ploughs less cumbrous; the harrows here and there had iron teeth: and fewer women were seen in the fields." Nevertheless, at Beauvais where a hundred and twenty men were formerly employed in manufacturing carpets, there are now but forty: and at Versailles the population is decreased from sixty thousand persons to less than half that number, notwithstanding its manufactures and commerce.

During the last twelve years, Paris has been considerably embellished. The quays have been prolonged down the river; and several new streets have been opened. Several of the palaces have also been greatly improved. Of the Temple there is nothing left, but on the stage. The manner of living at Paris is as easy now, as ever; but though the apartments of the rich are fitted up most luxuriously, yet the hospitality of former times is no longer the fashion of the day. It is from the loss of the means, more than any disinclination to return civilities, that the French (especially the emigrants) cannot see those whom they wish to receive, as they did formerly.

Our author enters but sparingly into the profligacies of Paris; but an article

n his *Addenda* is perfectly well calculated to put our unpracticed countrymen on their guard.

GAMING TABLE.

The presiding lady at the house in the Rue de Richelieu has a better thing of it than La Belle Cafetière at the Mille Colonnnes. Her salary is 1,000l. a year and a coach, for sitting at the head of the table, and entertaining the company at dinner, and inviting them all to play after coffee.

The English Milord arrives at the Hotel de l'Empire, or elsewhere, and soon finds an invitation to dine at Frascati, having been previously presented in due form by an habitué de la maison, who frequents the house. Accordingly, he drives to his friend's hotel at half after five, who takes upon him to introduce his Lordship to the fair President. From the moment of his entering the saloon he is delighted, and full of admiration at the richness of the furniture, the magnificence of the dinner, the attraction, and various talents of the female guests; but above all, at having nothing to pay. This engages him to make what little amends in his power by risking his Napoleon at the trente et quarante table; he wins at first, and walks off resolving in his next visit to refine, if he loses, by doubling till he has saved his own; but at length it so happens, that the stake required exhausts his powers, and he remains minus all the money in his pocket, and all he can borrow. He is then consoled by the compassionate, as he was the day before plucked by those who shared his good fortune, for of the circle of beauties, it is required by the Presidente, *que l'une console les malheureux, et l'autre prenne part au bonheurs des fortunés.*

From Paris to Waterloo, the trip is natural for an Englishman; nor could any man but wish to converse with the guide of Napoleon on that famous day; of whom our traveller gives the following account.

JEAN BAPTISTE COSTER,

Born at Louvain, aged 53, the guide of Bonaparte during the Battle of the Belle Alliance, gave on the 16th of September, 1816, the following particulars of the conduct of Bonaparte, as witnessed by him on the day of the battle.

He was taken by the French in a place near Planchenoit, to which he had fled on the first alarm, and was delivered in charge of a soldier by two aid-de-camps of Bonaparte; by this soldier, at eight o'clock on Sunday morning, he was conducted to the farm of Risson, where Bonaparte

had arrived the preceding evening. The soldier who accompanied him, presented a note to Bonaparte, who, upon reading it, said to Coster, "You are to be the guide." Coster replied, "He did not know." Bonaparte, "You have lived here fifteen years." Coster, "No; that's my brother." Bonaparte, "How long have you lived here?" Coster, "Almost eight years." Bonaparte, "Then you will do." On the Sunday morning, from eight till near one, Bonaparte remained at the farm of Risson, surrounded with his generals, and making dispositions. At one o'clock, when the battle commenced,* Bonaparte went on foot, attended by his aid-de-camps and Coster, to the high road, about half a mile from the Belle Alliance, and there remained till half past three. On arriving on this ground he took out his map, and questioned Coster minutely as to the situation of the roads, &c. he then put up the map, and never again looked at it. He remained on foot till near four o'clock, receiving intelligence of the battle, and giving orders to his aid-de-camps, which he did in a clear and distinct tone of voice, often saying "*ça va bien.*" At four he mounted his horse, (Coster being also on horseback) and preceded his staff (who shouted *Vive l'Empereur*), to a small eminence nearer the Belle Alliance, where they remained till seven o'clock. Previously to leaving this place, Bonaparte, looking through his glass, exclaimed, "*Je crois que je vois le drapeau Prussien.*" Bertrand then looked through his glass and replied, "*Je crois que oui.*" Upon which Bonaparte shook his head and turned quite pale. Nearly at that instant twenty cannon were fired so as to be distinctly counted, and the fire of the English redoubled. At seven, with shouts as before of *Vive l'Empereur*, Bonaparte and his staff went towards the farm of la Haye Sainte, about a quarter of a mile from La Belle Alliance, in the direction of Waterloo, and there remained in a hollow of the road till past eight. In proceeding thither, the balls whistling about their ears, Coster stooped his head, Bonaparte said, "*Tenez vous droit, mon ami, une balle peut vous attraper aussi bien à droite qu'à gauche.*" Soon after the Prussians had begun their attack, and before they had joined, that tremendous charge took place by the Duke of Wellington, which disordered the French army, broke their lines, and caused a general route. Bonaparte, observing his army

* Coster must here mean that the battle became general at that hour. According to the Gazette, the French began the attack at Hougoumont, at ten o'clock in the morning.

getting into a state of disorder, said to Bertrand, "*Il faut nous sauver, je vois le reserve des Anglois qui vient.*" He then turned his horse, accompanied by his staff and Coster, leaving the high road, which was obstructed by carriages, and galloped away in the direction of Charleroi. They never stopped until they reached Marchienne, where Coster was discharged, and the horse he rode given to another guide. At parting Bertrand gave Coster a Napoleon, with which he made the best of his way home to get bread for his children who were in the woods. All the time that Coster was with Bonaparte, he never saw him eat or drink, nor ate and drank himself. Bonaparte constantly took a great quantity of snuff from a large gold snuff box, which he frequently held out to Coster, when he observed that the contents of Coster's box was exhausted. During the whole action Bonaparte preserved a calm countenance, till he saw the Prussians, Bertrand at all times betraying more emotion than he did. Coster positively states that Bonaparte did not charge at the head of his troops, but always kept himself in the rear of his army. He was dressed in a grey coat, violet coloured waistcoat, white pantaloons, and half boots.

Coster denies that Bonaparte during the battle ascended the scaffold, which was erected some weeks before the action by the Dutch, for the purpose of observation.

From these extracts the public will form their opinion on the talents of the author, and the merit of his book.

The Principles of Population and Production, as they are affected by the Progress of Society. By John Weyland, jun. Esq. 8vo. Price 14s. Baldwin and Co. London. 1816.

STATISTICS have been more advanced in the British Empire, than in any country under the sun. The study of them is new in most places; and though France has imitated the example more closely than other European powers, yet not so many as one book for ten British have been published in that country. The liberty of our people, the facility of enquiry, with the unrestrained freedom of speculation among us, have probably conducted to this. In most States there are difficulties, purposely placed, to prevent the publication of any political fact, without the consent of the ruling powers. Not so, here; the consent of the

ruling powers, is the last thing thought of; and the means of obtaining a tolerable approach to accuracy, is much more contemplated and canvassed.

It is likely that this study adds one to the anxieties of our national affairs; and contributes to maintain our popular disposition to foresee evils which never may happen, and to expect distresses, of which there is no appearance at present, nor any very strong probability, for the future. It must, at the same time be admitted, that the benefit greatly exceeds the evil;—that mind is laudably engaged which has the concerns of the species for its object.

The desire of increase is natural to man, and pervades the whole race; nor, as we suppose, are there many places, if any, Britain excepted, in which the fear of an overstocked population, would not be scouted as ridiculous, or perhaps profane. It must, at the same time be allowed, that epidemical diseases, by which population is diminished, are more frequent in most countries than they are in our island.—Where the plague, for instance, every five or seven years sweeps away whole families and cities, the fear of a superabundant population can have no place. Where fevers every autumn not only weaken the springs of life, but thin the number of inhabitants, the government need give itself little trouble to moderate the overflow of its people. Many States moreover have given at least a tacit encouragement to celibacy, by providing establishments for the support of those who profess it; and though an early Father of the Christian church has recorded his conviction that the greater was the number of recluse, the more abundant were the crowds of children, yet we must be allowed to differ from the Saint, on this point, and to consider the cause and effect as utterly irreconcilable.

It is well known, that a modern writer, (Mr. Malthus) has stated very ingenious arguments in support of his apprehension that the population of our country might become so numerous, that the land could not afford sustenance equal to it; that it would consume the products of the field

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faster than the field could renew the supply ; so that in time the people would be reduced to scanty fare, and at last to irremediable starvation. That writer, however, saw in the vices of individuals, and in the misery and privation to which such a state would subject them, a partial remedy for the evil ; nor was the case absolutely hopeless, that in proportion as people were weakened and starved by want, they would cease to increase and multiply.

This speculation, as might be supposed, met with opponents, from various writers ; among whom was Mr. Weyland, who now submits to the public a more elaborate treatise on the subject. Fully convinced that Mr. M's view of the matter was an impeachment of the Divine goodness, this gentleman lost no time in attempting to rectify the error : His labours were favourably received by the public, and his reasonings were not without effect.

In fact, every succeeding edition of Mr. Malthus's work brought it nearer to the sentiments of his opponents—we mention this to the praise of his liberality and candour—while his opponents, though taking a different view of the subject were not, on the whole so diametrically adverse to him as they supposed. On both sides, it was admitted, that crowded Society though favourable to civilization, was unfavourable to population ; that high refinement, the studied elegancies of life, the natural consequences of excessive civilization, if not rather the same thing, operated to the diminution of the species. The action of vice was therefore completely superfluous ; and its consequent miseries were truly punishments for unwarrantable and immoral indulgences, not natural, but unnatural causes. The greatest cause of all probably is pride : this actuates the heart of man in a thousand different forms : this sends its victims to cloisters and seclusions in Catholic countries, and among Protestants keeps numbers of bachelors and maidens in single life. The fear of want is less popular, generally speaking, than the fear of defective respectability : to this America owes the greater part of her Emigrants from Europe ; more have gone thither because they could not live

as they used to do, than because bread was not to be procured in Europe. Mr. Weyland after a proper introduction explains his purpose in the following propositions.

The object of this Treatise is to maintain the truth and practical consistency of the following principles, viz. :

I. Population has a *natural* tendency to keep *within the powers* of the soil to afford it subsistence in every gradation through which society passes.

II. This tendency can *never* be *destroyed*, and can only be altered or diverted from its natural course, so as to induce a mischievous pressure of population against the actual supply of food, by grossly impolitic laws, or pernicious customs, either

1. Accelerating the progress of population considerably beyond its *natural* rate ; or,

2. Depressing the productive energies of the soil considerably below its *natural* powers.

III. This tendency will neither be materially altered nor diverted from its natural course, so as to produce the evils mentioned in the last proposition, in a country whose government, laws, and customs, are founded in the main on principles of religion, morality, rational liberty, and security of person and property ; although these principles may obtain only an imperfect influence. But

IV. This tendency will have its complete operation, so as constantly to maintain the people in comfort and plenty, in proportion as religion, morality, rational liberty, and security of person and property, approach the attainment of a perfect influence.

The various modifications, to which the alternate increase of food is liable, are all comprised within these general principles, which exclude the *necessity* of "vice, misery," or such a modification of "moral restraint" as includes *involuntary* abstinence from marriage, as *checks* indispensably arising out of the principle of population. Their consideration and consequences, moreover, will lead the attentive reader of the following pages to a fifth proposition of great importance in political economy, viz. :

V. During the alternate progress of population and subsistence in the earliest and most advanced stages of society, a *previous* increase of people is necessary to stimulate the community to a farther production of food ; and consequently to the healthy advancement of a country in the career of strength and prosperity. It results from

this proposition that the incipient pressure of population against the actual means of subsistence, or more correctly speaking, the excess of population *just beyond the plentiful supply of the people's want*, instead of being the cause of most of the miseries of human life, is in fact (under the modifications just stated) the cause of all public happiness, industry, and prosperity.

It was a merciful sentence passed on man "in the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread;" nothing is so prejudicial to man as idleness, witness those countries where nature supplies every want, with little concurrence of human industry. There the mind languishes in hopeless non-exertion; and there, too, the body seldom, if ever, attains its full strength and muscular powers. The more nature has done for man, the less he inclines to do for himself. Hence we see the utility of those roughnesses from which few climates are free; for it signifies little to what kind of activity man is incited, whether to obtain his food by hunting or fishing, whether by tilling the ground, or by conducting manufactures. Each of these conditions of life has its advantages and its disadvantages. To these occupations also has usually been assigned the character of those stages through which Society has been thought to pass, as 1. The savage and pastoral, or hunting and fishing state, in which every man is obliged to labour for himself, receiving no supplies from others. 2. The Agricultural state, in which the Agriculturist must obtain from others various implements for his use;—whence the divisions of professions and arts. 3. The Commercial and Manufacturing state, in which the division of labour is carried to its utmost. 4. That highly civilized and artificial state of Society, in which some receive a maintenance without any labour performed by themselves. The first and the second of these States have never been in danger from superabundant population, of pressing against the supply obtainable from the earth. According to the accounts of the most judicious travellers, those regions are but thinly peopled, where hunting is the sole employment of the inhabitants: and, where the agricultural state prevails, there is usually a supply for exportation, rather than a scarcity. The

question, therefore, chiefly affects the more polished states of Society; and these certainly are held, and always have been held, to be unfavourable to population. To maintain these States, Society must be concentrated in great masses: this implies great cities; and great cities occasion a drain on population, which they are utterly unable to supply. In proportion to the magnitude of a city is its demand on population raised elsewhere: a metropolis of a moderate size, may do little harm; another of vast extent, and crowded with people, *kills them off* with great rapidity. This is no very agreeable speculation for the city of London, in our opinion; a metropolis which has spread its buildings and edifices far and wide; and within these few years has extended its streets miles after miles.

Mr. W. proceeds to establish his principles by the history of various nations, and by observations made on them, at different periods. He also adopts estimates founded on the usual proportions of a people according to their stations in life. As, for instance

In a country containing a population of nine millions, the following would be the distribution of the people according to the state of society supposed in the text.

1. One-third in towns (not reproducing their own numbers)	3,000,000
2. One-fourth in agriculture, (reproducing their own numbers and supplying the deficiencies in the towns, &c.)	2,250,000
3. A fourth of the remainder, men of rank and fortune with their families, unemployed descendants, and servants (not reproducing their own numbers)	937,500
4. Army, navy, mercantile, and military emigrants to foreign settlements with their families and attendants (almost entirely supplied from the classes reproducing their own numbers)	468,750
5. Country manufacturers, shopkeepers, small proprietors, &c. with their families (reproducing their own numbers,) but affording no material supply to the deficiency of the other classes	2,343,750

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Total 9,000,000

The three classes not reproducing their own numbers leaving a deficiency of at least a fifth of their aggregate number, or 880,000 souls in a generation, to be made up by the two other classes, principally by that marked 2.

This great deficiency, approaching towards a million of persons, in a population of nine millions, sufficiently accounts for the slow advance of population, on the whole; and differs exceedingly from the alledged rapidity of increase in some of the American States: though even in that country it is evident, that the longer settled provinces, the sea-board, bear no comparison in point of increase, with those far inland. Mr. Niles's statement (given in Literary Panorama, Vol. V. p. 228), deserves attention on this subject, and though comprehended in a few lines, goes far toward justifying Mr. W.'s theory. America, however, has been of late years peculiarly circumstanced, and from that cause affords but few points of comparison which can be safely relied on.

The general conclusion drawn by Mr. W. respecting society in its higher and more refined state is,

Thus we perceive, that every step which a country takes towards the end of its resources is accompanied by a correspondent abatement in the tendency of its population to increase; that although in *abstract theory* so many people, if they were all to marry as early as possible, and all to procreate and rear as many children as they might do, were they in different circumstances and distributed in a different manner, would very soon outrun the decreasing powers of the soil to afford food;—yet that necessary and anticipating alterations arise in the state of Society, as those powers of the soil diminish, which render so many persons unwilling to marry, and so many more who do marry incapable of reproducing their own numbers, and of replacing the deficiency in the remainder, that the population is *in real fact* always prevented from having a natural tendency to exceed the feasible supply of food. So fearful indeed does Providence seem to have been of running the matter to *too great a nicety*, (if I may be allowed so to express myself,) between the due return of the soil for the labour bestowed, and the power and patience of man to bestow it where the return becomes difficult or problematical, that it has fixed the point of

non-reproduction of people in most cases far short of the extreme capability of the soil to return fresh produce; indeed, just so far short of it, in all free countries, as the artificial nature of the society has rendered further cultivation difficult, by the impediments thrown in the way of a speedy appropriation of new land to fresh proprietors.

Among other countries the condition of which is examined by Mr. W. China holds a conspicuous place. That country, was, formerly, a standing argument among unbelievers of every description. Those who affected to be wiser than their neighbours in Theology never failed to appeal to China as the seat of every virtue under heaven, although uninstructed by Revelation. Those who were dissatisfied with the politics of their own country quoted without scruple the institutions of China; there all was right, all felicitous! Alas, the more familiar intercourse of a few years has wonderfully dissipated those gross illusions of ignorance. The mild Hindoo, and the exquisitely policed Chinese, have vanished from the earth; and these people have sunk down to the level of others, on the *scale* of virtue and policy.

Mr. W. collects from Barrow, &c. a picture of China sufficiently unfavourable. He considers it an Empire in decay, the population diminishing, the land overrun with robbers, the ground deficient in cultivation, except in the neighbourhood of towns, and as to personal liberty, the enjoyment is unknown.

The plain fact, with respect to China, seems to be this—that it has for some centuries been declining, both in population and produce, a circumstance reasonably to be expected from a recurrence to what is known of its history. Before towns of the immense magnitude which those in China are said to reach could possibly have existed in the regular course of society, as it has been traced in the preceding chapters, there must have been a considerable degree of freedom and civilization, and the general surface of the country must have been pretty fully cultivated. But that cultivation has now been in a great measure destroyed by foreign violence, intestine disorder, and domestic tyranny. The towns having thus been left without their adequate and legitimate resource of food, however, necessary to sustain bare exist-

ence in that country, the fertility of the soil surrounding the towns producing two crops annually, and the mildness of the climate, still admit of a large absolute population, though it has doubtless much declined, both in quantity and quality, from its former state, and will still further decline if the same vices continue.* But unless these vices are the *unalterable lot* of the Chinese, we are justified in concluding that, so far from the parents being under any *moral necessity* of killing their offspring, and the people of emigrating, because there is an absolute impossibility of procuring further produce from the land, they have recourse to those expedients merely because the industry of that part of the natives which ought to feed the remainder is unjustifiably interfered with; and because the want of civilization, and the brutal depression of the people prevent some part of that abatement in the progress of population which is natural to so advanced a state of society. But the restoration of good government and agricultural industry would soon restore civilization and plenty, the one producing ample food for the existing people, the other preventing a future progress in population too rapid for the remaining powers of the soil.

The population of China is, in fact, less than that of Britain to the square mile; and the power of the nation, if we may judge from the histories of the pirates that have appeared in our pages, is little other than shew. Even the vaunted magnificence of the Imperial city, and the Imperial palaces, has suffered great abatement; and much that was superb and splendid, is reduced to an ordinary level. The whole is a system maintained by dextrous application of the Bamboo in support of ancient practices and prejudices. How long the Tartars may continue to retain the sovereignty, appears questionable, since we have received undoubted

accounts of rebellions in various provinces, and of plots against the Emperor, himself, to be executed in his own palace.

Highly refined society is an artificial state of life; extra cultivation of the human mind resembles extra cultivation of fruit trees; it produces the finest fruit, but in small quantities. It finds resources in art for various instances of misfortune, and it extends succours to many who would otherwise perish.—

The conjecture is at least pardonable, that fixes on Mr. W. himself as a party to an incident truly favourable to humanity and sympathy. The act, as a benevolence, is highly laudable, and exemplary: we record it with pleasure.

I have seen a poor deformed cripple in a workhouse attain his 20th year with not a spark of moral culture, with ears through which the accents of kindness and encouragement were never directed to his heart; the object of complete neglect, if not of scorn and contempt, to all by whom he was surrounded. His mind not highly endowed by nature, completely blunted by hard usage, approached to idotcy, and his countenance exhibited a mixture of sullenness, envy, and despair. I have seen this miserable object taken by the hand of a benevolent individual, his rags exchanged for decent clothing, *strange* words of kindness and encouragement addressed to his astonished ear, a spelling-book placed in his hand, his steps directed to a Sunday-school, and flattering approbation bestowed upon his earnest but quite abortive efforts to learn to read. Although little actual knowledge was imparted, a more complete moral revolution was never observable in man. The eye before dejected was lighted up with joy and hope; the countenance, distorted with envy and furrowed with the deep lines of despair, relaxed into a cheerful smile; an interest for his own improvement was excited in his mind, and kept alive by the consciousness that his benefactor *cared for him*. The smile of pleasure, with which that benefactor was constantly greeted, imparted a joy only to be equalled by his humble thankfulness for having been the instrument of such a change in the heart of a fellow-creature. But if these were his feelings as a philanthropist and a Christian, I think that he might also fairly indulge some sense of gratification as a *politician*. The dirty and vicious habits, to which this poor creatu

* The number of persons on a square mile in China is not, as I have observed, equal to that which is found in England: yet the quantity of grain which the land is capable of producing from its double harvest, and nearly double returns in the quantity of each harvest, (for rice returns about thirty for one), would indicate a power of supporting a proportion of people four times greater than England. Let us add to this, that the ordinary fare of an inhabitant of Britain would, upon the average, support three Chinese upon their ordinary fare, and we may form something like an estimate of the population that *might exist* in China without pressing against the means of subsistence.

was formerly a prey, were far from incapacitating him from becoming the father of a family as wretched and denuded as himself. He would have been satisfied to lie down with his partner in the hovel of the workhouse, and to pullulate without control. But feelings of decency and self-respect have now induced better habits. His mind is diverted towards objects more remote from the brutal part of his nature, and it is probable that he will, at least, become a harmless if not an useful member of society.

This compassionate feeling would have been absolutely useless, or rather it never could have occurred in a barbarous state of society. Notions of duty towards others are rare in that state, and much rather would such an unhappy object have been left to perish in the woods, than have been taken by the hand, and taught to believe that somebody *cared for him*.

We pass by a great mass of information and argument, to come to a passage which deserves a certain degree of censure, for assuming the air of an apology, where no apology ought to have been thought of. Not only have morals *certainly* great influence in politics, in statistics, and in the practical conduct of human life, but they ought never to be omitted in well-intentioned speculations on those subjects. All who know any thing, know that immoralities diminish the powers of life, and shorten its duration; while morals favour the powers of life, and tend to prolong it.

Now I should be very sorry justly to incur the imputation of having made a parade of introducing moral arguments where moral sanctions are misplaced, and where the question ought to be determined purely upon political grounds. Such a mistake always indicates bad taste, and nine times out of ten bad principle also; for it savours of hypocrisy, and, like every other exaggeration weakens the argument it is produced to fortify. But I sincerely trust that every candid reader will admit that the case I have been arguing does really involve moral considerations of the highest nature; that it is conversant with the *spontaneous* actions of men towards each other, and with the influence of laws and government upon those actions; with the regulation, in short, of the human will, disposition, and affections, as they operate upon the progress of society, which is

strictly within the department, at least, of *political* morality. And if this be so, I should be still more sorry to incur the imputation of having made a parade of *omitting* moral reasoning, where moral sanctions lie at the bottom of the argument. For whether this be bad taste or no, it is certainly the worst species of hypocrisy, being nothing less than the triumph of a cowardly fear of the worldly-minded over a manly regard to reason and justice: it is in fact submitting to the loss of more than half the argument, in the vain hope of gaining proselytes incapable of half their duty, because deprived of half their means of knowledge, and of more than half of their motives of action; which is something like recruiting a regiment with men deficient of an arm and a leg: such soldiers and such proselytes are little worth the cost of procuring. Nay, it is worse than all this—it is depriving the politician of his surest ground of action, of his only certain guide through the intricacies of his path. For let us look to history, and tax our own experience; let us recollect the political axioms which have been held to be oracles in one age, and branded in the next as very mischievous things: and we must admit that politics involve always a choice of difficulties, frequently a choice of evils, and are never reducible to determinate principles, unless when they can be traced up to a moral cause. But when this can be clearly done, let us again look to history, and tax our own experience, and declare whether any political action, or any improvement undertaken on moral grounds, was ever the subject of repentance or regret to the society which adopted it? Here then is the touch-stone by which every political speculation, that can be brought to it, may be examined and concluded on. When the symptoms of the pure ore are manifest, the politician may, nay *must*, if he is honest, declare the argument current: and we may conclude that the legislator is never *certainly* safe except when he proceeds on moral grounds.

A variety of other topics come under our author's discussion;—as the causes of the present depression—the duty of charity—œconomical systems of charity—the free option of marriage among the lower order—the influence of the progress of society on individual virtue and happiness—and public happiness proportionate to the perfect influence of morals, &c. &c. Mr. W. hopes for much greater improvement, if not perfection, among mankind.

Vertus, Esprit et Grandeur du bon Roi Louis XVI. The Virtues, Understanding and Greatness of the good King Louis XVI. By Demonville. 8vo. Paris. 1816.

THE Office of King over a great nation demands many qualifications, which distinguish it from the character of the man called by birth to that dignity. His duty not seldom demands the exercise of sterner virtues, than he may desire to cultivate, as an individual; while his public actions are controuled by maxims and principles of policy, against which the best feelings of his heart revolt.

Hence the personal wishes of a Sovereign must often be concealed, or quiescent. The representative of the nation, must speak the language of the nation, not his own; and must perform the acts of the nation, however painful to himself. It is, therefore, very difficult to ascertain among the agitations of public business, the true character of the man; nor less, perhaps, often the true character of the Sovereign. Amidst the contradictory opinions of his ministers it is not easy for him to judge correctly. Surrounded by those who aspire to rule, by those who practice every art of intrigue, by those who possess influence natural or acquired, by the really graceful and dignified, and by many more affectingly so, he knows not how to trust, nor in whom to place confidence.

Persons in the private walks of life are incompetent to judge on the effects of a court atmosphere; and they commend or censure, either by rote, repeating after others, or they determine according to consequences, and after events have pronounced a judgment, perhaps, completely contradictory to reasonings and expectations previously well founded. The voice of *simple* truth rarely penetrates through the crowd of courtiers and ministers, to the throne; truth, if admitted, is so surrounded by arguments and memoirs, consultations and advices, that scarcely can its simple form be distinguished. A Prince wholly governed by his ministers, hazards his dignity, together with his confidence. A Prince who acts intirely

from himself commits his peace of mind to the mercy of accident; and usually sinks into the despot and tyrant.

It was the misfortune of Louis to be called to govern an immoral people, amidst an immoral court. His predecessor, by his vices, had given the reins to libertinism, which a better man could not regain. As a King, Louis wanted energy; and—no offence to M. Demonville—his fortitude forsook him when it was most necessary—not on the scaffold, but at the council table. He foresaw, he felt, that the American war would be ruinous: why then, did he not insist on preventing it? He equally foresaw that the Union of the two Chambers into one body would prove fatal: why then did he sanction it? By surrendering his judgment as a man, he brought a host of calamities on his kingdom, and himself to a premature death.

When the Church was in question, indeed, Louis adhered to his personal convictions of duty; and if the Church should adopt a hint from the writer before us, and pronounce his beatification, she may be able to adduce stronger arguments for conferring the honour in this instance, than in many others.—Should she proceed to the next step in order and canonize him, this King will better justify saintship than some other Saints in the Calendar. As to the question of miracles, at his tomb, which formerly were deemed necessary, the liberality of the present age may overlook the defect; or the Pope may issue a dispensation: why not? It was, however, the good policy of former days to postpone canonization till the lapse of a hundred years from the death of the Saint: that policy maintained as part of Church discipline, may save the present Pope, and more than one of his successors, a world of perplexity.

M. D. admits no doubt on the plots of the *initiated* to overthrow the altar and throne; and he adopts the explanation of Voltaire's mystical initials, *E. P. I. Ecrasons l'Infame*; let us crush the infamous wretch; as referring to Christianity in the shape of the Catholic Religion. In our opinion, the impulse given by those commonly called the Philosophers, was but the finishing stroke

to the action of principles of much earlier date. Be that as it may, the "good king" was ill fitted to struggle against a horde of enemies so formidable: and even his personal virtues became defects, under the overwhelming power of circumstances.

This tract contains a pleasing collection of instances in which the good and amiable qualities of Louis are highly commendable: from his youth he seems to have cherished a natural spirit of Equity, and his refusal to drive through a Farmer's corn, when hunting, "because it is none of our's," does honour to the *lad*. His reluctance to rejoice at an advantage gained over the enemy, in a battle, because of the blood it cost: and wishing it might be the last of his sufferings, and bring about a peace," is worthy of his character. We give him credit for sympathy and charity, for his desire to alleviate the burdens of his people; for his wish to render them happy; for his general humanity and placability; and for his ready compliance with proposals founded on benevolence and piety.

We pass over the machinery of this pamphlet, by which the writer brings down the Virtues from heaven to celebrate the praise of Louis *seriatim*. We pass over also, the more domestic anecdotes, though interesting to his family and friends: with others, which ought to do him honour in France.

Justice, however, requires that the applause bestowed on the improvements made in his capital, should be referred to their real author. Says M. D.

As to public Establishments, if we cast a glimpse on the improvements which have been executed, during the last twenty years, we must acknowledge that we are beholden to the King for the greater part; we shall find, than the Plans of Embellishment, already executed, the Plans of useful Institutions, actually finished, or only begun, were mostly in the portfolios of his Ministers; that they had been inspired by his tender solicitude for the public welfare and the honour of his people; and that the execution of these plans was postponed only by the desire of avoiding the imposition of additional burdens on his people. This Pastor King declined monuments of his personal glory, stained with the sweat, or the blood, of his subjects.

We believe this to be true; and we have seen lists of works claimed by Napoleon, which, undoubtedly, were planned under the auspices of Louis.

In fact, when deduction has been made of those edifices which owe their existence to personal vanity; and of those which existed *only on paper*,* as commanded by Napoleon, the remainder, which are by far the most useful, will be found to have originated before his appearance. Whether the policy, though well founded, which kept in his pay, and therefore in his interest, the workmen employed in their erection, might not have been found advantageous by the King, can scarcely be doubted; his fear of "additional impositions," proved in the event, a want of vigour and foresight.

We have charged with want of vigour also, though not with want of foresight, the King's sanction of the war in support of the American revolution. It is most probable, that the inevitable expense was the principal object in the King's contemplation; for then, only a very few, who had watched the sentiments of the people, could suspect their

* M. Moisy's book of the engravings of *Les Fontaines de Paris* is adorned with a fine engraved frontispiece, with this inscription in capital letters, *NOUVELLES FONTAINES ÉRIGÉES À PARIS DE L'ORDRE ET PAR LA MUNIFICENCE DE NAPOLEON LE GRAND*; and then follows, in small characters, '*on y a joint toutes celles existantes antérieurement à son règne.*'

Now, our readers will scarcely believe, that of upwards of eighty fountains, of which this fine book gives views and descriptions, not one-fourth part has been erected in the time of Napoleon; upwards of sixty attest the magnificence and good taste of the kings, less than twenty belong to the emperor: of which, as we have said, almost all are in a wretched style: Few of his fountains are fit to be seen, and the great majority are only little spouts good for nothing but filling water buckets. Of that dedicated to Dessaix, in the Place Dauphine, even his hireling writers acknowledged that '*élevée à la gloire d'un grand capitaine elle paraît peu digne de sa destination*'; and it is scarcely possible to find a more striking instance of lofty promise and mean performance than in a decree published by Buonaparte at Moscow for erecting, in front of the stately church of Saint Sulpice at Paris, that little building, devoid of all character and proportion, which his Imperial Majesty was pleased to denominate *the Fountain of Peace*. Here also it is proper to add, as illustrative of his taste in public monuments, that he had erected in the Place des Victoires a statue of Dessaix, so extravagantly bad, that it was, by his own order, planked up from the public view and indignation.

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loyalty;—but, if he anticipated, though but in possibility, the spread of revolutionary notions among his army, it fully accounts for his reluctance. M. D. accuses his Ministers of the whole contrivance of that war.

But you, virtuous Louis, you were always willing to sacrifice policy to delicacy of conscience. What fruitless efforts were made to obtain your consent to a war against England! In vain are you told that the last treaty is odious; *a treaty, whatever it be, is constantly sacred in your opinion*; and you had much rather forego the favourable opportunity of combatting your natural enemies with advantage, than to attack them without an equitable motive. They themselves render you that justice, and acknowledge that your Ministers, unable to urge you to a rupture, were obliged to lead you to it insensibly, by means of the enterprizes of individuals, which they had favoured in an underhand manner, in the commerce of France with the American Colonies; then was one of your frigates attacked, and war was decided on. In the issue, you reproached yourself, with reason, for having suffered these indirect assistances, which if they are consistent with the rights of nations, are inadmissible in the equitable Court of Conscience. And in vain was it, some years afterwards, that Tippoo Saib, made you the most brilliant offers; in vain did he request from you an aid of six thousand men, only, with which he promised to destroy the power of the English in India, and to transfer their possessions to you. "This is too much like the affair of America," said you, "on which I never think without regret. My youth was misled on that occasion."

Another instance of the sound judgment of the King we insert with pleasure; it does equal honour to his promptitude and his humanity: nor is the readiness with which our own country adopted the example, to be passed over without its share of praise. The comparison, or rather contrast, instituted with the mandates of Napoleon, we leave to the reader's reflections.

Would one, in short, find a parallel to that political *coup d'ail* which seems to decide on the prosperity of States, as if by right of property? Certainly, the Continental Blockade, devised by a Usurper, both of the King's throne and glory, will add by contrast, additional splendour to the admirable inspiration of Louis during the American war, when informed of the

distress brought on the inhabitants of the maritime coasts (of France) who were accustomed to live on the produce and the commerce of the fishery. The whole Council was completely at a loss, what to do in the affair; but if ambitious spirits produce nothing but misery and sorrow by their narrow conceptions, in which commiseration never enters, as has been demonstrated among us by an illegitimate Sovereign, truly great souls, like that of Louis-Augustus, produce plenty and felicity, by the kindness with which they are replete.

Louis did not hesitate in these circumstances to follow the dictates of his humanity, which discovers, or rather, which subjects to him no futurity.—He had weighed every thing in his wisdom, and immediately are published in all our ports prohibitions to disturb, in future, the English fishermen; commanding, also, strictly, that they should be assisted and treated as if they were our compatriots. This determination is scarcely known by our rivals, than it becomes reciprocal:—than amidst the animosity of the war, the fishing vessels of both nations are equally protected; and a considerable number of families, enemies though they were, unite to sing the praises of the magnanimous Prince, whose only rule of policy was virtue.

A Course of Lectures, containing a descriptive and systematic Arrangement of the several branches of Divinity, &c. By Herbert Marsh, D. D. F. R. S. part IV. On the Interpretation of Prophecy. Price 2s. 6d. Cambridge. Rivingtons London. 1816.

"STRONG meat for strong men," says the Apostle: difficult subjects for powerful minds. Among the most difficult subjects in scripture, none is more abstruse than that of the Types; none has had so great power of misleading the imaginations of well intending men. While some have found types every where, others have found them no where: every page, every line, has been viewed with *mystical eyes*, by some; while others, though assisted by apostolical authority, could discern nothing beyond a mere blank and dead letter.

From the discerning intellect, and orderly arrangement, of Dr. Marsh (now Bishop of Llandaff) we expected satisfaction and instruction: but, he does

not so fully clear the subject of Types, which he treats on in the first of these discourses, as we had hoped for. He describes a type as a *designed*, not an *accidental* prefiguration of its antitype: but who, without inspiration, can tell whether such or such an event were *designed*? We have no authority, now, for deciding on this *designation*; and therefore, only those which have been already marked in the New Testament, as types, are entitled to that distinction. In this opinion Dr. M. errs on the safe side, if he errs at all; yet it seems to be taking up very narrow ground; and it will be thought over-caution by many.

In the Paschal lamb, Dr. M. finds a type of the death of Christ, yet very unaccountably omits a striking reference to it, in the Evangelist's remark, *a bone of him shall not be broken*. In the passage of the Israelites through the Red Sea and the cloud, he finds a type of Baptism: He says, "When the followers of Moses, having forsaken Egypt, passed through the Red Sea in their progress to the Holy Land, that passage was to them an entrance, not only into a new temporal, but into a new *spiritual* state." Does the Doctor then consider the "mixed multitude," as passing into a *spiritual* state? It is probable, that they greatly outnumbered the real descendants of Jacob;—for, what became of the posterity of the servants, &c. who tended Jacob's cattle, &c.? And it appears that these aliens were the chief cause, and instigators, of the mutinies which afterwards perplexed Moses.——

If, then, Dr. M.'s statement is not beyond correction, notwithstanding his extreme care, and his acknowledged talents, and learning, it becomes those who are every way his inferiors, to observe a still more scrupulous caution, when discussing the subject of types.

The nature of Prophecy is somewhat more open, though not without its ambiguities. Warburton's famous notion of *double senses*, is properly opposed by this learned writer; though, after all, it seems to be rather an instance of ill chosen terms, than of flagrant error.

There seems to us to be no deceptive process in saying—"Such an event

shall happen in a short time, and having happened, shall be the *sign*, or *earnest*, of another, that shall take place at a more distant time." For, if that *only* which was to happen at the more distant time were referred to, not a single auditor of the prophet might hope to see it: but, all his auditors might hope to see that which was to happen in a short time; and seeing this, if it were a thing not open to human conjecture, they might be, indeed, they must be, persuaded, of the authoritative accuracy and truth of the prediction respecting that yet future. Many such occur in scripture. The birth of Isaac, under the circumstances of the case, was *earnest* enough to Abraham, not only of a numerous posterity in that branch, but also, that however his seed should be afflicted to the close of four hundred years, yet they should return and possess the land, which he was ordered to survey in the length of it, and the breadth of it. The famous prophecy of Isaiah given to Ahaz is another instance.

Dr. M. is justly jealous of that vicious kind of argument—reasoning in a circle. It is a very common failing of partially instructed minds. Perhaps, on the subject of prophecy it is best avoided, by reference to those predictions which are now fulfilling. These carry with them complete conviction on the *possibility* of prophecy;—the dispersion, yet preservation of the Jews—the treading down but not total ruin of Jerusalem, by the gentiles—the state of Egypt, as the basest of kingdoms, being governed by slaves; are clear instances of foresight granted to the human mind; not consequent on any process of reasoning, but superinduced on its natural powers.

That prophetic communications may sometimes be granted, yet the person receiving them be dubious as to their application, appears, evidently enough, from the famous vision of Daniel, of the ram and the he-goat with a *single horn*. That the ram signified Persia, that animal being the national ensign of that country, was clear enough; but, the *single horned goat* was the ensign of two powers, Media and Macedonia:—which of these was intended? Media as

the nearest was most natural; it was most likely to occur to the prophet's mind, for, beside the distance of Macedonia, it was at that time no distinguished power, it was but an obscure colony from Media; and every way unlikely to be the destruction of the great Persian empire. Superior information, nevertheless, pointed out a Macedonian conqueror, so rapid, that his feet did not touch the earth."

Though the difficulties attending the interpretation of the Hebrew prophets are confessedly great, those difficulties are not insurmountable," says Dr. M. and if the explanations of them are various, we may confidently answer, that the fault lies in the interpretation, and not in the text."

In the first place, it is impossible to enter into the true spirit of Hebrew prophecy, without a knowledge of the Hebrew language. The style of Hebrew *history* is for the most part, so plain and simple, that a narrative of events delivered in one language may be adequately expressed in other languages. The same observation applies to the *didactic* parts of Scripture: the rules, which are necessary for the guidance of our own conduct, requiring of themselves so much plainness and perspicuity, as to be equally expressible in every language. But the *prophetic* style of Scripture is of so peculiar a kind, that it is always difficult, and sometimes impossible to express in English what is expressed in Hebrew. Even in poetry, which is more easily rendered than prophecy, it is no easy task to transfer the spirit of the original into the words of a translation. Words in one language may have a *literal* correspondence to words in another language; while they are incapable of being employed in the same *figurative* sense. The usage of the two languages, which alone can determine the meaning of words, may be alike in one respect and different in another. But, if the words of a translation convey only a *literal* sense, where the words of the original convey a *figurative* sense, the words of the author and the words of the translator will convey two *different* senses. Hence the same prophecy may be differently understood, according as it is interpreted from the words of the original, or interpreted from the words of a translation. Now the style of prophecy would in any language be more figurative than that of history: and in Hebrew prophecy it is so much the *more* figurative, as the orien-

tal languages themselves more abound in metaphor, than the languages of Greece and Rome.

The inspiration of prophecy *must* be different from that, which would at least be *sufficient* for the inspiration of history. If an historian records events, which have either come within his own knowledge, or of which he has the means of obtaining correct information, he cannot want that kind of inspiration, which is called an inspiration of *suggestion*. And exemption from *error* is in such cases sufficiently secured, if the Holy Spirit, while it leaves the historian to act for himself, as long as the record is true, is *ready* to interpose, whenever there is danger of a *deviation* from the truth. But widely different is the case of *prophecy*. An inspiration of *suggestion* is there absolutely necessary: for it lies not within the power of unassisted man to discover what persons will be born, or what transactions will take place, after a lapse of some hundreds of years. It is true, that our own *reason* enables us to argue from the past to the future. A comparison of causes with their consequences at a *former* period may warrant the conclusion, that a recurrence of the same *causes* will probably lead to a recurrence of the same *consequences*. And when those causes actually *have* recurred, we may predict with some probability, that the time is not far distant, when also the *consequences* will recur.

When we interpret the words of a sacred historian, and consider those words, as signs to the reader of what was thought by the author, we may regard the *historian himself* as the author. But when we interpret a *prophecy*, we must distinguish between the *author*, and the *writer*. For when the knowledge of the writer is communicated to him by an immediate suggestion of the *Holy Spirit*, as the author of that knowledge, which the prophet, as a writer, communicates to the reader. But then this knowledge might be communicated to the prophet in two different ways, either of which lay within the reach of Almighty power. The understanding of the prophet might be opened in a supernatural manner, so as to give him an *insight* into future events, while the *record* of those events, or the mode of committing them to *writing*, was left entirely to himself. In this case, though the *prophecy* has the Holy Spirit for its author, yet the *words* of the prophecy are the words of the *prophet*. And if the prophet was the author of the words, those words must be signs to *us* of what was thought by the

prophet. On the other hand, the *words* also, as well as the things *signified* by the words, might have been communicated to the prophet. In this case he was the mere *instrument* of communication to the reader; and the Holy Spirit must then be regarded as the author, as well with respect to the *words*, as with respect to the *things*.

This distinction will never be lost sight of by the judicious.

Our author proceeds to collect a number of passages from the Old Testament, which evidently pointed at the Messiah to come, and equally evidently received their accomplishment in one person, only, who really did come. The *impossibility* that these predictions should receive their accomplishment since the Jewish polity has been ruined, might have borne greater stress than the learned writer has laid on it; it is an argument that speaks home to the understanding. That which cannot now be fulfilled, has either received its fulfilment or the prophecy fails: but the prophecy cannot fail, as it admitted by those to whom the argument is addressed—therefore the fulfilment has taken place.

We are somewhat favourable to the principle of *accommodation*, on which Dr. M. bears rather hard. It seems to us, that words, and phrases, of former writers, are accommodated every day by later writers, without the ceremony of marking them as quotation, or hinting at their employment in a sense not that directly intended by the original writer. All nations have done the same; and without offence. But the difficulty appears, when a writer quotes a passage and applies it formally to his purpose; as when the Evangelists say, "then was fulfilled"—"this was done that it might be fulfilled,"—while we cannot discover, that the original writer intended a *prediction* of the event. The following remarks deserve attention, on this branch of the subject.

To diminish however the difficulties, which we should still feel on such occasions, a distinction has been made by some Commentators, especially by Professor Estlin in the Notes to his Latin translation of the Hebrew Bible, between quotations introduced with the formula, 'Then was fulfilled,' and quotations introduced with the formula, 'This was done that it might be fulfilled.' Though quotations therefore

of the latter kind are quotations of *prophecies*, relating either in a primary or in a secondary sense, to those very events, to which they are applied, quotations of the former kind are supposed to have been intended for nothing more, than what is called an *accommodation*, or an application of a passage to a corresponding event. And this distinction has really a foundation in the practice of the Jews themselves. For Surenhusius in his third Thesis *De formulis allegandi*, has quoted Rabbinical expressions corresponding to the expressions of the New Testament, 'Then was fulfilled,' and 'this was done that it might be fulfilled.' And it appears, that the latter expression only was used with passages, which were quoted by way of argument, or *proof*. But if the term *accommodation* be applied, as it is by some writers, to passages of the Old Testament, which are quoted in the New Testament with the strong expression, 'this was done that it might be fulfilled,' the use of it in such cases is neither warranted by the practice of the Jewish writers, nor can be consonant with the design of the sacred writers themselves.

Selections from the Works of Fuller and South; with some Account of the Lives and Writings of those eminent Divines. By the Rev. A. Broome, 12mo. price 6s. Lackington, London, 1817.

SOME years ago, the reading part of the public was gratified with a succession of "the Beauties" of eminent authors. The present title is more modest. A selection of brilliant sentiments from the works of a writer may certainly be very pleasing; but great judgment is necessary in quoting passages, which, separated from their connection, must lose more or less of their force and application. The introduction that precedes a powerful appeal to the mind is usually the touchstone of a writer's skill; at least as much as the passage itself, which, if brought in suddenly, loses its grace, and seldom is happily striking.

There is little danger of this, in the present Selections of a work from Fuller, which forms a connected series of Characters, interspersed with lively Anecdotes. We learn from them generally, that human nature was much the same in the seventeenth century, as it is in

the nineteenth, and that it stood in need of much the same reproofs then, as it does now. Late events incline us to adduce evidence of this, from this facetious divine's character of a Good Landlord. We are sorry that the counterpart, a Good Tenant, is omitted. It might have been very applicable to our own times.

THE GOOD LANDLORD

Is one that lets his land on a reasonable rate, so that the tenant by employing his stock, and using his industry, may make an honest livelihood thereby, to maintain himself and his children.

His rent doth quicken his tenant, but not gill him. Indeed, 'tis observed, where landlords are very easy, the tenants seldom thrive, contenting themselves to make up the just measure of their rent, and not labouring for any surplussage of estate. But our landlord puts some metal into his tenant's industry, yet not granting him too much, lest the tenant revenge the landlord's cruelty to him, upon his land.

Yet he raiseth his rents in some proportion to the present price of other commodities. The plenty of money makes a seeming scarcity of all other things, and wares of all sorts do daily grow dear: If therefore our landlord should let his rents stand still as his grandfather left them, whilst other wares daily go on in price, he must needs be cast farre behind in his estate.

What he sells or lets to his tenant, he offers him quietly to enjoy according to his covenants. This is a great joy to a tenant, though he buyes dear, to possesse without disturbance. A strange example there was of God's punishing a covetous landlord at Rye in Sussex, anno 1570. He having a certain marish, wherein men on poles did dry their fish nets, received yearly of them a sufficient summe of money, till, not content therewith, he caused his servants to pluck up the poles, not suffering the fishermen to use them any longer, except they would compound at a greater rate. But it came to passe, the same night, that the sea breaking in covered the same marish with water. And so it still continued.

He rejoyleth to see his tenants thrive. Yea, he counts it a great honour to himself, when he perceiveth that God blesseth their endeavours, and that they come forward in the world. I lose all with this story. A farmer rented a grainge generally reported to be haunted by fairies, and paid a shrowd rent for the same, at each half-

year's end. Now a gentleman asked him, how he durst be so hardy as to live in the house; and whether no spirits did trouble him. Truth, (quoth the farmer) there be two Saints in heaven vex me more than all the devils in hell; namely, the Virgin Mary and Michael the Archangel (on which dayes he paid his rent).

The following may safely be recommended to all in this commercial country; while to some it may serve as a *memento*.

THE GOOD MERCHANT.

Is one who by his trading claspeth the islands to the continent, and one country to another. An excellent gardiner, who makes England bear wine, and oyl, and spices, yet herein goes beyond nature in causing, that *omnis fert omnia tellus*. He wrongs neither himself nor the commonwealth, nor private chapmen which buy commodities of him. As for his behaviour towards the commonwealth, it far surpasses my skill to give any rules thereof; only this I know, that to export things of necessity and to bring in foreign needles, toys, makes a rich merchant, and a poore kingdom; for the state loseth her radical moisture, and gets little better than sweat in exchange, except the necessities which are exported be exceeding plentifull, which then, though necessary in their own nature, become superfluous through their abundance. We will content ourselves to give some generall advertizements concerning his behaviour towards his chapmen, whom he useth well in the quantity, quality, and price of the commodities he sells them.

He wrongs not the buyer in number, weight, or measure. These are the landmarks of all trading, which must not be removed; for such cosenage were worse then open felony. First, because they rob a man of his purse, and never bid him stand. Secondly, because high-way thieves defie, but these pretend justice. Thirdly, as much as lies in their power, they endeavour to make God accessory to their cosenage, deceiving by pretending his weights. For God is the principall clerk of the market. "*All the weights of the bag are his work*"

He never warrants any ware for good, but what is so indeed. Otherwise he is a thief, and may be a murderer, if selling such things as are apply'd inwardly. Besides, in such a case, he counts himself guilty, if he selleth such wares as are bad, though without his knowledge, if avouching them for good; because he professeth, and is bound to be master in his own mystery,

and therefore in conscience must recompense the buyer's losse, except he gives him an item to buy it at his own adventure.

He either tells the faults in his ware, or abates proportionably in the price he demands; for then the low value shews the viciousness of it. Yet commonly, when merchants depart with their commodities, we heare (as in funeral orations) all the virtues, but none of the faults thereof.

He never demands out of distance of the price he intends to take. If not always within the touch, yet within the reach of what he means to sell for. Now, we must know, there be foure severall prices of vendible things. First, the price of the market which ebbs and flows according to the plenty or scarcity of coyn, commodities and chapmen. Secondly, the price of friendship, which perchance is more giving then selling, and therefore not so proper at this time. Thirdly, the price of fancie, as twenty pounds or more for a dog or hawk, when no such inherent worth can naturally be in them, but by the buyers or sellers fancie reflecting on them. Yet, I believe, the money may lawfully be taken. First, because the seller sometimes on those terms, is as loth to forego it, as the buyer is willing to have it. And I know no standard herein, whereby men's affections may be measured. Secondly, it being a matter of pleasure, and men able and willing, let them pay for it. "*Volenti non fit injuria.*" Lastly, there is the price of cosenage, which our merchant from his heart detests and abhorres.

He makes not advantage of his chapman's ignorance, chiefly, if referring himself to his honesty; where the seller's conscience is all the buyer's skill, who makes him both seller and judge, so that he doth not so much ask as order what he must pay. When one told old bishop Latimer that the cutler had cosened him, in making him pay twopence for a knife not worth in those dayes a peny; No, quoth Latimer, *he coseneth not me but his own conscience.* On the other side, St. Augustine tells us of a seller, who out of ignorance asked for a book farre less than it was worth, and the buyer (conceive himself to be the man, if you please) of his own accord gave him the full value thereof.

He makes not the buyer pay the shot for his prodigality; as when the merchant, through his own ignorance or ill husbandry, hath bought dear, he will not bring in his unnecessary expenses on the buyer's score; and in such a case he is bound to sell cheaper than he bought. Selling by retail, he may justifie the taking of greater

gain; because of his care, pains, and cost of fetching those wares from the fountain, and in parcelling and dividing them. Yet because retailers trade commonly with those who have least skill in what they buy, and commonly sell to the poorer sort of people, they must be careful not to grate on their necessity. But how long shall I be retailing out rules to this merchant? It would employ a casuist an apprenticeship of years. Take our Saviour's wholesale rule: "Whatsoever you would have men do unto you, do you unto them; for this is the law and the prophets."

The Life of Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino.

By the Author of the Life of Michael Angelo: and the Characters of the most celebrated Painters of Italy, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Murray, London. 1816. 8vo. pp. 230. 8s. 6d.

AFTER Mr. Duppa's publication of what he is facetiously pleased to call Dr. Johnson's Tour through Wales, no one will be hardy enough to dispute his talent at book making—if any such were found, we would refer him for another proof of our author's ability to the volume before us. Though it does not go quite so far as that which we have mentioned, as to assign a page to a sentence, or even a single word; yet it displays quite sufficient of that kind of art which swells a catalogue, without increasing the fund of human knowledge. In this moderate sized volume, we have a preface—a table of contents—a list of works published by Mr. Duppa, which, however, the purchaser can bind up, or not, at his option, a welcome, though solitary proof of its author's modesty; seventy-three pages of matter re-printed from Sir Joshua Reynolds's lectures, a work we conceive not yet so scarce as to call for this kind of partial re-publication, an appendix of matter equally original, and fifteen pages of index, a portion of the work full as entertaining as any other part of it. It presents a very tolerable bill of fare; and as we do not know that he who sits down to a savoury hash has any right to be offended that he recognises in it the flavour of the joint which was served up to him the day before, so neither need we quarrel with the research displayed in the life of Raffaello, merely because we trace in it what may be

termed, the leavings of the author's readings, for his life of Michael Angelo.

The first thing that strikes an English reader in the perusal of accounts of Italian painters, is the importance annexed in that country to the art itself, and the encouragement given to it as well by every private individual, who aspires to the character of liberality, or retinement, as by every public character who hopes for the fame resulting from some admirable action of his own, or the more humble, though perhaps more extensively useful merit of patronizing the good deeds of others, to be transmitted to posterity with the canvas, which, under his fostering care becomes animated under the hallowed breathings of the artist who stamps upon it, the indications, which, though sufficient to excite the admiration of those who gaze at it, are to him only feeble outlines of the perfect picture glowing on the *retina* of his soul. The next consideration of the English reader, particularly if he be able to say with Correggio, "and I also am a painter!" will be the beneficial effects which result to the art from this universal, and intuitive appreciation of its real value and excellence.

It may be said, that in our own country, encouragement, of late years, has not been wanting to genius; but it is only by a general cultivation of taste, and diffusion of sentiment throughout the body of a people, that the fine arts can be really patronized and understood. In England every thing is done on a commercial principle, but the same spirit that regulates our exports and imports, will, in vain, seek to balance the advantage of cultivating our genius at home, or improving it by seeking examples abroad; neither will the formation of a company for the protection and benefit of living artists, necessarily include such a portion of information and judgment in the members of it, as may enable them unerringly in practice to act up to the principles they may have laid down in theory for their government. "Comparisons however being odious," we proceed no further in remarks which might lead us into them, but immediately lay before our readers a few of

the most interesting particulars relative to the life and works of him who is more exclusively the subject of this article.

As the leading traits of every person's character are chiefly to be gathered from himself, we select the following letters from Raffaello; one to a friend and brother artist, Francesco Francia, otherwise Raibolini, of Bologna; the other to the celebrated Count Bathazar Castiglione, equally esteemed, in his time, by the polite and literary world, as a distinguished amateur in the fine arts, and one of the restorers of letters in the sixteenth century.

The first was written just after Raffaello's introduction to Pope Julius II. by whom he was received with the most flattering attention; and immediately commissioned to paint one of the state chambers of the Vatican, which the Pope was then ornamenting with the greatest splendour and magnificence.

"My dear M. Francesco,"

"I have just now received your portrait, brought by Bazzotto, quite safe, without any injury; for which I return you my best thanks. It is most beautiful, and so like life that I sometimes deceive myself, and think I am with you, and hear you speak. I beg your indulgence and excuse for the delay and length of mine, which from weighty and incessant occupation I have not been able to finish before with my own hands, according to our agreement. I might have sent it, done by one of my young men, and have retouched it myself, but that would not have been right: it was proper that I should execute it with my own hand, to convince myself, that I could not equal yours. I hope you will excuse me, as you have heretofore experienced what it is to be deprived of one's liberty, and to live under obligations to patrons, who, &c.

"I send you however by the same person, who returns in a week, another design, and it is that of the *Presepio*, although very different, as you will see, from the one which has been done, and which you were pleased to praise so much, as you constantly do my other works which makes me blush, as I do at this trifle, which you will therefore value more in token of obedience and love than for any other reason. If in return I receive your History of Judith, I shall place it amongst my most dear and precious things. Monsignore Datario anxiously waits for his little Madonna, and Cardinal Riaro for his

large one, of which you will hear more circumstantially from Bazzotto. I also shall look at them with that delight and pleasure with which I see and praise all the others; not seeing any, by any other person, more beautiful, more devout, or better executed. In the mean time take courage, avail yourself of your accustomed prudence, and be assured that I feel your afflictions as much as if they were my own. Continue to love me as I love you with all my heart.

"Always most obliged by serving you,
"RAFFAELLO SANZIO."

"Rome, Sept. 5, 1508."

The unassuming appreciation of his own merits, and the sensibility towards his friend's, which are evident in this letter, written just at the period when public applause might have rendered him forgetful of the unobtrusive claims of friendship, must make Raffaello appear very amiable as a private character. His epistle to Castiglione, though, written in a more courtly style, is still marked by the same simplicity and modesty of expression.

"SIGNOR COUNT,

"I have made drawings in various ways from your Lordship's designs, and I please every body, unless every body flatters me; but I do not satisfy my own judgment, because I am afraid of not satisfying yours. I send them to your Lordship to make a selection if any one of them, should be worthy of your choice. The Pope in honouring me has laid a great weight on my shoulders, the superintendence of the building of St. Peter's. I hope I shall not sink under it, and the more so, as the model which I have made, pleases his Holiness, and is praised by many men of good taste. Yet I raise my thoughts still higher. I wish to adopt the fine forms of ancient edifices. I know not whether I shall have the fate of Icarus. Vitruvius has afforded me great light, but not sufficient.

"In regard to the Galatea, I should consider myself a great master, if it possessed half the merits which your Lordship speaks of. However, I recognise in your language, the love you bear to me, and on this condition that your Lordship will be with me to select the best: but as there is a scarcity both of good judges and of handsome women, I avail myself of those ideas of the beautiful that have occurred to me. Whether this possesses in itself any excellence of art, I know not, but I labour very much to acquire it.

"Your Lordship may command me,"

"RAFFAELLO SANZIO."

"From Rome."

Raffaello's works, and the general merits of them are so well known, that it is scarcely possible to say any thing strikingly new concerning them. Mr. Duppa has not attempted it, nor has he enriched the biographical part with any particulars unknown before. Raffaello appears to have possessed that even frame of mind so favourable to the study of the sublime and beautiful, and of the advantages of which Sir Joshua Reynolds gave proof in every thing he undertook. Raffaello was likewise unassuming, grateful and constant in his attachments; and we are told of him as of Lope de Vega, that instead of his abilities being contemplated with envy or jealousy, whenever he went to Court, he was attended from his own house by a numerous train of those who engaged in the same pursuits, shewed their reverence of them, by doing this honour to him who had attained such excellence in them. The following remarks by our author are replete with good sense, which is sufficient merit to excuse the absence of novelty:

During the last century, the arts in Italy declined to the lowest ebb. The churches and convents had been supplied, and the public seemed to be no longer interested in the reproduction of new works; yet princes and dignitaries in the church were not wanting to honour and reward individual merit: but private patronage, though, for a time, it may foster genius and direct it, yet without the professional value of the art be felt by the many whom it is intended to interest, exertion will be languid and patronage will be useless. The value of his profession must be stamped by general esteem; and a mutual feeling of good taste must exist between the artist and the public; a co-operation which, happily existed in Italy, in the reign of Julius 2d and Leo 10th.

"In the progress of the arts in different countries of Europe national taste has been as decidedly marked as national character; and though education may do much, yet from the facts before us any attempt to promote a style of painting, not felt or recognized by the general habits and character of a nation, would seem to be ineffectual. The Dutch school had its sympathy in Holland, as much as the sublimer efforts of Michael Angelo, and Raffaello in Rome. The Venetians felt the splendour of colouring more than the dignity and propriety of composition. And

in England, whatever subjects awaken the mind to social feelings and domestic sympathies, never fail to arrest the attention of the public: and I have no doubt, that to the operation of these feelings, we have to attribute the great encouragement which is given to portrait painting, rather than to vanity, or pride, or the desire of distinction.

The Appendix contains a list of Raffaele's pictures, and of one of them, an altar-piece, originally placed in the Church of the Araceli in Rome, and afterwards removed to Paris, an interesting account is given of the means adopted under the direction of some members of the National Institute, to put it on canvas; the pannel on which it was painted, having become decayed through age. The process tedious as that of unfolding the manuscripts from *Herculaneum*, and not very much unlike it in operation, is too long for insertion in this place, but we can afford room to praise its ingenuity, which was attended with complete success. The picture was incorporated by means of it with a base more durable even than its former one, and guarded against those accidents which had before produced its decay.

Medical, Geographical, and Agricultural Report of a Committee, appointed by the Madras Government, to inquire into the causes of the Epidemic Fever, which prevailed in the provinces of Coimbatore, Madura, Dindigul, and Tinnevely, in 1809, 1810, and 1811. 8vo. Price 6s. 6d. Black and Co, London, 1816.

THE nature of Epidemic Fever is of great importance, not only to the country where particular instances of such calamity have occurred, but to others; and to the faculty at large, on whom devolves the duty of repelling the evil. The extent of our Indian empire, renders a Report like the present, peculiarly valuable to medical practitioners about to supply vacancies in that country. Nor is it unworthy the consideration of medical men at home. In all climates the same causes tend to produce the same effects; and though the

power of some of the causes assigned in this Report, are, no doubt, abated in our colder temperature, yet they are not absolutely inert; and they affect among us, as this epidemic affected where it raged, the lower classes of people chiefly, who, therefore become more peculiarly objects of compassion.

This fever was of several years' duration, and occasioned the death of more than a hundred thousand persons; besides ruining the constitutions of thousands more. Such epidemics are not uncommon in India: and therefore, the duty of providing against them, and moderating them, if possible, is the more urgent.

The order followed in this Report is very judicious: it is, first the geographical description of the provinces; next the climate, with its variations previous to, and during, the prevalence of the disease: thirdly, the progress of the Epidemic, from its first observed rise; its type, and the mode of treating it, that was found most successful in practice. The whole is closed by hints respecting measures that might be adopted, by way of check, if not absolute prevention.

If we were reporting on this work in India, we perhaps, might allow it an extensive article; but, at present, we can do little more than announce it, and submit an extract. These provinces have many woods, many hills and rivers; they have marshy tracts, lying within a short distance of the hills, and rendering the villages in their vicinity extremely damp and unhealthy: the houses in many parts are miserably constructed, and badly thatched. In some places the inhabitants are not raised from the ground during night; and they are destitute of blankets to cover them. Under these circumstances, these districts suffered greatly. In other places, the people sleep on truckle beds, *cuttles*, and have warm coverings, the manufacture of the country. We owe this justice to the memory of Tippoo Sultan, to say, that he seems to have promoted the use of these comforts, in his dominions, being "extremely particular regarding such matters, owing to the bleak air and dampness of the greater part of the

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doctrinal and controversial points have been studiously omitted) yet will it be found equally beneficial in all families—to persons of mature age as well as to youth—to the heads of establishments, as well as to servants—and the manufacturing classes of the community.

The Rev. David Williams is preparing for publication, a new Treatise on Geographical Science, to be entitled the Geographical Mirror, containing an accurate and comprehensive description of the known world, according to the most recent discoveries and arrangements. To which will be appended, a Comparative View of Ancient and Modern Geography, with an interesting and popular View of the Manners, Customs, Antiquities, Curiosities, and the leading historical outlines of the various nations of the earth. Designed for the use of Schools, and calculated to correct the vague and erroneous information contained in the School Books already extant on the subject. Also the Parent's Catechism of Useful Knowledge.

Mr. J. Robertson, of Surry House Academy, Kennington Cross, will in a few days publish, a Practical Example Book on the Use of Maps, containing Problems and Exercises, to be worked and filled up by Students in Geography. Designed as an Auxiliary to that Study for Schools and private Students.

FINE ARTS.

No. V. of "Havell's Villas," &c. is published, and contains a view of Cassiobury, the seat of the Earl of Essex, from Turner, R. A. and a view of Corsham House, the seat of Paul Methuen, Esq. M. P. from Fielding, with historical and descriptive accounts of the two seats, by J. Britton, F. S. A. The Prints are coloured in close imitation of the Drawings.

The Lithographic Art was brought over to this country, in its rude and original state, in 1801, by M. Andree, of Offenbach, who published some specimens from different artists, but no improvement whatever has since been made in it here. The admirable productions, however, which have of late appeared at Munich, consisting, as well of the works of modern artists, as of imitations of ancient masters, for which Lithography is peculiarly adapted, have excited a spirit of emulation in Mr. Ackermann, who is determined to use his best endeavours to rival the professors of this art on the continent, and he hopes to have his arrangement in sufficient forwardness, to employ the Lithographic process, in gratifying the public with the first number of some periodical publication on the 1st of May next.

Mr. Ackermann has in the press a new work entitled the Dance of Life, intended to form a companion to the Dance of Death, lately published. The designs are by Mr. Rowlandson, and the illustrations in verse by the author of Doctor Syntax's Tour. The first number will appear on the 1st of May next. Also in the press, a handsome edition in royal octavo, of the Vicar of Wakefield, with designs, by Mr. Rowlandson.

GEOLOGY.

At press, outlines of Geology. Being the substance of a course of Lectures delivered in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, by W. T. Brande, Sec. R. S. F. R. S. E. Prof. Chem. R. 1. 8vo.

HISTORY.

In a course of publication, to be completed in 9 parts, price 2s. each, the History of the Wars, from the French Revolution, to the ever memorable Battle of Waterloo, in 1815; to which will be added, the particulars of the successful attack upon Algiers. Compiled from official documents and other authentic sources of information, with strict impartiality, and will be illustrated with elegant portraits of the most distinguished Public Characters.

The Rev. James Kirton's Secret and True History of the Church of Scotland, from the Restoration to the year 1678, is printing under the superintendence of Mr. C. K. Sharpe, with notes and a memoir of the author, in a quarto volume, illustrated by engravings.

Mr. F. Bailey will soon publish a new edition of his Chart of History, including the changes of territory occasioned by the late treaties.

MATHEMATICS.

Mr. Carey, of the Commercial College, Woodford, will soon publish a more complete System of Theoretical and Practical Arithmetic, than has ever yet appeared.

At press, Algebra of the Hindus, with Arithmetic and Mensuration. Translated from the Sanscrit. By H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. 4to.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Sir William Adams is about to publish, a Practical Enquiry into the Causes of the frequent failure of the operations of extracting and depressing the Cataract, and the description of a new and improved Series of Operations, by the practice of which most of these causes of failure may be avoided.

METAPHYSICS.

Mr. Samuel Spurrell has in the press, an Essay, entitled Vice Triumphant — the Remedy proposed — Easy and Effectual;

gives an undecscribable feeling* of pleasure: by its constant beating, it quickens the circulation, and produces a fine glow all over the body; and has, besides, the further good effects, of dispelling languor, raising the spirits, exciting appetite, and promoting digestion, in a superior degree to any other kind of bathing that we are acquainted with. It has, in consequence of these virtues, together with the delightful climate of the valley itself, been the happy means of rapidly restoring many to health and comfort, who, previous to their visit to Courtalium, appeared to be hastening to their graves.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:

We have received a long letter from the author of the "Experienced Butcher," justifying the intermixture of religion with his directions for that business. The question as a matter of taste, must be decided altogether in our favour; and we think, as a matter of prudence too. Was the writer never mortified by the ludicrous association of religious phrases among the unthinking? How many hearts have been hardened by such jeers and scoffs, as really good people have given occasion to! Perversion is much more likely than conversion.

"A Friend to the Poor," recommends the institution of circulating libraries for their use. We insert the hint for the service of those who think proper to pursue it on favourable opportunities.

Literary Register.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

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WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

The London Horticultural Society have presented their silver medal to Mr. James Mean, head gardener to Sir Abraham Hume, of Wormleybury Park, Herts, for his improvements in the culture of Orange Trees. Mr. Mean has just edited a second edition of *Abercrombie's Practical Gardener*, presenting in a practical form, many suggestions from recent discoveries in Vegetable Physiology, and exhibiting the principles relating to the culture of Fruit Trees, especially in the renovation of several de-

generated sorts of Apple and Pear Trees, with Tables of Plants corresponding with the advancement of Botany up to the present period; designed for the assistance of those gentlemen who manage their own gardens, and as a book of reference for the young professional Horticulturist.

Mr. Farey will soon publish the third and concluding volume of his Report to the Board of Agriculture, on Derbyshire.

ANTIQUITIES.

Pompeiana, or observations on the Topography, Edifices, and Ornaments of Pompeia, by Sir W. Gell and J. P. Gandy, Esq. with numerous engravings, are in the press.

BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Brewin, of Leicester, has completed a translation of the Life of Haydn, to which notes have been added by Mr. W. Gardiner, and the work is now in the press.

The Rev. Hugh Pearson's memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan will soon appear.

CHEMISTRY.

A new edition of Dr. Thomson's System of Chemistry, is in the press, and will speedily be published. The work will be entirely remodelled, and will be comprised in four octavo volumes.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Dr. Carey is about to publish an Appendix to his "Latin Prosody," viz. "Latin Versification made easy;" or, a copious selection of Verses from the Ancient Poets, altered and prepared, as progressive exercises for the Juvenile Versifier, according to the improved Continental System, adopted in his "English Prosody and Versification," and in his private practice.

DRAMA.

The Plays and Poems of James Shirley, now first collected and chronologically arranged, and the Text carefully collated and restored; with occasional Notes, and a Biographical and Critical Essay, are preparing for publication, by William Gifford, Esq. handsomely printed by Bulmer, in 6 vols. 8vo. uniformly with Massinger and Ben Jonson.

EDUCATION.

In the course of the present month, will be published, the Bible Class Book; or, Scripture Readings for every day in the year, being three hundred and sixty five lessons, selected from the most interesting and instructive parts of the Sacred Scriptures. This selection is made upon a plan recommended by Dr. Watts, and though its chief aim is that of becoming a School-Class Book for Youth in all stations in life, and of every religious denomination (for

* The average temperature of the water of the Fall, at 8 A. M. during the bathing season, is from 72° to 75°.

bell, Esq. Author of the Pleasures of Hope, &c. In 4 vols. post 8vo.

Mr. James Thomason has in the press, in an octavo volume, *De Courci*, a Tale, in two cantos, with other poems, including commemorative addresses written for several public institutions.

Mr. James Sowerby is printing, in two volumes, a *Midland Flora*; comprising the indigenous plants of the more central counties.

Mr. Howard Fish will soon publish the *Triumph of Love*, and other poems.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

An *Essay on the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation*, are preparing for press. By David Ricardo, Esq. 8vo.

J. E. Bicheno, Esq. will soon publish, an *Inquiry into the Nature of Benevolence*, principally with a view to elucidate the moral and political principles of the Poor Laws.

ROMANCES.

Mr. Griffiths, author of "the Sons of St. David," is preparing another historical Romance, characteristic of the country and manners of the English in the fourteenth century, to be entitled "the Champion of England," with the singular adventures of a god-daughter of King Richard the Second, 3 vols. 12mo.

Speedily will be published, *Lalla Rookh*, an Oriental Romance. By Thomas Moore, Esq. At the same time will be published, *Illustrations to the Poems, from Paintings* by R. Westall, R. A. which will be delivered in the order they are subscribed for.

THEOLOGY.

The Rev. Mr. Broome has enlarged his selections from the Works of those eminent Divines, Fuller and South, and they will be published in the course of the present month, as a Second Edition.

In a few days will be published, a new edition, (the four Volumes handsomely printed in Three), being the third, of *Sermons on Practical Subjects*. By Samuel Carr, D. D. late Prebendary of St. Paul's; Rector of St. Andrew Undershaft, London; and of Finchley, Middlesex.

The Rev. Sir Adam Gordon has in the press, a Course of Lectures on the Church Catechism for every Sunday in the Year.

The Rev. George Mathew is printing in two octavo volumes, *Sermons on various Subjects*, doctrinal and practical.

The Rev. J. Bicheno has in the press, an *Examination of the Prophecies*, with a view to ascertain the probable issue of the recent restoration of the Old Dynasties; of the revival of Popery; and of the present mental ferment in Europe; as likewise how

far Great Britain is likely to share in the calamities by which Providence will ere long accomplish the final overthrow of the Kingdoms of the Roman Monarchy.

The Rev. Henry Rutter has in the press, a *Key to the Old Testament*; or, a Summary View of its several Books, pointing out the Persons, Events, and Ordinances, that were figurative of Christ and his Church, with a more minute detail of the Psalms and the Prophetic writings.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

In the press, the Fourth and concluding Volume of Captain Burney's *History of Voyages and Discoveries in the South Seas*. With a copious Index. 4to. This work comprises all the Voyages and Discoveries antecedent to the reign of his present Majesty, bringing down their History until the point where Hawkesworth's Collection begins.

In the press, a *Journal of the late Captain Tuckey, on a Voyage of Discovery in the Interior of Africa, to explore the source of the Zaire, or Congo; with a survey of that River beyond the Cataracts*. In 4to. uniformly with Park and Adams' Travels. Published by authority.

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WORKS PUBLISHED.

ANCIENT ENGLISH LITERATURE REPRINTED.

Wit's Recreations, selected from the finest fancies of modern Muses. With a thousand outlandish Proverbs. Printed from Edition 1640, with all the Wood Engravings, and Improvements of subsequent Editions. Wit Restor'd, 1656. *Musarum Deliciæ*; by Sir J. M. and J. S., 1656. To which are now added, memoirs of Sir John Mennis and Dr. James Smith. With a Preface. 2 vols. post 8vo. 22 12s. 6d.

COMMERCE.

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Foreign

Foreign Literary Gazette.

DENMARK.

New Inventions : Sea Log.

The Danish Society of National Industry has combined into a volume six numbers of its *Efterretninger fra Selskabet*, &c. Notices of its labours, with five plates. Among the miscellaneous articles contained in this work are—a description of a new instrument, or glass log, for measuring a ship's way at sea; it is filled with water instead of sand; and is the invention of Capt. J. P. Weilbach.—On the fabrication of cords of silk for the viola, by the musician Braungarten of Copenhagen.—On the use of the *Alga Marina*, for stuffing cushions, mattresses, &c. We learn from this volume, that several new manufactories are set up at different places of the Danish dominions; but, to what degree they have prospered since the establishment of peace in Europe, is not known.

FRANCE.

Natural History : Serpent.

M. M. de Lacépède, Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, and Dumerit made a Report to the Academy on the *Monographie des Trigonocéphales des Antilles*, of M. Moreau de Jonnés.

The Serpent which is the subject of the memoir of M. Jonnés is of a large size, and its bite is very dangerous; it has been seen more than eight feet long. The author affirms that it is confined to the islands of Martinique, St. Lucia and Baconio, and that it has never been observed on the continent of America.

It is well known that the species of vertebral animals which see better by night than by day, or which are very sensible to light, present in general a vertical pupil. M. Jonnés has observed the same disposition in the iris of the *Trigonocéphalus* which he describes. This animal, whose agility is very remarkable, has a peculiar manner of darting itself. It curls up its body in four equal circles, one above another, and these making their circumvolutions all at once, it projects itself in mass to the distance of five or six feet. Another fact which M. de Jonnés mentions is, that the *Trigonocéphalus* can, in the manner of the *Naja*, rear itself upon its tail to the height of a man. He assures us further, that by means of certain large scales with which the belly of this reptile is covered, it can like someadders climb up the trunk of trees and along the branches in search of birds' nests,

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the young of which it devours. The most efficacious means of preventing the fatal consequences of the bite of this serpent, are the same as have been used in Europe with most success in opposing the development of hydrophobia.

Commercial Laws, &c.

It may be of use to some of our merchants trading to France, to know that there is published under the title of *Répertoire Alphabétique et Chronologique*, a collection of the laws of that country, which affect Commerce, the Arts, and Manufactures. By J. Grouvel. This work contains those regulations which are now in force, and which are mostly appealed to as governing commercial intercourse. The writer has confined his collection within the narrowest limits, and has taken care to introduce nothing superfluous.

Artificial hatching of Chicken.

Several attempts have been made, not in England only, but also in different parts of Europe to imitate the Egyptian manner of hatching chicken in ovens, by artificial heat, without the assistance of a mother hen. They have all failed; which has usually been attributed to want of solar heat in the climate: possibly that may be the true cause; yet, as by means of stoves we can regulate the heat of apartments, of out-houses, &c. at pleasure, it should appear that this was not the only reason of failure. A small pamphlet has lately been published at Paris, in which this subject is examined. *Observations on the Art of hatching and raising Fowls, without the aid of Hens*, by M. Bonnemain. The writer not only assigns reasons why all attempts for this purpose have hitherto been frustrated, but he lays down rules for conducting the process, in a manner to insure success. We have not, however, heard whether he himself has reared a sufficient number to warrant his theory:—As his pamphlet costs but a shilling, it can scarcely be all the money too dear. It may afford a hint, perhaps more than one, to breeders of poultry.

GERMANY.

It gives us pleasure to report that the confidence placed by German physicians in the state of Medical Science in Britain has induced a bookseller at Leipsic to reprint the Pharmacopoeias of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, under the title of *Codex Medicamentarius Britannica*, &c. 1816.

History of the Blind.

We are not acquainted by perusal, with the merit of the following work; but incline to think that it may contain remarks

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not unworthy notice by those who have any charge of persons in the unfortunate and pitiable state of blindness. *Nachrichten, &c.* Notices respecting several persons born blind or who have lost their sight in early life, yet by their talents and their writings have distinguished themselves as poets, musicians, mathematicians, philologists, theologians, mechanics, &c. by H. G. Rotermund. Bremen, 1815.

The persons born blind whose history are given at greatest length in this work are—Dr. Blacklock, of Edinburgh, who died in 1791.—Petronilla Mous, a poet of Bergen-op-Zoom.—John Stanley, a famous organist, at London.—Mademoiselle Theresa de Paradis, an excellent performer on the Harmonica.—Dulon, a virtuoso performer on the flute.—Dr. Saunderson, professor of Mathematics at Cambridge.—John Schmidt and Tobias Winckler, Doctors in theology; with many celebrated musicians. The author has added observations on the methods of instructing children who are born blind; with notices respecting those children who have acquired knowledge and eminence by their own endeavours, without any instruction. He notices also the instances in which sight has been restored to the blind by successful operations.

Vaccination after the Small Pox.

A remark made by Dr. Braun of Frankfort may possibly deserve attention from the Faculty. Writing on the constitution of the year 1812 the Doctor observes, that in the Grand Duchy of Frankfort several cases of small-pox occurred after vaccination. Is it possible that some years, from the state of the weather, or other causes, may be more favourable to this superinduction of infection than others?

Lithography: Stone-printing.

We observe that several works published in Germany are illustrated with representations of different subjects printed from stone: it should seem, therefore, that this manner of obtaining prints, has its conveniences. Among others we distinguish a work by Dr. Spix at Munich, entitled *Cephalogenesis*, or the Structure of the Head, to which professor Koer has contributed eighteen-plates executed with great diligence and care: they represent a great number of heads of animals of all classes and all ages. The Author of the work treats on these, their forms, their psychology, their influence on physiognomy, &c. &c.

Another instance of the application of Lithography, or stone printing, is the *Mus-*

kellehre &c. The Doctrine of the Muscles, presented according to the Tables of Albinus, in prints from stone, accompanied with instructions for preparing the muscles; by Dr. Martin Müntz. The Introduction contains a general idea of the muscles: and the description is accompanied by their principal synonyms in Latin and German. The author also points out the best works which are published on this branch of study. He purposes to extend his work to seventy plates, in large folio, exhibiting the principal parts of the human body, divided into five sections, which will appear successively. That containing the Skeleton after Albinus, is extremely well represented by this manner of workmanship.

Works published under two titles.

It is a subject of some regret that several works have lately been published on the Continent, under two titles; which may mislead gentlemen ordering such works to be procured for them from the places of publication. They may find that they receive *duplicates*, without intending it. For instance, Julius Klaproth's *Description of the Russian Provinces, situated between the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea*, has also been published under the title of *On the enlargement of Russia under Alexander I. by the peace concluded with Persia*. Should this become an established custom, it will be necessary to transcribe titles carefully at length, instead of in abridgement; and to caution foreign booksellers to examine the works ordered before they send them. It will unavoidably occasion confusion in respect to references and authorities, in time to come.

ITALY.

Family, of Medicis: Fatal events.

When the History of places recalls for the most part infelicitous events, there seems to be somewhat equally impolitic and unpleasant in giving it additional publicity. The history of a residence, is usually the history of the family to which it belongs; and when that family has been distinguished, the localities connected with their actions acquire a proportionate importance.

At Pisa has been published, *Notizie Storiche, &c.* Historical Notices on the Palaces and Country Houses, belonging to the crown of Tuscany; by Anguillesi. 8vo. The author informs his reader in the preface that this work has been composed by order of a lady of exalted rank; and to this, perhaps, is owing his reluctance to speak freely his sentiments concerning the Sovereigns of whom his history leads him to discourse. A considerable portion of his

labour has been the collecting accounts of the festivals, balls, gala days, and other magnificences of which these residences have been the scenes; together with domestic anecdotes of the family of the Medici.

Here have been celebrated with the utmost splendor the marriages of the Grand Duke Ferdinand I. with Christina of Lorraine; afterwards that of Margaret of Austria; also that of Mary of Medicis with Henry IV. of France. On the other hand every one of the Tuscan palaces has been the scene of some of those tragical events, so frequent in the history of this family; and perhaps so detrimental to the character and disposition of the people at large. The first of these fatal events related by the author, refers to the palace Pitti. In the history of that structure, occurs the story of the strangulation of Isabella of Medicis, daughter of Cosmo I. who was in this manner deprived of life by her husband Paolo Giordano Orsini. Another fatal event to which this palace was witness, was the assassination of the Duke Sforza Almani, who was poignarded May 20, 1566, by Cosmo of Medicis, because his chamberlain had disclosed to his son, then on the throne, the amours of his father, who had abdicated the Sovereignty.

The palace of Poggio at Caiano furnishes other anecdotes of a like nature, at the head of which stands the history of Bianca Capella, her marriage with the grand Duke Francis I. and the death at the same moment of both husband and wife, at their departure from a *repast of reconciliation* with their brother-in-law Cardinal Ferdinand of Medicis. Under the same article the author relates the domestic misfortunes of Cosmo III. of Medicis. This Prince had inspired his wife, Margaret of Orleans, with such strong aversion for his person, and even horror, that she lived almost without intermission shut up in this palace, to the instant when she obtained permission to retire to a Convent at Montmartre. To avoid intercourse with a consort towards whom she felt invincible repugnance, and whose character was at once false, low, cruel, and bigoted, she endeavoured to take to flight, accompanied only by a single page; she joined a troop of gipsies: and she hazarded her life by endeavouring to avoid being mother to a child of Cosmo. She retained the same sentiments when in the convent, at Montmartre, whence she wrote to him January 8, 1680, a letter to this effect, "In tormenting me here,—in forbidding my appearance at the court (of Louis XIV.) you injure your son, yourself, and me; for you reduce me to such a state of despair that there is not an hour in the day in which I

do not wish your death, and should rejoice to hear you were hanged. You reduce me to such a disposition of mind, that I can no more frequent the sacraments, you will therefore be the cause of my damnation; but with all your professions of devotion you will also damn yourself, for whoever causes the soul of another to be lost can never save his own. However, that which displeases me most of all, is, that both of us going to hell, I shall have the additional torment of meeting you in the abode of devils. Think of this, then; if you do not change your conduct towards me, I swear to you that what I hate most determinately in the world is yourself; and willingly would I come to an agreement with the devil, to enrage you, and to deliver me from all your follies."

Speaking of the palace of Pisa, the author relates the event on which Alfieri has founded his tragedy of Don Garcias. This prince, son of Cosmo I. wounded his brother Don Giovanni, while hunting; and the wound proved mortal a few days afterwards. Don Garcias led by his mother came to throw himself at his father's feet, to solicit his pardon; Cosmo poignarded him in the arms of his mother, who in less than a fortnight afterwards died of grief.

The last anecdote reported by Sig. Anguillesi, is the death of Eleonora of Toledo, who was assassinated July 11, 1579 by her husband Don Pietro de Medicis in the town of Castagiolo.

This history affords a lesson: it is neither exalted station, nor elegant accommodations, nor the trappings of royalty, that can change the human mind, can confer happiness, or even preserve decency. The angry passions unrestrained lead to the most fatal results, to barbarity and to murder. Nor is this confined to either sex; for it must be owned if Cosmo III. was base, cruel and bigotted, that his spouse was not unworthy of him; she was headstrong, violent, revengeful, and abusive.

Dei quattro Cavalli, &c.—Historical Memoir on the four horses which are now replaced before the Basilica of St. Mark at Venice. It is known to our readers, not only that the French nation regretted exceedingly the loss of these horses from the Triumphal Arch at the Tuilleries, where they had been placed by order of their captor, Buonaparte, but also, that the day of their restoration, and being replaced on their former situation at St. Mark's, was a day of public rejoicing in the city of Venice. Objects of such great attention could not but excite a desire for acquaintance with their history so far as it could be obtained. A French writer had

displayed much erudition on the subject; we are now to report the performance of an Italian, Count Leopold Cicognara, President of the Academy of Fine Arts at Venice. He begins by refuting the opinion of Winkelmann and Zanetti, that these horses had been cast in two separate pieces, which were afterwards united. As to the assertion that they are the workmanship of Lysippus, he does not condescend to treat it with attention. He proceeds to examine the four following points:—of what matter these horses are made;—in what country?—at what time? to what purpose?

As to the matter, it is of extremely pure copper, mixed with a small portion of other metallic substances, in different proportions, the major part being what is now called bronze. The uniformity of their movement leads to the presumption that they were all four cast for the same purpose; which was not that of carrying a horseman. The marks visible on the neck, and in front of the chest, afford proof that they were destined to be yoked to a quadriga placed on a triumphal arch. From this circumstance the writer infers, that they were not originally transported from Greece to Rome; because triumphal arches are extremely rare in Greece; and were not erected in that country to military conquerors. The Count, therefore, admits that they were cast at Rome, at a period that we cannot now determine. They were afterwards carried to Constantinople and placed in the Hippodrome (or Horse Course).—Here they were when the Doge of Venice, Henry Dandolo, entered Constantinople, July 20, 1204. The Podesta Marino Zeno sent these, with other trophies, to Venice, on board one of the galleys of the republic, commanded by Domenico Morosini. They remained some time in the arsenal; and were at length placed on the exterior arch of the Church of St. Mark.

The most famous and beautiful buildings of Venice, described and engraved by Members of the Royal Academy of Arts in that city, are formed into a work now publishing in numbers, in Imperial folio size. Price 8 paoli the fine paper: 5 paoli common paper: the whole will make a magnificent work. The Italian title is *Le Fabriche di Venezia*.

Collezione delle migliori Opere scritte in Dialecto Milanese, &c. A collection of the best works written in the Milanese dialect. 18mo. The whole will form twelve volumes in this small size. The first four will contain the works of Domenico Balestrieri: the five following will include the poetry of fifteen deceased writers; and the

last three will be reserved for the works of anonymous authors, and for those of authors still living. We should suppose that beside the amusement included in such a collection, it could not fail of being useful to whoever studies the Italian language.

Le Bellezze Pittoresche, &c.—The Picturesque Beauties of Milan, and of the country in its neighbourhood, is publishing in numbers, in folio size: plain 10 lire: coloured 16 lire. This is a handsome work, carefully executed, and accompanied with descriptions.

Catechisms have been a mode of teaching employed in various branches of learning; probably in Religious instruction, in the first instance; but not confined to it. In the *Biblioteca dell' Agricoltura* published at Milan, which professes to be a collection of the best works on the subject of Agriculture, is inserted a *Catechism on the Art of Farming*, by Jacobo Ricci. How far a small elementary treatise on the same subject might be useful among our labourers, may possibly deserve attention from those who employ their good offices in behalf of that meritorious class of men. It might be taught to the youth among other lessons at school.

POLAND.

Journal early printed.

In the new Journal of Lemberg, intitled *Pamiętnik*, &c. which is reported as giving a very favourable idea of the progress of literature in Galicia, M. Chlendorowsky has inserted notices, on the most early Journals known to have been printed in Poland. He refers the first to the year 1685, under the reign of Sobiesky; a date, probably, much earlier than might have been supposed by the generality of readers.

PRUSSIA.

Satirical effusions.

Whether the Police of the Prussian States be strict or not, there certainly must be considerable liberty of the press at Berlin, the Capital. Lately has appeared there, a work in numbers intitled *Satyrischer Zeitspiegel*, &c.—The Satiric Mirror of the Times, by H. Friedrick, author of the Satyric Campaigns, who has taken as his motto the words *Beati ridentes*.

The first number contains a bitter effusion "On the National Monuments which remain to be erected by the Germans; or a project for constructing Monuments of this nature in a manner at the same time worthy of their object, perfectly suitable to it, and at the smallest possible expense." At the close of this Article the Author has introduced three verses, the import of which is

that "One day, perhaps, will be seen Monuments raised by Germans on the banks of the Oronoko, rather than in their own country."

Each number is accompanied by a Satirical Gazette comprising political, literary, dramatical objects, &c.: also, list of places wanted—Births, marriages, and deaths, &c. The first number has a Frontispiece.

RUSSIA.

Permanent Earthen Fortification.

A Memoir on Permanent Fortification has been published at Petersburg, by M. Sea. We understand by this, extensive earthen works thrown up in proper places, and finished to a certain state, for the protection of the country. Though we hope never to hear the sound of war again in our own country, yet we are not certain of the policy of destroying those works which have been formed in various parts. They will, if properly constructed, last for ages, and with very trifling repairs be ready for service at a moment's notice. The construction of them may employ our engineers during peace.

SWEDEN.

History during the Middle Ages.

M. Fant Professor of History in the University of Upsal, has published the prospectus of a work to be entitled *Scriptores Rerum Suecicarum Medii Ævi*. There has been long waiting in Sweden a collection of the chronicles, diplomas, and other historical monuments of the middle ages. The late King Gustavus III. gave orders to M. Nordin, bishop of Hernæsand, to collect the various monuments scattered in different archives and libraries, some in MS. and others inaccurately printed. M. Nordin proceeded to Stockholm, and occupied himself for ten years with this work; but having returned to his diocese after the death of Gustavus III. he could not continue his enterprise, and the materials which he had collected remained in his private library. At his death his heirs wished to sell at a high price this important collection: the Prince Royal bought it, and presented it to the library of the University of Upsal. The reigning King of Sweden has ordered it to be published at the expense of the State. M. Fant has been directed to revise it, to complete it, and to give it in an edition similar to that of Langebeck's collection entitled *Scriptores Rerum Danicarum*. This collection of the historians of Sweden will therefore soon appear: the first volume is in the press; it will consist of 150 sheets; the entire work will fill three volumes in folio, and the price of each volume will be only about fifteen shillings English.

COMPLAINT OF TREATMENT;

BY ORDER OF BUONAPARTE, AT ST. HELENA.

The following letter, written by order of Buonaparte to Sir Hudson Lowe is admitted to be authentic; which is not the case with other accounts propagated by a man named Santini, who has been in Buonaparte's service at St. Helena, but being dismissed, is arrived in England. The complaints in this letter would never have been uttered had the liberty of corresponding with whom he pleased, and as he pleased, been granted. But, not only is it usual to insist on all correspondence by Prisoners of War being open; but we ourselves know, that when Buonaparte was in power, even literary correspondence was obliged to be sent open; and was perused by his Police, before it was forwarded. Much greater is the necessity for keeping strict watch over a man whose partisans are continually crying him up as the wonder of the age: the greater noise they make about him, the greater importance they attach to him, the more closely must he be kept. In the mean while, it is curious to observe that none of his family (except his brother Joseph) has attempted to send him so much as a letter; and that of all who flattered him while on the throne, not one has paid him the smallest honorary compliment. He, on his side, has never attempted to write to any of them. If he cannot write clandestinely, he will not write at all. Yet, there are those, who conjecture that the late *dismissals* of various persons from his suite have an object different from that which is publicly professed.

By turning to the third Volume of our New Series, page 140, the reader may find the directions given for the safe custody of this State Prisoner; that paper is authentic; and there is no reason to suppose that subsequent orders varied from the spirit of that Memorial. Neither has Mr. Warden in his letters from St. Helena made the slightest mention of any difficulty or distress experienced by Buonaparte, while he was on the island; but it should seem

that from the very first sight of Sir Hudson Lowe, Buonaparte took a dislike to him, and that the prejudice has increased, till at length the Ex-Emperor can no longer conceal his resentment against that Officer, for discharging his public duty, as directed:—The consequences may perhaps convince the complainant, that he has a longer acquaintance to make with his prison than his self-importance has allowed him to suppose.

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LETTER

BY ORDER OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON,

Addressed by General Count Montholon,
to Sir Hudson Lowe, British Governor
of the Island of St. Helena.

GENERAL,—I have received the Treaty of the 3rd of August, 1815, concluded between his Britannic Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, which accompanied your letter of the 23rd of July.

The Emperor Napoleon protests against the contents of that Treaty; he is not the prisoner of England. After having placed his abdication in the hands of the Representatives of the Nation, for the *advantage of the Constitution adopted by the French People, and in favour of his son*, he repaired voluntarily and freely to England, with a view of living there, as a private individual, under the protection of the British law. The violation of every law cannot constitute a right. The person of the Emperor Napoleon is actually in the power of England, but he neither has been, nor is, in the power of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, either in fact or of right, even according to the laws and customs of England, which never included, in the exchange of prisoners, Russians, Prussians, Austrians, Spaniards, or Portuguese, though united to those powers by treaties of alliance, and making war conjointly with them.

The Convention of the 2nd of August, concluded fifteen days after the Emperor was in England, cannot have of right any effect. It exhibits only a spectacle of the coalition of the four greatest powers of Europe for the oppression of a *single man*!—a coalition which the opinion of every nation and all the principles of sound morality equally disavow.

The Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, having neither in fact nor in right any claim over the person of

the Emperor Napoleon, could decide nothing respecting him.

Had the Emperor Napoleon been in the power of the Emperor of Austria, that Prince would have recollected the relations which religion and nature have formed *between a father and a son*—relations which are never violated with impunity.

He would have recollected that Napoleon had *four times* restored to him his throne; viz. at Leoben in 1797—at Lunéville, in 1804, when his armies were under the walls of Vienna—at Presburgh in 1806, and at Vienna in 1809, when his armies had possession of the capital and three fourths of the monarchy! That Prince would have recollected the protestations he made to Napoleon at the *bivouac* in Moravia in 1806, and the interview in Dresden in 1812.

Had the person of the Emperor Napoleon been in the power of the Emperor Alexander, he would have recollected the ties of friendship contracted at Tilsit, at Erfurth, and during *twelve years of daily correspondence*.

He would have recollected the conduct of the Emperor Napoleon the day after the battle of Austerlitz, when, though he could have made him, with the wreck of his army, *prisoner*, he contented himself with taking his parole, and allowed him to operate his retreat. He would have recollected the dangers to which the Emperor Napoleon personally exposed himself in order to extinguish the fire at Moscow, and to preserve that capital for him—assuredly, that Prince would never have violated the duties of friendship and gratitude towards a friend in misfortune.

Had the person of the Emperor Napoleon been in the power of the King of Prussia, that Sovereign could not have forgotten that it depended on the Emperor, after the battle of Friedland, to place another Prince on the throne of Berlin. He would not have forgotten in the presence of a *disarmed* enemy, the protestations of attachment and the sentiments of gratitude which he testified to him in 1812 at the interviews in Dresden.

It accordingly appears from articles 2 and 5, of the Treaty of the 2nd of August, that these Princes, being incapable of exercising any influence over the disposal of the Emperor, who was not in their power, accede to what may be done thereon by his Britannic Majesty, who takes upon himself the charge of fulfilling every obligation. These princes have reproached the Emperor Napoleon with having preferred the protection of the English laws to theirs. The false ideas which the Emperor Napoleon had formed of the liberality of the

laws of England, and of the influence of the opinion of a great, generous, and free people over their Government, decided him to prefer the protection of those laws to that of a father-in-law or of an old friend.

The Emperor Napoleon had it in his power to secure, by a diplomatic treaty, whatever was personal to himself, by putting himself either at the head of the army of the Loire, or at the head of the army of the Gironde, commanded by General Clausel; but wishing, henceforth, for nothing but retirement and the protection of the laws of a free State, either English or American; all stipulations appeared to him unnecessary. He conceived that the English people were more bound by a conduct which was, on his part, frank, noble, and full of confidence, than they would have been by the most solemn treaties. He has been deceived, but this error will for ever cause true Britons to blush, and will, in the present as well as the future generations, be a proof of the bad faith of the English Administration.

Austrian and Prussian Commissioners are arrived at St. Helena. If the object of their mission be the fulfilment of a part of the duties which the Emperors of Austria and Russia have contracted by the Treaty of the 2nd of August, and to take care that the English agents, in a small colony, in the midst of the ocean, do not fail in the respect due to a Prince connected with these Sovereigns by the bonds of relationship and so many other ties, proofs of the character which belong to these two monarchs will be recognised in this proceeding; but you, Sir, have declared that these Commissioners have neither the right nor the power of giving any opinion of what may be passing on this Rock!

The English Ministers have caused the Emperor Napoleon to be transported to St. Helena, at the distance of 2000 leagues from Europe! This rock, situated within the tropics, and 500 leagues from any continent, is subject to the devouring heats of these latitudes. It is covered with clouds and fogs during three fourths of the year, and is at once the most arid and the most humid country in the world. Such a climate is most inimical to the health of the Emperor, and hatred must have dictated the choice of this residence, as well as the instructions given by the English Ministry to the officers commanding in the island.

They have even been ordered to call the Emperor Napoleon *General*, as if it were wished to oblige him to consider himself as never having reigned in France.

The reasons which determined him not to assume an incognito name, as he might

have resolved to do on leaving France, were these: First Magistrate for life of the Republic, under the title of First Consul, he concluded the Preliminaries of London, and the Treaty of Amiens with the King of Great Britain; and received as Ambassadors Lord Cornwallis, Mr. Merry, and Lord Whitworth, who resided in that quality at his court.

He accredited to the King of England, Count Otto and General Andreossi, who resided as Ambassadors at the Court of Windsor. When, after an exchange of letters between the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the two Monarchies, Lord Lauderdale came to Paris invested with full powers from the King of England; he treated with the plenipotentiaries possessing full powers from the Emperor Napoleon, and remained for several months at the Court of the Thuilleries; when Lord Castlereagh afterwards signed, at Chatillon, the *ultimatum*, which the Allied Powers presented to the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor Napoleon be recognised by that the fourth dynasty. This ultimatum was more advantageous than the Treaty of Paris, but in exacting that France should renounce Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine, it exacted what was contrary to the propositions of Frankfort, and the Proclamations of the Allied Powers—what was contrary to the oath, by which, at his coronation, the Emperor swore to maintain the integrity of the Empire. The Emperor besides, thought that these natural limits were necessary, both for the security of France, and to preserve the equilibrium of Europe; he thought that the French nation in the situation in which it was, ought rather to run the hazard of all the chances of war than to depart from that policy; France had obtained this integrity, and would have preserved it with honour, if treason had not arrayed itself in aid of the Allies.

The Treaty of the 2d of August, and the Act of the British Parliament, called the Emperor Napoleon—Buonaparte, and gave him only the title of General. The title of General Buonaparte is doubtless eminently glorious, the Emperor bore it at Lodi, at Castiglione, at Rivoli, at Arcole, at Leoben, at the Pyramids, at Aboukir; but for seventeen years he has borne that of First Consul and Emperor, which proves that he has been both First Magistrate of the Republic, and Sovereign of the fourth Dynasty. Those who think that nations are flocks which belong of divine right to certain families, do not belong to the age, nor do they participate in the Spirit of the English Legislature, which has several

times changed the order of its Dynasty, because great changes had taken place in public opinion, in which the reigning Princes not participating, they became enemies to the welfare of the great majority of the nation, for Kings are only hereditary Magistrates, who exist for the welfare of nations; and not nations for the satisfaction of Kings.

It is in the same hateful spirit that orders have been given that the Emperor Napoleon shall not be allowed to write or receive any letters, unless they are opened and read by the English Ministers and the officers at St. Helena. They have interdicted to him the possibility of receiving intelligence from his wife, his mother, his son, or his brother; and when, in order to avoid the inconvenience of having his letters read by subaltern officers, he wished to send letters sealed to the Prince Regent, he was told that the order could not be departed from, and that the letters must pass open, such being the instructions of the Ministry. This conduct needs no observation: it gives rise, however, to strange ideas as to the spirit of the Administration which could dictate what would be disavowed even at Algiers. Letters have arrived at St. Helena, for the Officers in the suite of the Emperor; they were broken open and transmitted to you, but you have not communicated them, because they did not come through the channel of the English Ministry. Thus they had to go back 4,000 leagues; and these Officers had the grief of knowing, that there was intelligence on the Rock, from their wives, their mothers, their children, and that they could not know the nature of it for six months—the heart must solace itself!

They could not obtain either *The Morning Chronicle*, *The Morning Post*, or any French Journals. Now and then a few stray numbers of *The Times* reached Longwood. In consequence of a request made on board the *Northumberland*, some books were sent, but all those relative to the affairs of late years have been carefully kept back. He wished to correspond with a bookseller in London, in order to have direct the books which he wanted, and those relative to the events of the day—this was prevented. An English author having made a tour in France, and having published an account of it in London, he took the trouble to transmit it to you, in order that it might be presented to the Emperor; you thought proper not to transmit it, because it was not sent to you by the express desire of your Government. It is said also, that other books sent by their authors have not been transmitted, because some

of them were inscribed to the Emperor Napoleon, and others to Napoleon the Great. The English Ministry is not authorised to order any of these vexations; the law, although unique, by which the British Parliament regards the Emperor Napoleon as a prisoner of war, has never prohibited prisoners of war, from subscribing to journals or receiving printed books—such a prohibition only takes place in the dungeons of the Inquisition.

The Island of St. Helena is ten leagues in circumference; it is inaccessible every where; brigs surround the coast; posts are stationed on the shore within sight of each other, which render impracticable any communication with the sea. There is only one small town (James Town), where there is an anchorage, and where vessels touch. To prevent an individual from quitting the island, it is sufficient to guard the shore by land and sea. To lay an interdict on the interior of the island can therefore have no other object than to deprive him of a promenade of from eight to ten miles, which it would be possible to make on horse-back, and the privation of which will shorten the life of the Emperor. The Emperor has been established at Longwood, exposed to every wind, and where the land is sterile and uninhabitable, without water, and not susceptible of any cultivation. There is a circuit marked out of about 1200 toises; at about 11 or 1200 distance a camp is established on a hill, and another camp in an opposite position at the same distance; in short, in the midst of the heat of the tropic there is nothing to be seen but camps.—Admiral Malcolm having learned the utility which the Emperor would derive from a tent in that situation, caused one to be set up by his sailors, at twenty paces distance in front of the house; it was the only place in which a shade could be found. The Emperor has as much reason to be satisfied with the spirit that animated the officers and soldiers of the brave 53d regiment, as he had been with the crew of the *Northumberland*.

The house at Longwood was built to serve as a barn for the Company's farm; the Deputy Governor of the Island had since built some chambers; it served him for a country house, but it was not in a proper habitable state; workmen have been employed at it for a year, and the Emperor has been continually subjected to the inconvenience and insalubrity of inhabiting a house in the progress of building. The chamber in which he sleeps is too small to contain a bed of ordinary dimensions; but every alteration at Longwood prolongs the

inconvenience of having workmen there. There are, however, in this miserable territory, beautiful situations, presenting fine trees, gardens and good houses. There is, besides, Plantation House; but the positive instructions of Government forbid your giving up this house, although much expense would thereby have been saved to your Government—an expense incurred in sitting up at Longwood a hut, covered with paper, which is already unserviceable.

You have interdicted all correspondence between us and the inhabitants of the island—you have in fact placed the house at Longwood *au secret*—you have even prevented any communication with the officers of the garrison:—it seems, therefore, to be your study to deprive us of the little resource which this miserable territory affords, and we are here just as we should be on the insulated and uninhabited rock of Ascension. During the four months that you have been at St. Helena, you have, Sir, rendered the situation of the Emperor much worse. Count Bertrand has observed to you that you violate even the laws of your Legislature, and that you trample under foot the rights of General Officers, prisoners of war. You have replied, that you act according to the letter of your instructions, and that your conduct to us is not worse than is dictated by them.

I have the honour to be,

Your very humble and very obedient servant
(Signed)

The General Count DE MONTHOLON.

After I had signed this letter, I received yours of the 17th of August, in which you subjoin the account of an annual sum of 20,000*l.* sterling, which you consider indispensable for the support of the expenses of the establishment at Longwood, after having made all the reductions which you thought possible. We do not think we have any thing to do with the discussion of this point; the table of the Emperor is scarcely provided with strict necessities, and all the provisions are of the worst quality. You ask of the Emperor a fund of 12,000*l.* sterling, as your Government will only allow 8000*l.* for all the expenses. I have already had the honour of informing you that the Emperor had no funds, that for a year past he had neither written nor received any letter, and that he is altogether ignorant of what has passed, or is passing, in Europe. Transported by force to this rock, without being able to write or receive any answer, the Emperor is now entirely at the mercy of English agents. The Emperor has always desired, and is still desirous,

to provide himself for all his expenses, of whatever nature, and he will do it as soon as you render it possible by taking off the interdiction laid upon the merchants of the Island with regard to his correspondence, and directing that it should not be subjected to any inquisition on your part; or by any of your agents. Thenceforth the wants of the Emperor would be known in Europe, and those persons who interested themselves in his behalf might send him the funds necessary to provide for them.

The letter of Lord Bathurst, which you have communicated to me, gives birth to strange ideas. Are your Ministers then ignorant that the spectacle of a great man in captivity and adversity is a most sublime spectacle? Are they ignorant that Napoleon at St. Helena, in the midst of persecutions of every description, to which he opposes nothing but serenity, is greater, more sacred, and more venerable, than when seated upon the first Throne in the world, where, for so long a time, he was the arbiter of Kings? Those who in such a situation are wanting to Napoleon are blind to their own character and that of the nation which they represent.

MONTHOLON.

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The following contradiction to some of the statements in Montholon's letter, has been published:—the whole of them have received complete official refutation in Parliament, by Earl Bathurst.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—Seeing in your paper of Friday an account of Buonaparte's treatment in the island of St. Helena, and having touched at that place on the 9th of December last, in the ship *Fanny*, of London, under my command, I am enabled to assure you, that the undermentioned is a *correct account* of the *provisions allowed* that person, and his *attendants*, which he receives daily from Messrs. Balcombe and Co. who are appointed by Government to be his purveyors. viz.—

6 Bottles Claret	8lb. Butter
19 Ditto Cape ditto	2lb. Lard
6 Ditto Teneriffe	2lb. Coffee
1 Ditto Madeira	½lb. Tea
1 Ditto Constantia	5lb. Moist Sugar
25 Loaves bread.	2lb. White ditto
5lb. flour	Vegetables to £1.
65lb. of Beef	Fruit 10s.
86lb. Mutton	Sweetmeats 8s.
6 Fowls	Candles in number
1 Goose or Turkey	35
30 Eggs	

With a proportion of pepper, salt, oil, and mustard; the whole amounting to about £174 in 14 days.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN WALLIS.

41, Broomfield-place, Deptford, March 16.

AGRICULTURE

CONDUCTED À LA MILITAIRE.

The following Article contains a singular and curious view of the manner of managing an extensive undertaking, with the numbers of people necessarily attached to it. It shews the force of order, to say the least; though it will not readily be realized in Britain. On the course of crops, and divisions of the farm, or of the labour, no remark is necessary: that may be very proper in Italy which may not suit other countries. The extracts are abridged from a French work, "*Letters from Italy* by F. Lullin de Chateauvieux."

Many persons have been accustomed to think that Italy owed its fertility, the abundance of its productions, to its happy temperature, and to the natural richness of its soil. The publication of his opinion to the contrary, by Mr. Arthur Young, was calculated to dissipate this prejudice, in part, and it is further refuted by our traveller. The fact is, that the greater portion of Italian fertility arises from the practice of Irrigation, and is very much owing to a judicious course of crops. It is wonderful to see the Art of Irrigation in this country: it is carried to a point of perfection superior to what has been so often the subject of praise in China; the principle of rotation of crops was practised in Italy, long before it was properly understood in England.

The letters of M. Lullin inform us that beside the *Maremmes** of Tuscany, there are others equally invincible to cultivation; particularly in the Ecclesiastical States, and in the Kingdom of Naples.

M. Lullin beginning his observations in Piedmont, takes an opportunity of remarking the advantages of what is called divided Cultivation; that is to say, the judicious apportioning of lands into divisions of rather a small size. This is practised with prodigious success in the domain of Santenel, where an extent of sixty acres, only, yields an extraordinary revenue. Another in-

* The *Maremmes* are lands so unyielding to every kind of culture, that neither the labour of man, nor the folding of beasts, nor artificial manure of any kind, can succeed in rendering them fertile.

stance, yet more striking is, La Mandria, formerly the place where the King kept his Stud for breeding: it is an immense plane surface, regular and contiguous, of six thousand six hundred acres, having only a manor house in the center. By this formation it presents those characters which necessarily, as usually supposed, enforce the application of culture in the large way; and to this it had always been subjected. But Count Lodi becoming proprietor of this domain, struck with the advantages derived in Piedmont from culture in a small way, undertook to transfer it to the immense plain of La Mandria. The soil being throughout of the same nature, was susceptible of being submitted to the same rotation of crops; and in this, too, the Count followed so closely the example he had witnessed in Piedmont, that he resolutely extended it over the whole of La Mandria: it is—1. maize. 2. corn. 3. trefoil, followed by a fallow. 4. corn. He reserves only twenty acres for potatoes, with which he feeds his sheep; and this is the only innovation he tolerates.

To maintain the regular and systematic order indispensable to his plan, Count Lodi, instead of taking advantage of the extent of ground to enlarge his fields; on the contrary, divided the whole into plots, of twenty acres each, exactly; marked off by a hedge of alder-trees. A pathway which separates each two of these divisions receives their waste. From the moment when this system of divisional system was accomplished, the domain no longer appeared as before, in its immensity, but simply as a combination of small farms. The Count then calculated exactly the amount of the labour required by the strict execution of his order of crops in each plot of his estate, and forming the whole into one total, he arranged his labourers and stock accordingly. The greatest difficulty he experienced was, the putting this vast machine into motion at first: it presented, throughout its immense extent, the appearance of a score of distinct undertakings. He effected his purpose by adopting the principles of military subordination; by establishing a hierarchy, a responsibility, and an inflexible order, among his workmen.

They are composed of yearly servants, and weekly journeymen. They are not victualled by him; but they form parties among themselves; and settle their respective messes by mutual agreement. They are always paid in cash their full wages. The yearly servants have gardens allowed them, in size, according to their rank, to cultivate which they are permit-

ted to employ so much time as is agreed on. These servants are divided into companies; at the head of each company is a chief, or captain, on whom devolves the responsibility of the labour expected from his people; he receives orders from the supreme Chief, and distributes them to his *squads*; he has under him lieutenants and corporals. According to this regulation, the shepherds having charge of the sheep, form one company; the cow-keepers form another company; the same, the drivers of carts and waggons; the husbandmen who till the fields, have their separate companies also. All the labourers begin work at the ringing of a bell; and the corporals are always present, overlooking the progress, and regulating the duration of the labour. To preserve this strict regularity in the order of operation, Count Lodi has made a point of keeping all his workmen belonging to one establishment, together; his fields being all equal; he occupies in them, at the same time, the whole of his people, and the work *must* be executed to a specified hour. This is accomplished by making the husbandman work in company, in a regular line; and the same is performed equally by the ploughs and the harrows.

Never, says M. Lullin, had I beheld so beautiful a country scene, as that which presented twenty ploughs at work on equal divisions of the same field, all *marching* abreast, all perfectly in a line, all turning together, at the voice of the corporal, and re-commencing their graduated movement in perfect order, preserving, I know not what of silence and solemnity. Not less interesting was the sight of a hundred and fifty mowers, ranged on a diagonal line, sweeping down at a simultaneous stroke the thick and plentiful crop of grass, and followed on a parallel line with equal exactness, by women haymakers. It is by the same wonderful force of order that Count Lodi has been able to maintain an invariable execution in his labours, that he has established the attention, the precision, and the details of the divisional culture throughout the immense space of six thousand six hundred acres; from which he now obtains a produce that could never have been expected from a soil so middling, and operations so extensive.

. This notice may lead some of our countrymen travelling in Italy, to visit La Mandria: a detailed account of the products, and profits, would be acceptable to our experimental Agriculturists.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA. MAURITIUS.

Two Sons of a King in the island of Madagascar, received in this island for the purpose of obtaining Education.

On the 10th Sept. the two brothers of Radam, king of Ova, accompanied by two of his ministers and several representatives of the principal nations of the coast of Madagascar, were landed from His Majesty's ship Tyne, Captain Curran, who conveyed them to this island. His Excellency the Governor received them under a salute from the batteries, and with all due honours, at the government house, as a mark of the high sense he entertained of the confidence with which Radam, the most powerful prince of Madagascar, had consigned the heir apparent of his kingdom and his brother to the protection of the British Government for their education: these young princes, Maroutafique and Rhaovi, are of the age of ten and eleven years, and from their intelligence appear capable of acquiring every requisite principle of morals and religion, as well as a knowledge of those arts and sciences which must essentially contribute to the happiness of the people whom the eldest is destined to govern.

An event of this nature has ever been considered as most desirable by those persons who are best acquainted with the interests of this colony—as contributing essentially to the safety of the different merchants and European inhabitants, settled in Madagascar,—and as assuring that friendly communication, on which so much depends for the provisioning of these colonies.

It may also be considered as one of the primary steps for the advance in civilization of that vast and fertile island, by the introduction of European arts and industry under such powerful protection there.

Murder punished: restoration of confidence and influence on the island of Madagascar.

We have much satisfaction in stating to the colony, the return of Captain Lesage, who arrived on the 16th Sept. after having successfully accomplished the object of his mission to the north of Madagascar. The murderers of the government agent and his assistants, at Lucquez, fled from that part, immediately after having committed the crime, and have in vain sought an asylum with the neighbouring princes.—

Chichipi, the most active author of the assassination, has been apprehended, tried by the laws of his country and his countrymen, and although nearly related to some of the surrounding chiefs has suffered death, and been gibbeted on the spot where he committed the murder. His two accomplices, Semireci and Cæsar are still fugitives—the whole of the country is in pursuit of them, and pledged to do equal justice on them when apprehended.

The station of Lucquez has been resumed by the agent, who is now in firm alliance with all the native princes.—His influence has been so great as to prevent the naval annual attack upon Anjuan and the Comoro's, to obtain a pledge for the definitive relinquishment of that predatory warfare. The territory surrounding Lucquez, and numerous herds of the finest cattle, have been guaranteed to the agent by all the Princes of the North—the first in right of the ancient purchase, the latter, agreeably to their customs, as an atonement for the crime which was committed there.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The following history includes an instance of barbarian magnanimity beyond what could have been supposed; and demonstrates that the most savage nations have notions of justice and honour, which they manifest, on occasion, to be not inferior to those of others. It may be hoped, that, in time, these people will learn to distinguish Europeans, and lay aside their natural craft and ferocity: on the other hand, it is earnestly to be wished that Europeans will carefully avoid giving them offence, and raising their angry passions, by *inadvertencies*, as well as by grosser misconduct.

ANOTHER DREADFUL MASSACRE BY THE NATIVES OF THE MARQUESAS ISLANDS.

Sydney, Nov. 8, 1815.

By the Governor Macquarrie are arrived, Captain Fowler, and part of the crew of the Indian brig *Matilda*, which sailed from this colony in August, 1813, bound on a voyage to the Derwent and Eastern Islands, and from thence to China; but was cut off and plundered, on the night of the 10th of April last, while lying at anchor in Duff's Bay, at the island of Roapoah, one of the Marquesas, on a sandal-wood voyage. Five of the crew (*Poomootoo men*) had previously deserted,

and joining with some of the Roapoah natives, took the opportunity of a dark night, the wind blowing very strong on the land, to cut the vessel adrift; by which means she drove ashore, through a heavy surf, and was soon bilged and filled with water. When the cannibal natives saw that it was impracticable to get the vessel afloat, they concurred universally in the design of putting the whole of her crew to death; which appears to have been a constant practice among the different natives towards one another, when their canoes happened to fall on a strange shore, through stress of weather, or from any other accident.

Capt. Fowler had formed an intimacy with their chief, or king, Nooahetu, who presided at the horrible tribunal that had devoted the unfortunate mariners to instant slaughter. He withheld his assent to the murder; but had no hesitation in permitting the plunder of the vessel. The crew were informed, by such expressions as they could understand, as well as by gesticulations that accompanied their vehement debate on the occasion, that their lives were dependent on the issue; the good chief was opposed by many other chiefs, who, though somewhat inferior in rank, were very far superior in number, supported by the common usages of the island, from which the exhibition of clemency appeared an insufferable deviation. He was seated, with his son by his side, on a mat in his own dwelling. He had been called to the supremacy of the island by the general wish of the people, as it was not an hereditary right but an elective dignity.—His people pressed their solicitations earnestly, and at length peremptorily demanded his assent to the sacrifice, which he for a length of time opposed by the force of words, which not seeming likely to prevail, he adopted a method that silenced the whole in a instant, and saved the lives of Captain Fowler and his crew. Finding that all his expostulations were defeated on the principle of unvarying custom, he deliberately took up two ropes that were near him, and fixing one round the neck of his son, and the other round his own, called to the chief next in command, who immediately approached him. His conference was short and decisive; he first pointed to the cord that encircled the neck of his son, and then to the other, which he had entwined round his own. "These strangers are doomed to death," said he, "by my chiefs and my people, and it is not fit that I, who am their king, should live to see so vile a deed perpetrated. Let my child and myself be stran-

gled before it is performed : and then it never will be said that we sanctioned, even with our eye-sight, the destruction of these unoffending people."

The magnanimity of such a conduct could not do less than produce, even in the mind of the unenlightened savage, a paroxysm of surprise, mingled with a sentiment of admiration, in which the untaught man may possibly excel his fellow-creature, whose conceptions are moulded by tenets calculated to guard him from the extremes of passion. For a moment the people looked wildly upon their King, whose person they adored, because that his principles were good, and his government just and mild. They saw the obedient chief, to whom the order of strangulation had been imparted, staring with horror and amazement at the change which a few moments had produced; the mandate, which had proceeded from the King's own lips, must be obeyed; and commanded to perform the dreadful office, he proceeded to obey—when a sudden shout from the multitude awed him into forbearance. "The King! the King!—from every lip burst forth. "What! kill the King! No, no, let all the strangers live—no man shall kill the King!" Thus were their lives preserved, and the vessel plundered of every thing on board her.

The floor of the Greenwich, which was burnt at Nooahava, still remains, and is dry at low water. All her iron and copper have been taken out by the natives, who have a thorough knowledge of the use of these materials. That they are cannibals is well ascertained. They form distinct factions, and make war upon the ruling chief; the rebels are denominated the *Typees*, and the opposite parties are horribly sanguinary towards each other. Six of the adverse party were killed and devoured by the rebels while Captain Fowler was among them, and the following detestable circumstance occurred on the occasion:—A native man belonging to Port Anna Maria, who was not tattooed, and in consequence prohibited from the eating of human flesh on pain of death, impatient of the restraint, fell upon one of the murdered bodies, and darting his teeth into it in all the madness of a voracious fury, exhaled the crimson moisture which had not yet coagulated.

The chief of Port Anna Maria, who is very friendly to Europeans, is named *Keatta-nooe*; the first part of the name implying the outrigger of a canoe, and the latter signifying great. The dress of the men consists merely of a wrapper about

the waist; the women are covered from the shoulders downwards to the ankles, and are generally fairer than the *Teheitan* women. The chiefs have no distinguishing mark or ornament, but in the mode of wearing their hair; which the common orders wear tied up in a large knot on each side of the head, a stripe of which, extending from the forehead to the hollow of the neck, is kept shorn, which practice the chiefs do not adopt. Captain Fowler supposes the worms to be more prevalent and destructive to ships' bottoms there than he has any where witnessed; and to this cause attributes the caution of the natives in drawing up their largest canoes, some of which contain from 80 to 100 warriors. They are anxious after every kind of property carried among them for barter, and this is supposed their chief inducement for attacking vessels, when they can do so with a probability of accomplishing their object. They have no knowledge of the use of muskets, and have none among them, except a few at Port Anna Maria. A gentleman, at this time in Sydney, who resided among them about 15 years ago, in a missionary capacity, describes them as a people constantly employing their thoughts on plunder, and devising schemes for taking advantage of strangers. Their population is very numerous; which he remarked to some of them, to whom he gave a description of *Otaheite*; observing at the same time, that its inhabitants were less numerous.—"Cannot we go and take them? what is to hinder us?" was immediately demanded. This anecdote we notice as a specimen of their natural inclination to hostility, in which all accounts respecting them correspond.

PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE FUR TRADE OF CANADA.

We have reason to think that the articles lately inserted in the *Panorama*, on the subject of the attempts making in America to divert the Fur trade from its established channels, are felt to be of national importance; and that the subject will reach the public again in a more consequential shape. To enable our readers to form some estimate of the comparative advantages and disadvantages attendant on the rival traders, we submit to their consideration an extract from Sir Alexander Mackenzie's History of the Canadian Trade, as carried on in the interior of America, from the Essay prefixed to his Travels across the great North American Continent to the Pacific Ocean. The great length of time that the British trade occupies, is not felt by the Americans, who can

obtain the necessary requisites for barter and commerce, without losing more than a single season. This not only diminishes their risk, but their length of credit also, and should they succeed in attracting the trade into that course which they have pointed out, it will remain to be proved whether the facilities they enjoy will not enable them to make a serious impression on the British interests. Canada will then become a province of diminished importance, to effect which, certainly enters into the scheme of the American projectors of the Canal from the Lakes to Hudson's River.

It will be understood, that the Canadian Fur Trade is a distinct branch from the Fur Trade of Hudson's Bay, which lies further to the north. This (the Canadian) is conducted by a Company called the North West Company, which, as we have seen is accused by the Earl of Selkirk of all manner of misconduct. How far the contests which have taken place, to which that noble Lord and his adherents are parties, may favour the views of the Americans we cannot at present determine. The wish of Sir Alexander Mackenzie was, that the Hudson's Bay Company should unite with the North West Company, and form one United Stock: whether that would *now* be prudent or practicable may demand the closest consideration.

The adventurous spirit that sends our people among Savages through extensive wilds, amid difficulties and dangers, to the extent of three or four thousands of miles is truly wonderful; as are also the firmness and perseverance with which privation of all sorts are endured by the Traders. Not less admirable is the steadiness of our merchants, who continue to advance their capital and credit on adventures which include such hazards of their property, and such a length of time before the returns which are their object can be realized.

.....

The Agents are obliged to order the necessary goods from England in the month of October, eighteen months before they can leave Montreal; that is, they are not shipped from London until the spring following, when they arrive in Canada in the summer. In the course of the following winter they are made up into such articles as are required for the savages; they are then packed into parcels of ninety pounds weight each, but cannot be sent from Montreal until the May following; so that they do not get to market until the ensuing winter, when they are exchanged for furs, which come to Montreal the next fall, and from thence are shipped, chiefly

to London, where they are not sold or paid for before the succeeding spring, or even as late as June; which is forty two months after the goods were ordered in Canada; thirty-six after they had been shipped from England, and twenty-four after they had been forwarded from Montreal; so that the merchant, allowing that he has twelve months credit, does not receive a return to pay for those goods, and the necessary expences attending them, which is about equal to the value of the goods themselves, till two years after they are considered as cash, which makes this a very heavy business. There is even a small proportion of it that requires twelve months longer to bring round the payment owing to the immense distance it is carried, and from the shortness of the seasons, which prevents the furs, even after they are collected, from coming out of the country for that period.

This will be better illustrated by the following statement:

We will suppose the goods for 1798;	
The orders for the goods are	
sent to this country - -	25th Oct. 1796.
They are shipped from London	March 1797
They arrive in Montreal - -	June 1797
They are made up in the course	
of that summer and winter.	
They are sent from Montreal -	May 1798
They arrive in the Indian country,	
and are exchanged for	
furs the following winter - -	1798-9.
Which furs come to Montreal -	Sept. 1799.
And are shipped for London,	
where they are sold in March	
and April, and paid for in	
May or June - - - - -	1800.

The articles necessary for this trade, are coarse woollen cloths of different kinds; milled blankets of different sizes; arms and ammunition; twist and carrot tobacco; Manchester goods; linens, and coarse sheetings; thread, lines, and twine; common hardware; cutlery and ironmongery of several descriptions; kettles of brass and copper, and sheet-iron; silk and cotton handkerchiefs; hats, shoes and hose; calicoes and printed cottons, &c. &c. &c. Spirituous liquors and provisions are purchased in Canada. These, and the expence of transport to and from the Indian country, including wages to clerks, interpreters, guides, and canoe-men, with the expence of making up the goods for the market, form about half the annual amount against the adventure.

This expenditure in Canada ultimately tends to the encouragement of British manufacture, for those who are employed in the different branches of this business, are enabled by their gains to purchase such British articles as they must otherwise forego.

The produce of the year of which I am now speaking, consisted of the following furs and peltries:

106,000 Beaver skins,
2,100 Bear skins,
1,500 Fox skins,
4,000 Kitt Fox skins,
4,600 Otter skins,
17,000 Musquash skins,
32,000 Marten skins,
1,800 Mink skins,
6000 Lynx skins,
600 Wolverine skins,
1650 Fisher skins,
100 Rackoon skins,
3800 Wolf skins,
700 Elk skins,
750 Deer skins,
1200 Deer skins, dressed,

500 Buffalo robes, and a quantity of castorum.

Of these were diverted from the British market, being sent through the United States to China, 13,364 skins, fine beaver, weighing 19283 pounds; 1250 fine otters, and 1724 kitt foxes. They would have found their way to the China market at any rate, but this deviation from the British channel arose from the following circumstance:

An adventure of this kind was undertaken by a respectable house in London, half concerned with the North West Company in the year 1792. The furs were of the best kind, and suitable to the market; and the adventurers continued this connexion for five successive years, to the annual amount of forty thousand pounds. At the winding up of the concern of 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, in the year 1797 (the adventure of 1796 not being included, as the furs were not sent to China, but disposed of in London), the North-West Company experienced a loss of upwards of £40,000 (their half,) which was principally owing to the difficulty of getting home the produce procured in return for the furs from China, in the East India Company's ships, together with the duty payable, and the various restrictions of that company. Whereas, from America there are no impediments; they get immediately to market, and the produce of them is brought back, and perhaps sold in the course of twelve months. From such advantages the furs of Canada will no doubt find their way to China by America, which would not be the case if British subjects had the same privileges that are allowed to foreigners, as London would then be found the best and safest market.

POPULAR PREJUDICES EXPOSED.

[Extracts from a paper by the Rev. T. Drummond, in the Philosophical Magazine.]

We have seen in several Country Newspapers a very improper abstract of these particulars: they merit being known in full. The present age is, undoubtedly, when compared with foregoing, comparatively much enlightened; but there is great need for additional reformation; as witness these presents.

Mr. Drummond gives the following history of the consequences of ignorance, as observed by himself.

"A young man bathing at Ellingham in Norfolk was drowned. A *female Samaritan*, possessed of more information than her neighbours, employed the means recommended by the Humane Society;—but, amidst the *ridicule of the ignorant* and the *terror of the superstitious* at her presumptuous attempt to animate the *dead*, just as some signs of resuscitation appeared, sunk under her fatigue, and the body became a corpse past all recovery. I rode through the parish before the villagers had dispersed; but some hours having elapsed, I merely joined in the conversation of the groups through which I passed, to the confusion of the incredulous, and in corroboration of the opinions of a few who had arrived too late to contribute their willing aid.

About the same time I was trying some electrical experiments on a young fowl which I found as I supposed *dead* in the yard more than an hour before. My object was to notice the most ready passage for the electric fluid. During the experiments I was surprised by some signs of returning life, and persevered with different motives to those at my commencement. Having applied many small shocks through the brain, and numerous sparks in various directions, I placed it in a jar which I continued to supply with a portion of electric fluid insufficient to produce a spontaneous explosion. I continued my varied processes about three quarters of an hour, by which time it was so far recovered that weakness was the only indication that it had ever ceased to manifest all the signs of life. I electrified it at liberty the next morning, when it fled from the sparks with as much agility as any of the brood. The fame of this occurrence was spread through a rustic neighbourhood, amongst whom there were many not *deficient in ignorance*? and so foolish was the idea entertained by them, that, when a child a few days after

fell into a small body of water, my readily-offered assistance was refused with horror, because nothing less than *diabolical co-operation* could have induced me to expect to recover a life which God had permitted to cease.

I trust my motives in the insertion of these anecdotes will be obvious, as they serve to prove the vague ideas which have probably given rise to the old stories of *magic and necromancy*.

The experiments in the practice of what is now usually comprehended under Natural Philosophy, have ever appeared to the uninformed wonderful effects beyond the ordinary power of human nature. Hence FRIAR BACON and other *Franciscans* endured the censure of their ignorant contemporaries: and necromancy has, I conceive, no other origin than what has been ascribed to it by weak minds, whose terrors may have been augmented by the artful for sinister purposes.

If (to descend to a later period), instead of acts of parliament against *witchcraft*, (which were not until within our own time repealed), the developement of the pretended secrets had been encouraged, the absurdity of the belief would have been most effectually exploded, and posterity would have been rescued from the possibility of imagining that nothing short of diabolical agency rendered the united efforts of ecclesiastical and civil power necessary to counteract and suppress it.

If, instead of hearing that works of alchemy, &c. had been without examination destroyed, we, in this enlightened age, possessed an opportunity of exploring all that is comprehended under the denomination of *occult sciences*, we should be able to separate the chaff from the wheat, and demonstrate the means by which the fallaciousness of misconception, misinterpretation, or delusive artifice, had subjugated the minds of men.

INDENTATIONS IN THE SUN'S EDGE.

Several years ago Dr. Herschel, after tracing a solar spot across part of the sun's disk, until it passed off its edge, observed it to occasion there an indentation; and thereby he made the important discovery, that the spots on the sun are depressions in the surface, or holes through the luminous atmosphere by which the sun is surrounded.—Now although solar spots are not of uncommon occurrence, their magnitudes and motions, compared with the sun's disk, are so small, and the chances, during the sun's appearance, of observers being at their telescopes at the proper times

for seeing a spot, or hollow of sufficient depth, on the apparent edge of the sun, are in consequence so few, that Dr. Herschel has not more than once or twice since, been able to repeat his observations on the *indented edge of the sun*, and numerous telescopic observers have never yet been gratified by this curious sight.

It happened on Friday, January 31st last, at one o'clock in the afternoon, that two hollows, producing indentations, were at the same time coming on the sun's disk, in the lower right-hand quarter, as seen through a *reversing telescope* with a magnifying power of 100 times. Mr. Henry Hubert, coal-merchant, in Little Abingdon-street, Westminster, was then trying an excellent four feet Dollond's achromatic, which he had recently purchased, searching for small spots on the sun's disk; and he saw, near together, two conspicuous and large indents in the otherwise remarkably true and circular disk of the sun, as mentioned above; that which appeared lowest was by far the broadest and deepest indent, extending to a great depth upon the face of the sun's disk (beyond the apparent loss of substance therein); the bottom or inner edge of them appeared irregular, and not circular. There were a great number of small spots, about ten or twelve in a group, at a small distance from the above indentations. Mr. Hubert was in hopes of being able to repeat his observations some days afterwards, but clouds intervened at the time of the indentations passing off the opposite edge of the sun's disk.

It may be proper here to note, *en passant*, the following hint on the early part of the history of these curious phenomena.—Harriot, in England; Schernir, a German Jesuit; Fabricius, also in Germany; and Galileo, in Rome seem to have observed them first, about the same time: yet the priority of observation belongs to Harriot, the celebrated mathematician, who observed such spot in December, 1610. Schernir was the first writer on them in 1611; his great work on them, given some time after, contains a very important collection of observations.

THE APPELLATIONS GIVEN TO THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR BY THE KISTENEWAUX, A TRIBE OF NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

The Learned have admitted that the original names of the seasons were derived from annual observation of nature. Among husbandmen and cultivators of the ground, the appearances of vegetables were noticed and applied: they distinguished the month when corn is in the *green ear*; when it

was ripe for harvest, &c. Nations who were hunters applied the same principle differently; they derived their appellations from the appearances of animals; from those especially which were objects of their chase, and on which they principally depended for support. Such *remembrancers* could not but rouse their dormant energies to the necessary preparations for their customary occupations. Could we obtain a Calendar of the same kind from nations living wholly by fishing, no doubt but what it would be equally descriptive, instructive, and curious.

The names which they give to the moons are descriptive of the several seasons:

May	Frog moon
June	The moon in which birds begin to lay their eggs.
July	The moon when birds cast their feathers.
August	The moon when the young birds begin to fly.
September	The Moon when the moose-deer cast their horns.
October	The Rutting-Moon.
November	Hoar Frost-Moon. Ice-Moon.
December	Whirlwind Moon.
January	Extreme cold Moon.
February	Big Moon; some say, Old Moon.
March	Eagle Moon.
April	Goose Moon.

HINTS, PLANS and PROCEEDINGS

OF

Benevolence.

— *Homo sum* :

Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

ON APPARENT DEATH.

The Ipswich Humane Society has published General directions for the treatment of Persons apparently Drowned, drawn up by Dr. Williams. They differ not much from those in circulation by the Royal Humane Society. But to these are annexed Directions, proper on other cases of apparent death, which we apprehend, cannot be made known too generally, especially in the country. We insert these, as they are cases of not uncommon occur-

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rence, yet few persons know in what manner to treat them, to the greatest advantage.

INSENSIBILITY OR APPARENT DEATH FROM DRUNKENNESS.

If the countenance continue swelled and of a dark red or purple hue, *after placing the body in an upright posture for five minutes*, blood should be taken from a jugular vein or temporal artery, or from the neck by the application of cupping glasses.

2. The pulse and breathing being perceptible, and the body warmer than natural, cloths dipped in cold water, and applied to the head and neck, have been found very serviceable, in restoring intoxicated persons to their senses, without the aid of bleeding.

3. An emetic may be early administered with great advantage, and a disposition to vomiting is to be encouraged by draughts of warm water, which should be introduced by the flexible tube and syringe, when the person is incapable of swallowing.

4. The emetic failing in its operation, a clyster may be injected every quarter of an hour if necessary.

5. The application of leeches to the temples, will sometimes prove very useful, and blisters to the inside of the legs and between the shoulders may be advantageously applied.

6. Vinegar and water; brisk cyder or perry diluted with water, or two or three tea-spoonful of the elixir of vitriol in a pint of water, frequently afford great relief.

7. The body being cold, equal parts of spirit of hartshorn and sallad or common oil, or equal parts of rum, gin, or brandy and oil well shaken together, is an excellent application for the wrists, ancles, temples and chest, on which it should be well rubbed for a considerable length of time.

8. If these means should not succeed, no time is to be lost in trying the method advised for drowned persons.

APPARENT DEATH FROM LIGHTENING.

Persons deprived of sense and motion by lightening and not recovering in the space of a few seconds, have been too often supposed irrecoverably dead, although no marks of violence appeared on the body. Such conclusions are to be most cautiously avoided, as experience has repeatedly shewn in the complete recovery of many persons, who, besides the loss of sense and motion had been severely injured externally.

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1. The person should be removed into the open air, with the head raised and the body inclined to the right side.

2. Cold water in small quantities thrown forcibly and repeatedly on the face and breast, and the body well rubbed at intervals with flannel cloths, have been attended with much benefit.

3. If the body feel cold, *gradual* warmth should be applied as well as the means recommended for the drowned; but of all remedies in restoring the energy of the brain in cases of apparent death from lightning, **ELECTRICITY** is the most effectual, having this advantage, that it prevades the inmost recesses of the frame.—On which account, let an electrifying machine be procured as speedily as possible, the other means being in the interval constantly employed.

PERSONS FROST-BITTEN, OR APPARENT DEATH FROM INTENSE COLD.

1. The head being slightly raised, rub the body generally with ice, snow or cold water.

2. Restore warmth by *slow* degrees, taking especial care not to place the person before the fire or near it.

3. Should no appearance of life be observed after these means have been assiduously tried for a quarter of an hour, have recourse to the means pointed out for the recovery of the drowned.

REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE,

HACKNEY ROAD AND HOXTON.

Instituted in 1805.—President, His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1817.

The Refuge for the Destitute was instituted for the purpose of providing an Asylum for the maintenance, employment, and reformation of the pardoned or punished convict; for those wretched outcasts of society, who, having sought a miserable subsistence by the wages of prostitution, have eventually been plunged, by want, into acts of dishonesty and a further abandonment of every principle of social integrity; and for those, who, disappointed in their hopes of procuring a livelihood by industrious exertion, might have been driven, through want of employ, to grasp at the precarious support of the moment by the perpetration of crime, from which the relief afforded by this Institution happily rescues them. Withdrawn from the paths of vice, temptation, and necessity, they are here taught to renounce their former habits of life, to pursue industrious employments, to form resolutions of penitence and reformation, and

to return to society with renewed hearts and amended lives.

In this application of its means, the Committee have the satisfaction of announcing to the public, that with those resources, which have been afforded by generous individuals during the *ten years* in which the doors of the Refuge have been open to such destitute objects, it has afforded the means of returning from the ways of vice and misery to those of virtue and comfort to **EIGHT HUNDRED** persons, who, without its aid, would probably have been left to perish in the depths of crime, want, and despair.

ADMISSIONS OF FEMALES.

During the last year the Committee have admitted into the Establishment in Hackney-road fifty-seven females;

FIVE of whom had suffered long confinement in prison.

FOURTEEN were recommended by different courts of justice, having been convicted and judgment respited, in order that they might partake of the benefits of the Refuge.

FOUR after acquittal.

FIFTEEN by the recommendation of the magistrates of the realm.

And **NINETEEN** under various circumstances of destitution, without parents, friends, or character, and without any means of honest subsistence.

To this number may be added

SIX young women, whom they have been enabled to provide for without admitting them into the Institution.

And **TWO**, who at a very early age left their father's house at Bristol and came to London, where they were committed to the House of Correction as vagrants, have been sent home by the interposition of the Refuge, and have been since visited by a member of the Committee, who has reported them to be comfortably provided for by their parents.

The Committee have to lament, that for want of funds they have been obliged, during the year, to reject the petitions of ninety-one destitute women, reduced to the utmost state of misery.

DISCHARGES OF FEMALES.

In the year 1816 the Committee have discharged sixty-two females; viz.

TWENTY-SEVEN to their parents and friends.

TWENTY to service.

SIX to their parishes.

THREE for incorrigible behaviour.

FIVE at their own request.

ONE has died in the Institution.

In this establishment the Laundry occupies the constant attention of most of the *Females*. Those who are not capable of so laborious employment, are engaged in making and mending the apparel of the Institution; and the greatest care is taken that the whole of them may be taught, in rotation, every branch of household work.

ADMISSIONS OF MEN.

In the same year the establishment in Hoxton has received *Sixty-one* males, viz.

ONE pardoned by the Prince Regent.

SEVEN discharged from the Hulks, with good characters, having a considerable portion of their punishment remitted.

TWENTY-SIX convicted at the Old Bailey, and judgment respited, upon condition of their being admitted into the *Refuge*.

SIXTEEN having suffered imprisonment.

ELEVEN recommended by magistrates, in lieu of committing them to prison.

In addition to this the Committee have assisted with money and clothing,

SEVEN men discharged from the Hulks, and have enabled them to return in decency to their friends, in distant parts of the country.

ONE man, who had been sentenced to transportation for life, but discharged in consequence of his meritorious behaviour, at the expiration of seven years, and his wife, who had, during that time, been in service in London, and whose connexions were well known, have been sent to Ireland. And the Committee are happy to state that they have received the most gratifying accounts of their kind reception with their friends, among whom they are happily settled.

And one man, whose case is given to the public in this Report, was sent to Ireland.

DISCHARGES OF MEN.

The Committee have discharged *forty-nine* males, viz.

TEN to their friends and relations.

Nineteen to various trades and occupations, to which they had been accustomed previous to their forfeiture of character.

ONE a black man, a native of Jamaica, whose father is a respectable tradesman, has been enabled, after a long continuance in the *Refuge*, and much sickness, to return home.

NINETEEN in whose cases the exertions of the Institution have been unavailing.

In this Establishment TWELVE males are employed in flax-dressing, the rest in shoe-making, basket making, tailors'-work, and cutting wood for sale.

The Committee still keep within their observation many persons, of both sexes,

who have been discharged from the *Refuge* from one to eight years, who are living creditably, and many of whom are married and have children.

The Committee offer to the public a few cases, selected out of many of the same description, as a proof of the beneficial results of their endeavours.

The Committee could record many cases of females rescued from ruin by the intervention of the *Refuge*; but their similarity to those which have been already published is so near as to render it unnecessary. They are happy to state, that most of the cases, which have been subjects of their report in former years, still continue to be monuments of the beneficial provisions of the institution.

One guinea paid annually constitutes a Governor, and ten guineas paid at once, or within one year, a Governor for life.

Subscriptions are received by the Treasurers, all the Members of the Committee, the Secretary, the Collectors, Mr. Abraham Tattet, 5, Carlisle-place, Lambeth; Mr. Joseph Hoskins, at the *Refuge*, in Hackney Road; Mr. John Boyce, at the Male Establishment, Hoxton; and by most Bankers.

By order of the Committee,

ROBERT CROSBY, Sec.

National Register : FOREIGN.

AFRICA : WESTERN.

Particulars of the Country visited by the Congo Expedition.

His Majesty's ship *Congo*, and the transport *Dorothy*, have arrived at Portsmouth from Bahia, under charge of acting Commander Fitzmaurice, late master of the *Congo*. These vessels, were sent out to Africa, for the purpose of ascertaining the direction of the river *Congo*, and whether that river had any connection with the *Niger*. The progress of the schooner *Congo* up the river, in the prosecution of this task, was soon stopped: the bottom in all parts being found composed of hard rocky substances, while the currents ran with so much rapidity, that no anchorage could be obtained. Capt. Tuckey, and the scientific gentlemen attached to the expedition, were therefore obliged to land, to endeavour to trace the source of the river. They continued in this pursuit about 220 miles, in the course of which they passed four cataracts, when sickness, and the want of supplies, compelled them to

retrace their steps. The journal of Capt. Tuckey, continued till his death, does not, it is understood, hold out the least encouragement to prosecute the research further. Beyond that of determining a geographical problem, there is not a single benefit to be derived. The country does not produce any thing of advantage to a European merchant; the inhabitants, who are represented as on the lowest scale of human beings, may be in want, and will accept of every thing, but they have nothing to offer in exchange. It is very thinly peopled; and they are cowardly, cruel, and indolent; the small quantity of grain produced, which is not more than sufficient for half their consumption, is obtained through the patient industry of the women. The soil is hard and sterile; thirty miles from the shore, to the extremity of the progress made, it was observed, that the ravines, only, were covered with a thick mould, formed by the decomposition of leaves and other vegetable substances: the rest of the ground was rocky and full of stones. The conjecture formed was; that there is a junction of the two rivers; though even such a continuity would not be useful to any of the purposes of navigation, from the number of cataracts and rapids in the course of the Congo. The scientific gentlemen employed in this expedition, we are informed, felt no interest in exploring this desert region, beyond what it can be imagined would be produced by the circumstance of knowing that they were treading upon ground yet unexplored by any European.

Senegal was surrendered to the French by the English authorities, and the white flag hoisted on the 26th of January.

The island of Tristan da Cunha, to the southward of St. Helena, has been taken possession of, and stores, &c. sent from the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of forming a garrison on it, similar to that at the island of Ascension.

AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

War Expenses: Army and Navy.

It was lately asserted in the Congress of the United States, that during the late war, on an average the army and navy cost the nation at the rate of 960 dollars per annum, for each soldier, and 1000 dollars for each sailor.

The United States coinage for the year 1816, was 2,888,135 cents. 47,150 half dollars, and 20,003 dollars, making in all 56,785 dollars.

Exports value of.—From a statement of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, it

appears that the value of the exports of the United States, for the year ending the 30th of September, 1816, was dollars, 81,920,452, of which 64,781,896 were of domestic materials, and 17,138,556 of foreign.

MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED STATES.

On this interesting subject the following Letter has been sent from a Gentleman in America, to his friend in Edinburgh:—

New York, Jan. 15, 1817.

The answer to your numerous queries on the price of dyeing, fulling, bleaching, weaving, &c. would not lead you to the information you so anxiously wish. The following, which I had shewn to, and had corrected by, several houses of old standing, will be a complete answer to your queries; the purport of which was—

First,—Can the United States of America stand a competition with British goods, in manufacturing, to serve themselves in part? Secondly,—Will any other European nation cut Britain out of the trade of supplying the States with manufactures?

Know then, that the war set the Americans forward in manufacturing, say fifty years, owing to the duties being very high (but they are greatly reduced since the peace), and British goods sold during the war, from two hundred to three hundred per cent. advance higher than usual. From the low price at which British goods have been sold since the peace, the American manufacturers have not only given up, but most of them have been totally ruined; this is the case on the Seaboard, and for at least a hundred miles back. There may be some on a small scale still further back, but these must give up also. You say, from the reduced price of labour, British goods will come out lower than ever: if so, adieu to all manufacturing here; their advance during the war is all gone back and done away.

You must not form an idea of a manufactory in America from those in Britain. A person here setting up three or four jennies for spinning sixty or seventy spindles each, is looked upon as a great manufacturer.

As for any other nation interfering with Britain in the American markets, know that Britain will carry away nineteen parts out of twenty of the whole trade of supplying the United States with manufactures. The trade with France is already coming to a close. They are anxious to deal with the Netherlands, as they say they are the only free nation in Europe, except Britain. But I believe it is because they are able to give

them long credit ; for gold and credit are the idols the Americans worship. The only articles they can furnish to advantage are a few laces, lawns, toys, cambrics, and linens ; this last article comes in abundant supply also from Hamburgh, Bremen, and Ireland.

Mr. Gallatin, who was long Secretary of the Treasury, said in his Reports to Congress, at different times, it was impossible for manufactures to succeed in the United States, for the following reasons, viz.—

1st, On account of the high wages paid to workmen : a day labourer gets a dollar per day, and a mechanic one dollar and a half per day ; these are the prices given in winter ; higher prices are given in summer.

2d, Want of capital ; for though there are Americans wealthy in the large cities on the coast, they are few in number, and can dispose of their surplus wealth better than in manufacturing.

3d, The great plenty and cheapness of land, even on inland navigable rivers. It is sold by Congress at two or three dollars per acre.

Mr. Dallas, also late Secretary of the Treasury, gave in a memorial to Congress in 1815, when they were fixing the present duties on manufactures imported, declaring that at these duties the manufactures of America must fall. Congress passed the Bill, however ; being mostly landed gentlemen, who knew they could buy cheaper by far than they could make, and Mr. Dallas's opinion has been fulfilled. From the beauty in finishing, and the cheapness and goodness of British goods, in the course of one year hence they will not have a single European rival in our markets. The only articles the Americans can in the least interfere with them, is cannon, gun-powder, and small arms ; every article made of wood, viz. carriages, cabinet, and timber ; upholstery ware ; also leather, and every article made thereof, excepting Morocco leather, ladies' shoes, and men's fine boots ; a few heavy articles in the iron way, such as spades, axes, &c. and some very very little of coarsest earthen or stone ware.

N. B. Most of the Members of Congress hold large tracts of vacant lands to dispose of, which makes them wish to encourage farming rather than manufacturing.

Cotton rivalled by East Indies.

In America the greatest alarm prevails respecting the imports of Cotton from the

East India possessions. It is stated, that owing to the immense extent of the private trade, above 120 extra vessels being sent out, about 400 tons each, that at a moderate calculation they would bring *two hundred and forty thousand bales*, weighing 60,000,000 lbs. and that the prices would be so low that all Americans shipping Cotton to England would in consequence be ruined. There is no question that the East India Cottons can be brought to England at a much cheaper rate than the American ; they are imported lately to an extent unprecedented, and every day more extensively used in the manufactures of the country.

Emigration.

So great is the emigration to America from Europe through Holland, that the Dutch ship *Johannah*, which arrived in the latter end of January at Norfolk, carried out 300 passengers.

Extract from the Report of the joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly, to whom was referred the Memorial of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, relative to the proportion of auction duties, arising from sales at public auction in the city of New York, which was appropriated to the support of foreign poor in that city.

"That many foreign artisans land in the city of New York ; disperse themselves among the various manufactories established through the country, where they seldom gain a settlement, and when reduced to want, are returned to be supported by that city.

"That many foreigners who support their families during the summer months, when employment can be readily obtained, and the necessities required for the support of life are few and easy to be procured, abandon their families in the winter season, and leave them a charge upon the public benevolence.

"That one-fourth of the population of said city is computed to consist of foreigners, who having no relatives in this country, are liable, upon the least reverse of fortune to become a public burden ; that the emigration from Europe during the last year to the city of New York alone, amounted to upwards of seven thousand foreigners, most of whom are in indigent circumstances ; and that, from the total stagnation of mercantile business in that city, and the suspension of its large manufacturing establishments, many of those emigrants must, during the present winter, be destitute of employ, and depend entirely upon the city for relief."

List of the American and foreign vessels that have arrived in the port of New York, from January 1, 1816, to January 1, 1817:

	American.	Foreign.
Ships.....	291	72
Barques	2	8
Brigs	270	218
Schooners.....	190	87
Sloops	27	28

Total number 1,192.—In these vessels came 7,122 passengers.

The following paragraphs, extracted from New York papers, give but small encouragement for emigration to America:—

“There are 417 insolvents now advertising in this State for the benefit of the Act; 163 of them are before the Recorder in this city.”—*New York. Feb. 12.*

“New Soup-house, Franklin-street, near the Arsenal.

“This forenoon 5,279 have been fed with soup, with which, at the same time, each has received a proportion of bread. The contributions this day have fallen far short of the expenses.”—*Ibidem.*

In the Legislature of the State of New York, on the 20th of January, the Committee of Manufactures presented a Report, which describes the injury American manufactures have sustained, in consequence of the uninterrupted communication with all the nations of Europe, which has deluged the country with foreign fabrics. “It is to be feared, (says the Report) that while Great Britain finds her European market circumscribed by the neighbouring powers, she will still continue to throw into our market such quantities of manufactured goods as will suspend the operation of our cotton and woollen manufactures, if not altogether ruin the manufacturer.” The Report goes on to describe the distress which has arisen from unlimited importation, and recommends the adoption of efficient measures of protection for the infant manufactures of the United States, particularly woollen and cotton, either by a permanent augmentation of the duties upon certain goods, or by the prohibition of such woollen and cotton goods from foreign countries as can be supplied by home manufacture.

African Civilization.

An African school has lately been established at New York, where promising young negroes are received and instructed, that they may be qualified as teachers of their countrymen in Africa. This plan is adopted in conformity to the principle, which is doubtless well founded, that no nation makes considerable progress in civilization,

unless children of its own race set a good example; for this reason the American Government does not look among its own citizens, but among the Africans themselves, for Missionaries to that part of the world.—“With the help of those men,” (says an Address,) “Africa will soon boast her own poets and orators, eloquence will flow from the swelled lips of these people, their dark hands will touch the strings of the lyre, and weave the silken web. On the banks of the Niger, as on those of the Thames, temples will arise to the honour of the One only God, and the same power which changed Palestine into a fruitful land, will perhaps remove the curse of barrenness from the vast sandy deserts of Africa.”

Female Duelling.

We understand, that, last week, a point of honour was decided between two ladies, near the South Carolina line. It is said that the cause of quarrel was the usual one in such cases, viz. *love*. The object of the rival affections of these fair champions was present on the field as the mutual arbiter in the dreadful combat. He had the grief of beholding one of the suitors for his favour fall before his eyes—wounded—but, not mortally. The business was managed with all the inflexibility and decorum usual on such occasions. The conqueror is to be immediately married to the innocent second, conformably to the previous conditions of the duel.—(*American Paper.*)

Gambling to be suppressed.

There is a bill before the Legislature of Kentucky for the suppression of gambling. It requires an oath to be taken by every person accepting a civil or military office, that he will not, during his continuance in office, bet any money or property on any game at hazard, or in any other manner, shooting at a mark excepted.

Opinion of an Indian Chief, on the character of White Men

Mr. Brainerd was an eminent indefatigable Missionary among the Indians in America; in the middle of the last century: to that he was ordained, and in that he passed his life. His Memoirs contain many traits of character among those people, and their then extant tribes. Among others he relates that in the year 1744 he travelled from Hudson's River through the woods to the Delaware, about a hundred miles, through a desolate and frightful country, above New Jersey. About a hundred and forty miles from Kannaumeeck, at a place called Minisinks, he fell in with a number of Indians, of whom he relates the following anecdote. That the conduct and cha-

racter of Christians should prejudice hearthen against Christianity, is an evil that cannot be too earnestly deplored.

"With these Indians I spent some time. I first addressed their king in a friendly manner; and, after some discourse, and attempts to contract a friendship with him I told him I had a desire, for their benefit and happiness, to instruct them in Christianity: at which he laughed, turned his back upon me, and went away. I then addressed another principal man in the same manner, who said he was willing to hear me. After some time, I followed the king into his house, and renewed my discourse to him: but he declined talking, and left the affair to another, who appeared to be a rational man. He began, and talked very warmly near a quarter of an hour together: he inquired why I desired the Indians to become Christians, seeing the Christians were so much worse than the Indians are in their present state. The Christians, he said, would lie, steal, and drink, worse than the Indians. It was they who first taught the Indians to be drunk; and they stole from one another to that degree, that their rulers were obliged to hang them for it; and that was not sufficient to deter others from the like practice. But the Indians, he added, were none of them ever hanged for stealing, and yet they did not steal half so much; and he supposed that if the Indians should become Christians, they would then be as bad as these. And hereupon he said, they would live as their fathers lived, and go where their fathers were when they died.

AMERICA: SOUTH.

Brazilian Discoveries.

Though Germany possesses no foreign colonies, yet her persevering and scientific sons are not the less anxious to investigate the natural history of distant regions. Brazil has, for some time past, been a rich mine for their research; and the recent matrimonial connexion of the Austrian and Portuguese Courts appears to have excited great hopes in the mind of the German philosophers.

In a recent journal we find some observations on that subject, to this effect. "It seems to have been reserved for the Germans in particular, to explore, with scientific eye, that Eldorado, where diamonds and gold are washed down with the current of the rivers, and to illumine it with the beams of European civilization. The first who long observed that country with scrutinizing eye, and made (for his age) the

most accurate inquiries into its productions, was the great German Prince Maurice, of Nassau, who was for ten years governor of the present province of Bahia, and who, with and by his body physician, Margraf, a German, caused all the remarkable productions of that coast which was then an entirely virgin land, to be accurately drawn and beautifully coloured. Linnæus made use of those accounts, which descended by inheritance to the house of Brandenburg, and are now preserved, in two folio volumes, where the hand-writing of the great Maurice himself frequently occurs, in the great Royal Library at Berlin, of which they are considered a distinguished ornament.

The late professor Ilge, whose too early death was a great loss to the sciences of zoology and entomology, had resolved to undertake an edition of this MS. corrected by the latest discoveries, and enriched with the zoological treasures which Count Hofnasségg had received from his friend Gomez, in Bahia. At the time when the new court of Rio Janeiro, one of the most important results of this most important æra, attracts all eyes, several Germans (of whom some, as the enterprising Prince of Neuwied, are traversing that immense kingdom as travellers: others are in the Portuguese service, as Lieut. Col. Von Eschwege, Major Von Fellner; and these with a German diplomatist in the Russian service, the active Langsdorff), have united to form a society for the advancement of Natural History, from which we shall soon see a new journal of its own. German knowledge and accuracy of research will open to us this exhaustless mine, not of gold and diamonds, but of science. In consequence, Brazil will become a standing article of the German scientific journals. The active and judicious Von Eschwege, Superintendent of the Royal Cabinet of Minerals at Rio Janeiro, lately found near Cocans, in the proper mine country, Minas geracs, gold with mica of iron (*Eisenglimmer*.) In the sterile districts which extend between the provinces of Minas and Goyas, he discovered those exhaustless Saltpetre caverns, from which the great Gunpowder Manufactory at Rio Janeiro, and the smaller one at Villa Rica are supplied.

AUSTRIA.

Continued embarrassment.

With the exception of the Austrian States, the condition of the people on the Continent seems of late somewhat improved, by the revival of trade, and reduction in price of the articles of subsistence.

FRANCE.

Foundlings: Public Morals.

The Minister of Finance is obliged to demand an enormous increase this year of the allowances made by Government to the numerous Foundling Hospitals of France. He admits that the laxity of public morals has been the cause of a vast increase of illegitimate children!

Population of Paris.

A new census has been taken of the population of Paris, which has been found to exceed 860,000. It was generally understood that its amount was only from 5 to 600,000.

Paris, Feb. 6.—The shareholders of the Bank of France, in their general assembly, held on the 30th of January, voted a sum of 12,000 francs to be distributed among the poor of the capital, exclusive of the 9,000 francs which they give annually to benevolent establishments.

At the same meeting the Governors of the Bank of France stated the annual amount of their transactions and profits. In 1815, the shareholders had only received a dividend of 64 fr. and the reserve amounted only to the moderate sum of 180,000 fr. In 1816, however, the dividend rose to 76 fr. and the reserve to 720,000 fr.

The following amusing paragraph is in the *Gazette de France*: we suspect that the facts in it have no other foundation than the imagination of the ingenious editor.—“Tom Belcher, the first of all the English boxers, who during so long a period has vanquished all opponents, has just been obliged, from an accident which has maimed the little finger of his right hand, to renounce the noble profession of boxing, in which, according to an English journal, he had reaped immortal honours.” The same journal calculates, that this famous boxer has, with his vigorous fist, cracked about 600 ribs, and broke about 200 jaws.

GERMANY.

Treves, March 1.—The 29th of February was a day of terror to us. About 1 p. m. a dreadful storm arose, accompanied with thunder, lightning, snow, and rain. A thunderbolt fell perpendicularly on the church of St. Paulinus, one of the finest in Germany, and in less than an hour the whole building was in flames. The steeple, and the whole of the roof, which was of combustible materials, were consumed: the interior of the church happily escaped.

In the night of the 3d of March, many persons at Frankfort affirm, that, during a

terrible storm, they felt the shock of an earthquake.

Embsen, March 4.—To-day we have had, with a north-west wind, a very high flood, which has done much damage.

The whole of the long bridge is lost, part being quite washed away, and the rest just on the point of falling in.—

Since the 20th of March, 1790, we have had no inundation like that of the 4th. The damage done is immense. Many effects and much merchandise were carried away, and much beaten to pieces and spoiled in the houses, warehouses, &c.

ITALY.

English Travellers.

Italy is reported to have got back again all the splendour of its religious ceremonies, and more than the former poverty of its inhabitants. The English who are idly travelling there, complain much of inhospitality.

Foreign Papers reckon at this moment above 800 English families resident in the three cities of Florence, Leghorn, and Pisa. The number of young English who are receiving their education in various schools in Italy may be estimated at 1,500.

Banditti: as formerly.

Numerous bodies of brigands still infest the roads of Italy, and render them almost impassable. The Italian courier, from Bellinzona to Orsern (in Switzerland) was assassinated, with his escort, near Arcole, on the 26th January; nor has his body been yet found, though his hat, covered with blood, was left on the spot. Many of the letters were discovered in a neighbouring wood, and all opened in which the robbers conceived any money was contained.

Modern embellishments: Antiquity.

Rome, Feb. 6.—A new *Memoire*, on the embellishments of which Rome is susceptible, by the Marquis of Ischia (Canova) adds considerably to his reputation. His Holiness devotes much of his attention to the recovery of ancient monuments of art, and successful researches have been made between Albano and Torre. The vases and urns dug up are certainly of the remotest ages of Rome. At Campo Vaccino, an encouraging result has attended similar efforts.

New Theatre opened.

The new theatre of San Carlo was opened at Naples, for the first time since its rebuilding, on the 12th ult., being the King's birth-day: it is beyond description grand: it was magnificently decorated with quintuple illuminations, and the company

were all in gala dresses : eighty ducats were paid for a box for that night only.

INDIES EAST.

Calcutta Tontine.

On July 1, 1816, was held the first annual meeting of the Calcutta Tontine, when the secretary laid before them a statement of the Society's Funds. The receipts amounted to,—S. R. 139, 441 5 19 making the value of a share 470 1 8 —half share 235 0 10 —quarter do. 117 8 5

Proposed Institution : Annuity Fund.

July 15.—A meeting was held at the Town Hall for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing an Annuity Fund, to provide for the families and dependants of subscribers in case of their death, and to secure the means of subsistence to contributors at advanced periods of life. A plan of regulations was proposed, which will be submitted to the consideration of a general meeting, to be convened at no distant period.

Hindoo College favoured.

The Rajah of Burdwan has generously contributed 12,000 rupees to the establishment of the Hindu College. The business of this institution proceeds without interruption, and is likely to be attended with success.

Amboyna : Destructive Hurricane.

Intelligence from Amboyna, mentions a most destructive hurricane which visited that island in April last : upwards of 1000 nutmeg trees, and 2000 clove trees, have been destroyed ; and all the ships in the harbour were driven from their anchors : many of the small craft were sunk, but no large vessels sustained any material damage.

INDIES WEST.

Purification of Sugar, by simple means.

"The use of the bark of the bastard cedar (a tree very common in all or most of the West Indian islands) was first introduced in the purification of sugar by M. Du Boc, by birth a Frenchman, who had been a planter in the island of Martinique, where it appears he had with great success practised the use of it. M. Du Boc went to Jamaica in the early part of 1815, where he was patronized by several planters of eminence, to whom he individually explained his discovery. The House of Assembly of Jamaica were so thoroughly convinced of the benefits accruing from this application of the bastard cedar bark, that in the month of October 1815 they voted him a thousand pounds sterling.

"The process is extremely simple, and consists merely in the immersion of a few strips of the bark (peeled off a branch of the tree) in a bucket of water, and by squeezing the bark with the hand in a short time the water becomes gelatinous, and it is then then thrown into the copper in which the sugar is boiling. Soon after this is thrown in, the surface of the boiling sugar is covered with a thick black scum, which consists of the solution of the bark, intermixed with those impurities of the sugar which the lime does not precipitate—that scum is removed with a scummer in a few minutes. The sugar is afterwards drawn off from the copper into the cooler, and is then considered as divested of every impurity.

"There grows also in Jamaica a tree, the leaf of which used in the same manner produces the like effects. It is known in Jamaica by the name of the *Whangler* or *Wangla*, but I know not its specific or generic name."

NETHERLANDS.

National distress.

From a Report on the state of Pauperism in the Netherlands, it appears, that the number of poor in some of the great towns is extreme. In Amsterdam they are as 1 to 3, at the Hague as 1 to 7, at Hoorn as 1 to 3, and at Rotterdam as 1 to 20.

Arithmetic : new principles of.

One of our fellow-citizens, M. Von Synghel, has employed nine years of intense study for the purpose of finding out some method of simplifying arithmetical calculations, and has succeeded, in the most complicated rules, in decomposing, producing, and reducing in one minute, and by means of a dozen figures, operations which required hours and whole columns of almost unintelligible fractions.—His method is applicable to money of all kinds.—*Ghent*.

NORWAY.

Episcopal Ornaments.

Christiana, Jan. 21.—The five Bishops of this kingdom have now received, like the Swedish Bishops, each a Golden Cross from the King, which they wear during divine service, affixed to a chain round the neck.

Forced Bank Established.

The voluntary Bank not having been brought to succeed, the four Directors, chosen by M. Storthing, to establish a forced Bank, have now entered on their functions. One third of the contribution must be paid immediately, one-third in

March and April, and the last third in July and August.

POLAND.

Pope's Bull against Bible Societies.

In the close of the last year, on occasion of a Bible Society being about to be established in Poland, the present Pope, with the full concurrence of all the Cardinals of the Romish See, whom he expressly states that he had first convened in Council, issued a Bull against Bible Societies in general, and against that intended to be formed, in particular.

In this document the important design of circulating the Holy Scriptures is characterized as "an abominable device by which the very foundation of religion is undermined." It is declared to be the duty and object of the See of Rome, "to employ all means for the purpose of detecting and rooting out such a pestilence in every way." The Catholic Primate of Poland, to whom this modern Anathema is addressed, is highly commended in it for his "zeal and activity under circumstances so threatening to Christianity, in having denounced to the Apostolic See, this *depliment of the faith*, tending to the *imminent peril of souls*; and he is earnestly exhorted to execute daily whatever he can achieve by his power, promote by his councils, or effect by his authority, in defeating the plans which the enemies of the Catholic religion" are represented to have "prepared for its destruction." It is farther declared to be "the especial duty of the Episcopal office to expose the wickedness of such an abominable scheme, by showing, in obedience to the precepts of the Catholic church, that the Bible printed by Heretics is to be numbered among other prohibited books of the Index." After which it is expressly asserted, that "experience has proved that the Holy Scriptures, when circulated in the vulgar tongue, have, through the temerity of men, been productive of more injury than advantage." For this cause it is declared to be "necessary to adhere to the salutary decree of the 15th June, 1757, which prohibits all versions of the Scriptures in the vernacular tongues, except such as are approved by the Apostolic See. and are published with annotations from the writings of the Holy Fathers."

PRUSSIA.

Against Foreign Manufactures.

The following agreement of the Deputies of the city of Berlin, to abstain from the use of foreign manufactures, appears in the German papers:—

"We, the Deputies of the city of Berlin hereby certify, and declare, that we have upon mature deliberation, solemnly bound ourselves, as far as in us lies, to exert ourselves that the poorer classes of our fellow-citizens, the manufacturers and labourers, may be supported, as far as possible, and secured from the total indigence to which, from the want of work they are evidently exposed. Support furnished by charitable institutions frequently fails to afford the desired relief; it has pernicious influence on morality, by increasing idleness. The object is promoted with far greater prospect of success, when the workmen obtain employment. We therefore mutually engage, each in his own sphere, to provide, that neither himself, nor any of his dependents, acquaintance, or friends, shall, with his knowledge, make use of any article of foreign manufacture, whether it be for clothing or furniture; but that every new article which they purchase shall be entirely of home manufacture.

"As we are convinced that by such a resolution only we can promote the welfare of our fellow-citizens, which, in consequence of our official situation, is our most sacred duty; and as it must at the same time have a happy influence on our internal industry, we have sanctioned this document by our respective signatures, in the firm persuasion that our example will every where find imitation, and particularly among our fellow-citizens.

"Done at Berlin, 27th Dec. 1816."

(The Signatures.

SAVOY.

The *Journal of Savoy*, under the head of Chamberi, January, contains the following:—"The fine weather and extremely mild temperature which prevail here, are by no means so extraordinary as the following circumstances, which will form an era in the annals of meteorology and agriculture. We this moment learn, that they are reaping in our mountains the oats of the last season, in proportion, as the melting of the snow leaves them uncovered. The straw has suffered, but the grain is well preserved. Near Entremont they are digging up the potatoes, which are likewise of very good quality.

Switzerland, March 6.—A Greek chapel is to be established near Berne, under the protection of the Russian embassy. This is chiefly caused by the continual increase of the number of Russian and Polish pupils in the institute at Hofwyl.

TURKEY.

Earthquake : Number of Catholics.

A private letter from Constantinople gives an account of an earthquake, which has recently done much damage at Jerusalem. A Greek and an Armenian church were overthrown, and that of St. Sepulchre has been also severely injured. The writer of this intelligence takes the opportunity of adding, that the number of Catholics in the dominions of the Grand Seigneur is much greater than is generally supposed. —In one small province, he says, there are more than 120,000; and in Constantinople there are at least 80,000.

National Register :**BRITISH.**

Marlborough House is let to her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte and the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, it is said, for £4000 per annum.

An Order in Council allows the importation of all goods (except foreign cotton, iron, steel, or wool) into the island of Mauritius: foreign goods are to pay an *ad valorem* duty of two per cent. above British. The object of this order is to relieve the distress and augment the trade of the island, which has suffered so severely from the fire.

East India House.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company, in consequence of the limited demand of the navy, and with a view to promote the views of so laudable and national an institution as the Marine Society, has lately resolved unanimously—

“That six Marine boys be employed on board each of the Company's own ships, to be apprenticed for two voyages.

“That the boys be allowed wages, at the rate of 20s. per month, and the commander and officers required to pay particular attention to the care and management of the youths, who are on no account whatever to be employed as servants.

“That they be attached to the petty officers' messes, not exceeding two in each mess, and placed under the care and superintendence of such petty officer, or other steady person, with an especial injunction to instruct them in all practical duties—

And

“That all such expences as shall be incurred on their account be not considered as a charge upon the ships, but considered as a contribution from the Company in aid of the Marine Society.

“The Court have also resolved that one hundred guineas be presented to the Society, in aid of the funds of that noble and humane institution.”

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

An Account of the Official Value of the Exports from Great Britain, in each year, from 1792 to 1816, both inclusive; distinguishing the value of British produce and Manufactures from that of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize:

Years	British Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Total Exports.
	£	£	£
1792.....	18,366,851	6,129,098	24,466,849
1793.....	13,832,268	5,784,417	1,9676,685
1794.....	16,725,492	8,366,043	25,111,445
1795.....	16,358,213	8,509,126	24,847,339
1796.....	19,102,220	8,923,848	28,026,068
1797.....	16,903,103	9,412,610	26,315,713
1798.....	19,672,303	10,617,526	30,290,029
1799.....	24,084,213	9,556,144	33,640,357
1800.....	24,304,283	13,815,837	38,120,120
1801.....	25,699,809	12,087,047	37,786,856
1802.....	26,993,129	14,418,837	41,411,666
1803.....	22,252,027	9,326,468	31,578,495
1804.....	23,935,793	10,515,574	34,451,367
1805.....	25,004,337	9,950,508	34,954,845
1806.....	27,402,685	9,124,499	36,527,184
1807.....	25,171,422	9,395,149	34,566,571
1808.....	26,691,962	7,862,305	34,554,267
1809.....	35,104,132	15,182,768	50,286,900
1810.....	34,923,575	10,946,284	45,869,859
1811.....	24,131,734	8,277,937	32,409,671
1812.....	31,244,723	11,998,449	43,243,172
1813	The Records of this year were destroyed by fire.		
1814.....	36,092,167	20,499,347	56,591,514
1815.....	44,053,455	16,930,439	60,983,894
1816.....	56,714,534	14,545,933	51,260,407

WILLIAM IRVING,

Inspector-General of the Imports and Exports of Great Britain.

Custom-house, London,

13th March, 1817.

The Fees paid to the Lord Chancellor's Secretary of Bankrupts Commissions, for copies of proceedings in bankruptcy, have been, during five years, for fees £4,345, and for stamp duty £5,849. On account of copies respecting lunatics £1,888. About £3,000. in five years in the office of Register of Affidavits. No account has been kept of the fees for striking dockets of bankruptcy out of the regular hours, as they have been divided among the clerks, but they are supposed to average £300 per annum.

The amount of money issued by the Paymaster of the Forces, for the payment of fees and expenses of individuals, in respect of peerages, orders of knighthood, and other orders of dignity, during the year 1816, has been £19,286,

The quantity of *Foreign Linens* imported last year amounts to 220,722 ells, whereof about one half has been warehoused. Of Silesia and Dutch damask and diaper about 20,454, whereof 16,000 have been warehoused; of French cambrics and lawns about 88,567, whereof 35,000 have been warehoused.

Quantity of foreign linen yarn imported into Great Britain, between the 5th January, 1816, and 5th January, 1817.....	C.	qrs.	lb.
	9,694	0	25

Quantity of Irish linen yarn (including the produce of the Isle of Man) imported into Great Britain, between the 5th January, 1816, and 5th January, 1817.....	11,151	2	2
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Address of the Clergy.

An extra Gazette is published every Thursday, filled with loyal addresses and declarations from all parts of the kingdom. One lately published, contains, among many others, an address from the established clergy of London and Westminster, who declare, that "they cannot refrain from more particularly expressing their horror at the persevering endeavour to poison the sources of virtuous sentiment, by means of blasphemous publications, adapted to the capacities of the ignorant, for the purpose of bringing contempt on religion, and thus preparing the way for the commission of the worst of crimes."

Dover, March 17.—The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia embarked this morning, at nine o'clock, in the *Royal Sovereign* yacht, for Calais. His Imperial Highness arrived late last night, and slept at Wright's Hotel, where his Grace the Duke of Devonshire joined him this morning.

Counterfeit Sixpences.—On the head side of the word *GEOR* the *o* is considerably too small, and after the *III* there are two dots, as a colon: the *B* in *BRITT*: begins rather above the King's eye; the head is badly done altogether, particularly the back part. On the reverse side the work is very badly executed, the letters *w w p* opposite to the harp, are omitted, as well as the *w* over the *N* in the word *PENSE*; the harp is very clumsily done, and contains six strings; but the *o* on the head side is the quickest means of detection.

The Mint is now receiving gold from the Bank to be coined for the purpose of enabling it to resume cash payments. — The Bank is taking measures to recal their silver tokens. The Directors have given

notice of their being no longer current at five shillings and six-pence, after the first day of May.—The head upon the new-half crowns is so ill executed, that another impression is in progress.

Government has issued the whole 24,000,000 of 2½d. Exchequer Bills to the Bank at 5s. premium, but the public will not take them at present; they are only purchasers of stock, which accounts for the great rise.

The aggregate amount of Bank Notes in circulation on the 30th of December, 1816, of five-pounds and upwards, were 15,224,420l.; bank post bills, 1,139,340l.; bank notes under five pounds, 8,293,390l.; and aggregate amount of the whole, 24,569,150l.

The price of Bullion remains unaffected by the late discussions upon money and the course of exchange.—Portugal gold 3l. 18s. 6d.; doubloons 3l. 15s. 0d.; new dollars 4s. 11½; standard silver, 5s. 1d. per ounce.

Smithfield Club.—At the usual time of Lord Somerville's Spring Cattle Shew (now suspended) a meeting of this Society took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, John Martin Cripps, Esq. in the Chair; when after the dilapidated state of its funds had been gone into, principally occasioned, as seemed agreed, by the shock agricultural prosperity has of late experienced, the proposal of the Duke of Bedford, its President, was adopted, for distributing next December, only the *Bedfordean* premiums (as in the three last years) amounting to 125 guineas, and applying the whole of the subscriptions of the Members to the extinction of the debt the Club has incurred by the premiums of the last year, and the unavoidable expences of the current one, the condition of the shew being no wise altered.

Palace reviving from its Ashes.

Belvoir Castle, the seat of his Grace of Rutland, is likely soon to exceed its former magnitude and splendour. The foundations of a very large tower, to be erected on the scite of that part of the building destroyed by the late melancholy fire, were begun on Monday the 17th of March. The ceremony of laying the first stone was rendered highly interesting by the presence of the Duchess and Duchess Dowager of Rutland, the Marquis of Granby, the young ladies, and the Rev. Sir John Thornton, who severally assisted in placing the stone in its situation, and in depositing within it pieces of coin of different denominations. A prayer, composed for the

occasion, was read at the close of the ceremony, by the Rev. the Chaplain, which powerfully affected the feelings of the numerous domestics and workmen present

Duke of Queensberry's Estates.

There are, in all, nine appeals to the House of Lords, from decisions of the Court of Sessions, respecting the leases of the late Duke of Queensberry's property in Scotland. The Duke of Buccleugh, as the heir of entail of part of the Queensberry Estates, brought several actions for setting aside the leases on that estate, as being granted in consideration of *finés* paid by the tenants, instead of their being let at fair rents, by which means the estates descended to the heirs of entail at less than one-fifth of their value. In the case of the Earl of Wemyss, it is stated, that the *March* Estates, which are worth from £12,000. to £14,000. a year, were let at less than £2,000.—the *finés*, in some instances, having amounted to ten, twelve, and fourteen times the reserved rent! These appeals are to be heard *seriatim*. The late Duke of Queensberry would have realized more money, if, instead of taking *grassums* or *finés* for the renewal of the old leases, he had let his farms at the fair rents of the time. A friend once took the liberty of stating this to the Duke, in the latter part of his life. "Perhaps you are right," said his Grace, with his usual urbanity of manner, "but who could have supposed that *I* should have *lived* till *now*?" He was then in his eighty-fourth year.

The Marchioness of Downshire had a quantity of choice wine seized some short time ago; the seizure proved to be illegal, and the Custom House Officer has been obliged to pay the whole expences attending the recovery of her property by her Ladyship.

Query, Corporation Property?

An extraordinary occurrence has happened in a Northern City. The Corporation has become bankrupt to an amount between three and £400,000. The Lawyers suppose that all the Members of the Corporation, Provost, Bailiffs, and Burgesses are jointly and severally liable to the payment of the corporate debts.

Contrary Winds: Ships detained.

According to a list received at Lloyd's, 106 ships were detained at Liverpool, on Monday the 10th of March, by contrary winds, viz. 3 for Bengal, 1 for Bombay, 6 for Jamaica, 1 for St. Domingo, 1 for Cuba, 2 for Barbadoes, 1 for Antigua, 1 for Dominica, 1 for St. Thomas's, 4 for De-

merara, 2 for Trinidad, 2 for Bahia, 1 for Maranham, 1 for St. Lucia, 4 for Pernambuco, 2 for Rio Janeiro, 3 for New Orleans, 7 for Savannah, 2 for Charleston, 5 for Baltimore, 5 for Boston, 8 for Philadelphia, 9 for New York, 1 for Mobile, 1 for Newfoundland, 7 for Lisbon, 3 for Oporto, 1 for Cadiz, 3 for Gibraltar, 1 for Malta, 2 for Leghorn, 1 for Sicily, 1 for Trieste, 5 for St. Michael's and Canaries, and 7 for France, Holland, &c.

Ice : Remarkable Quantity.

The *Venus*, Barber, arrived lately at Poole, fell in with the ice 12 hours after leaving Green's-pond in Newfoundland, and remained entangled in it ten days, during which time she was obliged to cut her cables, and having thrown fenders over her sides, the crew, aided by about 50 passengers, forced the vessel through the ice 170 miles in the course of the ten days. The quantity of ice on the coast of Newfoundland has scarcely ever been known to equal that which has appeared the present season.

Drury-lane Theatre.

From the Official Reports of the different Committees, we learn that,

	£.	s.	d.
In the first year the receipts were	79,925	14	0
In the second	68,389	3	0
In the third	61,585	8	5
In the fourth	49,586	17	0
Being a loss in the four years, of	£30,319	17s.	—

In the last year, compared with the first, the diminution in the receipts is £31,000.

It has therefore been proposed and acceded to,

1st. That Drury-lane Theatre be let on lease, at the close of the present season, provided an adequate rent be offered, and valid securities can be obtained.

2d. That the General Committee be directed to take immediate steps for letting the said property.

3d. That the General Committee be requested to report the proceedings on this subject, at the annual Meeting of the Proprietors, in May next.

In conformity to these Resolutions, the Committee has advertised to let the Theatre, for a number of years certain.

New Manufactory.

Some French women are establishing a large lace manufactory at Bristol.

A recent fall of part of the cliff at Reculvers has brought to light a Roman gold coin, of the lower Empire, in a fine state of preservation; also a large pin of the purest gold with an ornamented head,

having a pearl and an emerald attached to it.

Iron Strengthened.

A new mode of giving additional strength to iron and steel is proposed by Mr. Daniell, in a paper in the *Journal of Science and Art*. His plan is to twist the metal in the same manner as strength and compactness are given to hemp and flax. The idea originated in a course of experiments upon the solution of metals in acids.

Angling for Birds.

A singular trick, not uncommon in the West Indies, has lately been attempted in Liverpool. Some fellows in the dress of sailors, were seen a few days since, near Low-hill, in the act of throwing baited hooks, fastened to long lines, among some poultry, and as often as a fowl caught the bait and was hooked, he was drawn up by the robber who held the string, and immediately secured. Perceiving however, that they were observed, they abandoned their prey and ran off.

Storm : Violent Wind.

One of the stupendous trees which adorned the park of Arundel, for nearly 300 years, was blown down by the late storm; it was planted, with others, by an Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Henry the Eighth. •

It is an ill Wind that blows Nobody good.

The damage done in various parts of the island by the late storm, in one instance, at least, proved a benefit, as it completely cleared the entrance to the harbour of Newhaven, in Sussex, which before was choked up.

Bees.—The Norfolk Agricultural Society has called the attention of those who feel themselves interested in the welfare of cottagers, to the following extract from the Supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, under the word "*Apiary*."

As to the "various methods detailed of procuring honey and wax from the hives without destroying the bees themselves:" "The most economic mode of attaining these ends deserves more attention as a national object, than it has in general received in this country. It appears, from the returns of the Custom-house, that England pays annually to the North of Germany from 40,000l. to 50,000l. sterling, for the wax and honey which are imported from thence, and which might very easily be raised by a more extended and judicious cultivation of bees at home. Greater attention to this useful appendage to the cottage would not only be productive of

commercial advantage, but would tend to improve the condition of the lower order of peasantry. It is not generally known, indeed, what profitable returns may be obtained at a trifling expence of time and labour, by very simple processes. Mr. Huish, who has lately published a valuable practical treatise on the management of bees, has made a calculation, from which he infers, that even supposing the first cost of a swarm to be one guinea, which is the price in the places where they are sold the dearest, the cottager is almost certain, by proper care and management, of clearing, in five years, a net produce of nearly 60l., and of having, besides, at the end of that period, ten good stocks of bees in his garden.

It has been decided by the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, that carts &c. laden with dung, &c. should pass toll-free, whether the manure were carried to one parish or another, provided the road led to the farmer's land.

Pauperism.

The amount of money expended in law suits, removal of paupers, journees, and expenses of Overseers of the Poor, &c. in England, for the year ending 25th March, 1815, was 287,605l. 4s. 3d.

There is at this time a farm of upwards of 600 acres in the neighbourhood of Shiffnall, Salop, abandoned and untenanted by the proprietor, on account of the excessive charge of the poor rates: no person has been found who will take it subject to the payment of the poor rates *alone*!

It appears from an abstract of the returns made to the Secretary of State from the different parishes and places within the Bills of Mortality, that the total sum raised by poor-rates, or other local rates, for the year 1816, ending the 25th of March, within these limits, was £489,320 16s. 1½d. The following is the mode of expenditure, which has considerably exceeded the receipts:—

Maintenance of the Poor	£330,381	9	9
Suits of Law, Journees,			
Overseers &c.	17,415	18	10½
Militia Purposes	6,619	1	1½
Other Purposes	103,807	1	1½

It appears from the same returns, that the number of persons relieved from the poor-rates permanently, not including the children of such persons, was 12,341; and of those occasionally relieved, 70,332. The Friendly Societies, within the limits, comprehended 52,312 members and the amount of charitable donations for parish schools and other purposes was £20,160, 1s. 6½d.

Ground valuable : Methodists.

At an auction in Ely on the 27th Feb. a small piece of ground, situate in a very obscure and reclusé part of the parish of St. Mary, and containing less than a rood, was purchased by the Wesleyan Methodists for the purpose of erecting a chapel, at the enormous price of £211.!

The Committee for guarding the privileges of the people called Methodists, late in connection with the Rev. John Wesley, at a meeting lately held in London, "after considering the dreadful tendency of the various blasphemous and seditious tracts, now in active circulation among the lower classes of society, and the advantage taken of the present distresses of the country by evil disposed persons to disturb the public peace, and excite a spirit of irreligion, insubordination, and violence," drew up a very pious and loyal address, which it was resolved to send to the preachers throughout the kingdom, to be read to the societies, if they judge it necessary. The committee, in conclusion, observe—

"O brethren, what would be our grief and distress, if, after all our labours, publicly, and from house to house, and after having, in the face of the world, vouched for your loyal, your peaceable, and your honest deportment, we should be deceived in any of you. We can scarcely think of this; but forgive our godly jealousy, and justify our expectations, and ye shall be the crown of our rejoicing, when these times of delusion shall have passed away. We know well and feel for the situation of the poor, their want of employment, and the dearth of provisions; but murmuring and discontent will not alleviate their sufferings; they will rather aggravate them. Be ye therefore patient. Let the richer brethren assist those who are poor, let all hope and trust in Him, who hath said, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee," and "in due time you shall reap, if you faint not."

Report on the Penitentiary at Milbank.

This prison being but lately in a state to receive prisoners, and having but a few men prisoners, the Report can contain very little respecting them. The following is the statement of the Committee concerning the management of the female Prisoners; which is the only novelty.

"The female prisoners are under the management of officers of their own sex, the Governor himself being restricted by the rules from going round that part of the prison, except in the company of the Matron or Task-mistress.

The Committee think it right to point out this circumstance to particular notice, as they believe the present to be the first instance, in which it has been attempted in this country, to place any number of female prisoners under female officers; and because it seemed to be the opinion of several intelligent gaolers, whom they had an opportunity of consulting, while they were forming their arrangements for the management of the prison, that women of the description of those received into the Penitentiary, could not be controled and reduced to habits of obedience by the agency of females. The demeanour, however, of the prisoners in the Penitentiary, is quiet and decorous, (although some of them came with very bad characters in regard to their behaviour in the prisons from which they were removed;) and it has not been found necessary to have recourse to the assistance of any male officer to enforce obedience, except in the single instance of a prisoner, who turned out to be deranged, and has since been removed, under an order from the Secretary of State, to a more proper place of confinement, for persons in her unfortunate situation.

The Prisoners appear very sensible of the pains which are taken for their improvement, and are in general thankful for the commutation of their sentences. The prison has hitherto been healthy, and no death has yet occurred within its walls.

Earnings of the Prisoners, from July 4 to December 31st, 1816.

Amount of Cash received from sundry Persons for Work done by the Prisoners (after deducting the cost of all Materials used).....	£41	6	0½
Amount of Prisoners' Earnings, for making up Clothing, &c. for the use of the Prison.....	17	6	2½
Amount of Earnings by Prisoners acting as Wards-women, and in the Wash-house, Laundry, &c. the Earnings of each Prisoner calculated at 6d. per diem.....	24	18	0
	£85	10	3

MEMORANDUM.

On the whole of the above charge, the Prisoners are allowed a per centage of three-half-pence in the shilling, as appears by the Rules and Regulations.

The average number of Prisoners has been sixty-three.

It should be observed, that the system of work is not yet in full operation; and that

a considerable number of the females received, were totally unacquainted with the use of the needle—when they came into the prison.

Sedition Bill.—The Bill for the more effectually preventing Seditious Meetings and Assemblies, received the following additions in the Committee:—The number of persons not permitted to meet together on political grievances, without notice being given by seven housekeepers, in the newspapers, &c. is fixed at *fifty* and upwards.—No meeting held in virtue of such previous notice, to be adjourned to any future day. The Act not to extend to Freemasons' Lodges; nor to Declaration approved by two Magistrates; nor to any Meeting or Society of the people commonly called Quakers; nor to any Meeting or Society assembled for purposes of a Religious or Charitable nature only.—All fines, penalties, or forfeitures, exceeding £20, incurred under the Act, may be recovered by action of debt within three months after being incurred.—No person can be prosecuted under this Act, for having been, before the passing of this Act, a Member of any Society or Club declared to be an unlawful combination and confederacy, if such person shall not in any manner have acted as a Member of such Society or Club after the passing of the Act.—No person to be prosecuted by virtue of this Act for any thing done or committed contrary to its provisions, unless such prosecution shall be commenced within six calendar months after the offence.

State Prisoners.—It is now understood, that the persons committed on charges of high treason, will not be brought to trial till early in May. This delay is attributed to the period which will elapse before the conclusion of the Circuit, and the circumstance of the Old Bailey Sessions occurring immediately afterwards. The trial will take place at the Old Bailey Sessions house.

The following regulations are adopted in the Tower, respecting the persons confined under charges of high treason:—Each prisoner is kept in a separate apartment, and night and day two yeomen, or warders, continue in the room, the door of which is locked, and on the outside a sentinel is placed to prevent the approach of any one, except those in the Governor's establishment. Their beds and board are provided by the Government. No person is allowed to see the prisoners, unless a special order is sent to the Lieutenant-Governor by the Clerk of the Council, and then they are restricted from holding any communication, except in the presence and hearing of some

person appointed by the Lieutenant or his Deputy. A special order has been granted for Watson's solicitor to see him twice a week, under the restrictions above mentioned. The prisoners are not charged jointly, but there is a separate commitment for each individual, signed by twelve members of the Privy Council, directing the Lieutenant of the Tower to receive the accused into his custody.

Execution.—On Wednesday, March 12, Wm. Cashman was executed in Skinner-street, opposite the door of Mr. Beckwith's shop, which he forcibly entered, with a number of others, on the 2d of December. This unfortunate young man (his age did not appear to exceed 30,) conducted himself with great firmness and resignation during the awful procession from Newgate to the place of execution; but when he had mounted the scaffold, and the Executioner begun to do his duty, his firmness seemed in some measure to forsake him, for he staggered considerably, and his knees very feebly performed the function of supporting him. He was conveyed in a cart from the felons' door at Newgate, accompanied by the Executioner, to the fatal spot. The Rev. Mr. Devereux, a Roman Catholic Clergyman, assisted the culprit in his devotions, and held him by the hand on the scaffold to the last moment. He waved his hand towards the populace, as with an intention of addressing them. He was, however, interrupted by the Clergyman; for, so far as he could be heard, his speech was of an inflammatory tendency.

His corpse was delivered to his friends at seven o'clock in the evening. It was laid out, and collections were made from those who chose to see it, previous to its being *waked* in the Irish manner. It was afterwards interred, on the Sunday evening, in Stepney Church Yard. The crowd was considerable.

IRELAND.

Excise duties suspended.

It appears by a paper laid before Parliament, that notices were served on the Collectors of Excise in Ireland, for discontinuing the following taxable articles during the year ended the 5th of January last—namely, 5,568 hearths, 21,004 windows, 392 four-wheeled carriages, 2684 two-wheeled carriages, 694 servants, and 1,785 horses. It farther appears, that the following notices of discontinuance have been served for the year ending the 5th of January, 1818:—4,567 hearths, 21,357 windows, 277 four-wheeled carriages, 1218 two-wheeled carriages, 576 servants, and 1,512 horses.

The New Exchange Buildings in Liverpool, which are allowed to be the finest commercial structure in the kingdom, cost the sum of 110,848l. in erecting.

A Protest has been entered on the Journals of the Lords, signed *Clifton, Augustus Frederick, Vassal Holland, and Somerset*, against the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.—Lord Holland and Lord Darnley have also entered a protest, dissenting from the Resolution of the House of Lords refusing the motion for the production of papers as to the treatment of Bonaparte in the Island of St. Helena.

The Monument voted by Parliament to the memory of Admiral Lord Collingwood, and ordered to be erected in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, is now completed. The inscription on the monument details the various actions in which the gallant Admiral was engaged.

A coal-black young tiger has been brought home by the Java, Capt. Hodges, recently arrived in the river from Bengal. He is so ferocious in his manners that no one can approach his den without danger. He is confined in a strong iron cage, and is about twelve months old. It is supposed the captain intends him as a present to the Prince Regent. The captain has also brought two very beautiful buffaloes; they were likewise very fierce when brought on board, but during the voyage have become more docile.

There are said to be more powers of attorney ordered from the Bank of England at this time for the sale of Stock than ever was remembered before.

An order has been received at the Custom-houses from Government, to admit every description of rice, duty free; which has had a great effect on the market.

AFRICAN INSTITUTION.—The Annual Meeting of this excellent Institution was held on Wednesday 26th, at the Freemasons's Tavern, at which were present his Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Lord Teignmouth, Lord Gambier, Mr. Wilberforce, M. P. Mr. W. Smith, M. P. and Mr. Stephen. The Duke of Gloucester took the Chair, and the business commenced by the reading of a long but very interesting Report of the proceedings of the Society in the past year. Amongst other things the Report stated, that intelligence had been received from undoubted authority that not only had three vessels been condemned at Sierra Leone, for being engaged in the slave trade, but that four more were fitting out at the Havannah for the same iniquitous traffic, by British subjects.—

It was then moved and seconded,

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That the Thanks of the Meeting be given to the Directors, for their conduct in the management of the affairs of the Institution during the past year, and for the Report which has now been read, and that they be requested to print the substance thereof.

It is reported that the Stamp Office has called upon the publishers of unstamped newspapers to make oath to the numbers they have printed weekly, and to pay up the duties thereon. One person, it is said, will be found in debt eighty thousand pounds.

The *Courier* says—Cobbett has already fled to America, by the way of Liverpool, in consequence, it is believed, of his having incurred penalties to an enormous amount, by publishing his Paper without stamp, and of the Stamp Office having commenced proceedings against him for the recovery of them.

That most scandalous and disgraceful practice of selling a wife, with a halter round her neck, was witnessed on Saturday last in the public market place of Kingston upon Thames. The husband bought a new halter for fifteen-pence, with which he led his fair rib to the Town Hall, and having paid two-pence for the toll or right of selling, she was knocked down to a countryman at the price of one shilling; who led his very valuable prize off in triumph with the halter round her neck.

The Bank have given notice, by public advertisement, that after the first day of May next, no further extension of time will be given to the circulation of Bank dollar tokens at the rate of five shillings and sixpence each.

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PARISIAN FASHIONS.—The most admired of all head-dresses in hair, at the benefit of Fleury, at the opera, was entirely Indian. Ostrich feathers, with the point out, went entirely round the head, and in the middle was a bunch of plaited hair. Some milliners have already sold yellow straw hats, trimmed with Scotch ribbons. The leaf of these hats is cut behind. They have a very large crown, but it is open. The crape hats are almost all of two colours, lilac and green, lilac and white, green and white, citron and white. The fashion of *bouquets de cote*—bouquets at the side in full dress has been revived for some time. They are worn on the left side very high and very large. In the dress balls, and in the assemblies of ceremony, they are worn with a plume of five white ostrich feathers.

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REMARKABLE TRIALS,

The following Trials appear to deserve the notice of the Public on several accounts: the first as it involves the question of an obsolete law, which being unrepealed is still capable of doing mischief. The second shews the necessity of care and caution, to see bonds and other securities properly cancelled, when such is the intention of the parties to them.

BEDFORDSHIRE ASSIZES.

Non-Attendance at Divine Worship.

THE REV. EDWARD DRAKE FREE, CLERK,
V. SIR MONTAGUE ROGER BURGOYNE.

This was an action of a very extraordinary description. Dr. Free, who is Rector of Sutton, appeared in Court, dressed in his canonicals, and prepared to take part in the conduct of his own cause. The action was brought to recover penalties under the statute of the 23d of Elizabeth, by the 5th section of which it was enacted, that every person in England absenting himself from divine worship, either at his own parish church, or some other place appointed for public prayer, for one month, forfeited a penalty of £20. This penalty was equally divided into three parts, one of which went to the Queen, another to the poor of the parish, and the third to the informer. He should be enabled to prove in this case that the Defendant had absented himself from his parish church for *nineteen months*; and having done so, he should be entitled to a verdict for the full amount of the penalties, or in all events for *twelve months*; which was the period within which the statute required the action to be brought.

The non-attendance of the defendant having been proved, Lawrence Coxall, churchwarden of the parish of Sutton, proved, for the defendant, that Sutton Church had been shut up from the 25th. of June to the 3d of September.—And again to the month of November.

Dr. McGrath, a medical gentleman, proved the precarious state of Sir Montague Burgoyne's health, from his return from Gibraltar to the present moment, and the danger of his going to church at particular stages of his disorder.

It was also proved, that the Rector had received a monition from the Bishop, for serving the church in a most irregular manner:—and that Sir Montague Burgoyne had been at church, within the interval alleged.

Lucy Carrington nurse in Sir Montague's family, bore testimony to her master or mistress invariably reading prayers to the family on the Sunday when they did not go to church.

The Rev. Dr. Hughes occasionally visited Sir Montague's family for weeks together, and always read prayers to the family when they did not go to church.

Mr. Baron Graham summed up the evidence. His Lordship abstained from making any remark upon the motives by which the plaintiff had been actuated in this action, but at the same time remarked, that no liberal mind could have construed the statute of Elizabeth in the manner in which it had been construed by him. He left it for the Jury to say, whether a reasonable excuse had not been proved for the non-attendance of the defendant at church, and whether, in other respects, the case of the plaintiff had not received a complete answer.

The Jury, without hesitation, found the defendant—*Not Guilty*.

MORTLOCK AND OTHERS V. WIPOND.

This was an action by the Plaintiffs, bankers at Cambridge, against the defendant, as one of five makers of a promissory note for £1000.—The case appeared to be this:—In the year 1810, a person named Dockra having become indebted to the plaintiffs in a considerable sum of money, the defendant and four other gentlemen became his securities, and gave jointly, and severally, a promissory note for the payment of one thousand pounds to the plaintiffs.—It was agreed that this note was to be given as a mere matter of form, until a bond should be prepared for better securing the money. A bond for a larger sum was afterwards prepared, but the defendant refused to become a party to it. The other co-securities executed the bond, and had since paid some money on account thereof, and the present action was brought against the defendant, upon the promissory note, to recover the sum of 765*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* credit being given him for the remainder of the £1000. Mr Gurney endeavoured to relieve the defendant from his liability, by contending that this security merged in the higher one of the bond, which had been executed to the plaintiffs by the other co-securities. But Lord Ellenborough held that, as the defendant had refused to become party to the bond, he was liable upon the promissory note. The plaintiffs, therefore, had a verdict for 765*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* the defendant being left to his remedy in equity.

Poetry.

ON THE STUDY OF CRANIOLOGY.

"Oh! would the Sons of Men once think
their eyes

"And reason giv'n them but to study flies!

"See Nature in some partial narrow shape

"And let the author of the whole escape:

"Learn but to trifle," &c.

DUNCIAD, B. 4.

"Les Muses aiment peu de longs raisonnements :

"Un recit dira plus que des froids arguments."

DELILLE, IMAGINATION, Chant. I. re.

.....

Inventive times! Oh, who can miss
Instruction in an age like this?
And who can to the grave descend,
Nor own that sov'reign good, a friend,
When friendship's written line we trace
On the fair brow and blooming face;
When ev'ry bias of the mind
Is on the outward form defin'd,
And ev'ry line upon the brow
Depicts the thoughts which lurk below!
Lavater first with piercing view
The mental portrait nicely drew,
And gave to ev'ry kindred feature
The form and impress stamp'd by Nature;
Clas'd ev'ry trait, and made the whole.
A breathing transcript of the soul;—
But we—who call the Moderns dull?
We sketch the passions on the skull!
Fid art and science in a form,
Which baffles the all-conqu'ring worm,
And feast, with scientific taste,
Upon the remnants of his waste!
The mould'ring form which sleeps beneath
Its sculptur'd canopy of death,
Still rests amid its kindred dead,
But rests, alas! without a head!
That on some lady's toilet lies,
Who views it o'er with curious eyes,
And finds upon its surface wrought
The channel of abstracted thought;

Or marks, upon its even swell,
The wiles of a departed belle!
Ye sombre tombs! Monastic glades,
Mourn your decapitated shades!
What charnel-house is now secure?
Fair Science' votaries, chaste and pure,
Throng round the treasures earth concealed,
To bear a trophy from the field;
To seize upon a hero's scone,
Or steal the cranium of a dunce,
And feast their philosophic eyes,
By gazing on the fruitful prize!
Auspicious sera!—who will now
Hear the false swain's delusive vow;
When ev'ry nymph may ascertain
By the firm casket of his brain;
(Its various moulding, shape, and air.)
The truth or falsehood of his prayer!
And, oh, what blessings will await
In crowds upon our prosp'rous state,
When our good Monarch may prefer
A Bishop or a Minister;
By viewing wit's unerring trace,
And judging genius by its case!
Hail, Age of Reason!—now we see
The line of Christian Charity
Benevolus!—upon thy brow
Shine thro' the locks of time-bleach'd snow,
Which, thin and scanty, shade an eye,
Where peace, and hope, and goodness lie!
No lures or dangers now beset
The glances of the gay coquette.
Vain is that coronet of roses!
The brow, the cheek, the eye discloses
How fickle, light, and vainly fair,
Is all that charms and wins us there.
A wit approaches;—mark him well—
Has he the true satiric swell?
The keen, strong line of attic sense?
No—then his wit is all pretence!
Here comes a scholar, deeply read—
With eye sedate—but, hold!—his head?
Is that well moulded?—Does it show
The tides of wisdom as they flow,
Meandering o'er his well-stored brain?
"I cannot see them"—look again!
"But here are *proofs*, these works sold high!"—
Pshaw! leave *them* to the critic's eye,
We read with a more piercing ken,
Not the *productions*, but the *men*!
Enter a Vestal—calm and fair,
She moves with so divine an air,
'Twere profanation sure to break
Silence so holy!—And to speak

On earthly subjects, were to wound
 Her senses with too gross a sound;
 Yet pause, and as she passes by,
 Observe her with attentive eye;
 What do you read upon her brow?
 Pure Inspiration's heav'nly glow?
 The transport of corrected zeal?
 The prayer for her eternal weal?
 Oh, grave deception!—in her breast
 The Syren is not lull'd to rest.
 She rules her looks with specious art,
 But prays to Mammon in her heart!
 Now mark that curve—and it will tell
 Of thoughts that wander, and rebel
 Against the lesson she would teach,
 Her looks, her manners, and her speech.

Observe the Beau—you deem him gay,
 His life a smiling summer day.
 No—on his forehead you may spy
 The deep-worn trace of jealousy;
 He scowls upon a well-turned foot,
 And execrates his rival's boot,
 Because more truly in the ton,
 More new and tasteful than his own!
 Peace to his maues!—let him thrive
 A humble drone in fashion's hive.
 Let him enjoy his little day,
 'Till all its bliss is burn'd away!
 There let us leave him, to redeem
 The honors of our noble theme.

Oh, wond'rous Science! thou canst teach
 More than the moralist can preach;
 He can but tell us, what we know,
 That life is not a Heaven below;
 That Virtue's smile is bright and fair,
 (The more, because 'tis somewhat rare)
 That earth has little else to give,
 But hopes that vanish and deceive,
 And that a deathless soul should claim
 A brighter prize, a higher aim;
 This doctrine, to us *Moderns*, seems
 The rant of visionary dreams.

All this, to us, is idle prate,
 Plain truth we loathe, and sense we hate.
 Earth echoes to the general cry,
 "Admire—amuse us—or we die!"
 We, in true modern style, resolve
 Our sinful brethren to absolve,
 By kindly taking off the sin
 From ev'ry soul of Adam's kin;
 And proving, from the nicest rules,
 (Fram'd in our Craniologic schools)
 That when poor sinners go astray,
 'Tis Nature leads them on their way;

They do but follow where she treads,
 And date their vices from their heads!
 February 28, 1817.

HELEN OF KIRKCONNELL.

By JOHN MAYNE, *Author of the Poems of*
"Glasgow," "The Siller Gun," &c. &c.

The following Verses are founded on a Tradition
 in the South of Scotland, that a young Lady
 of Kirkconnell-Lee, in Annandale, walking
 with her Lover, was murdered by a dis-
 appointed and sanguinary Rival.

I wish I were where Helen lies,
 For, night and day, on me she cries,
 And, like an Angel, to the skies
 Still seems to beckon me!
 For me she liv'd, for me she sigh'd,
 For me she wish'd to be a bride,
 For me, in life's sweet morn, she died,
 On fair Kirkconnell-Lee!

Where Kirtle-waters gently wind,
 As Helen on my arm reclin'd,
 A rival, with a ruthless mind,
 Took deadly aim at me;
 My Love, to disappoint the foe,
 Rush'd in between me and the blow,
 And now her corse is lying low
 On fair Kirkconnell-Lee!

Though Heaven forbids my wrath to swell,
 I curse the hand by which she fell—
 The fiend that made my heaven a hell,
 And tore my Love from me!
 For if, where all the Graces shine—
 O! if on earth there's aught divine,
 My Helen! all these charms were thine—
 They center'd all in thee!

Ah! what avails it that, amain,
 I clove th' assassin's head in twain!
 No peace of mind, my Helen slain—
 No resting-place for me!

I see her spirit in the air—
 I hear the shriek of wild despair,
 When murder laid her bosom bare,
 On fair Kirkconnell-Lee!

O! when I'm sleeping in my grave,
 And o'er my head the rank weeds wave,
 May He, who life and spirit gave,
 Unite my Love and me!
 Then from this world of doubts and sighs,
 My soul on wings of peace shall rise,
 And, joining Helen in the skies,
 Forget Kirkconnell-Lee!

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. I.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

This being the day appointed by the Prince Regent for the meeting of both Houses of Parliament, his Royal Highness came down in state, and entered the House of Peers at two o'clock. His Royal Highness was attended by all the Great Officers of State; the Earl of Liverpool carried the Sword of State on his Royal Highness's right hand, and the Marquis of Winchester carried the Crown on a cushion on his left. A few minutes after the Regent had taken his seat, the Commons arrived, to whom H. R. H. delivered the speech already inserted. At five o'clock, the House, which had been adjourned during pleasure, being resumed, Lord Sidmouth said, that before he moved that the Speech delivered from the Throne that day should be read from the Woolsack, he had a subject of very great importance to communicate to the House; for which reason he moved that strangers be ordered to withdraw.—Strangers were then excluded.

House of Commons

Lord Valletort moved the address, in answer to the speech. His topics were—the happy termination of the contest on the Continent—the punishment inflicted on Algiers—the termination of the Indian war in Nepal. His Lordship hoped that the distresses of the people would prove to be temporary. He thought the symptoms of disaffection in some places, were the result of the arts of designing individuals. The people were looking to that House for the preservation of the Constitution; and the House would not disappoint them.

Mr. Dawson seconded the address.

Mr. Ponsonby had no desire to encrease dependency; but wished to point out the contradiction between the last speech, in which, commerce was described as flourishing, and the present. How had the assertion that, our manufactures were flourishing, turned out? and, with respect to economy and retrenchment, he would ask, if any one measure had been proposed by Ministers? had not every measure of retrenchment proposed by others been opposed by them? After this, what faith could be placed in Speeches from the throne?—He then proceeded to take a review of our finances. Our Consolidated Fund had no longer a surplus. And with respect to keeping our faith with the public creditor, the only means of doing so

had been destroyed; he meant the sinking fund. A sinking fund must be a fund which enabled a nation, or an individual, to pay off something of his debt. We had no such sinking fund; for, if in order to pay off £10,000,000 from one source, we were obliged to borrow £10,000,000 from another, he defied any one to say this was paying off from a sinking fund.—Neither was there a temporary difficulty—the real difficulty under which we were labouring was excessive taxation. With respect to relief, where were the people to look for it?—Was it in manufactures, or was it in commerce?—No. Where then were they to look? Why, to the House; and he trusted they would not be disappointed. He had heard nothing of retrenchment, till near the meeting of Parliament; and he was inclined to think, that only the fear of meeting some such defeats as those to which Ministers were subject last Session, had now forced them to adopt such measures. Else why had the meeting of Parliament been so long delayed—why had not the general cry of the public been attended to, and Parliament called together earlier? The Rt. Hon. Gent. then moved an Amendment, embracing the topics of his Speech.

Mr. Bathurst expressed his surprise at the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman, who had adverted to the Speech of the last Session; and complained that the description there given, of the state of the country, did not now apply. Did not the Right Hon. Gentleman recollect that things had changed their situation? He wished the Rt. Hon. Gent. had looked to the Speech, he would there find that H. R. H. strongly recommended to the House to enter early into an investigation, and consideration of the State of the Nation. Did the Right Hon. Gentleman suppose his Majesty's Ministers would have introduced such a recommendation into the Speech from the Throne, unless they had been prepared to meet the House on the subject? It was utterly impossible that the concerns of a war, so long and extensive as the late war had been, could be wound up in a short period. He contended, that the present pressure was a temporary one, arising out of the difficulties of the times, which were felt, in a peculiar degree, by the Agricultural Interests, and had affected the revenue in all its branches. He trusted, however, that, in the ensuing year, the state of agriculture would so far improve, that many of these evils would cease to exist; and the revenue, as assisted by the consumption of luxuries, as articles of taxation, would recover.

Mr. Lambe declared himself very little inclined to despondency; yet he must confess he saw but very little in the Speech to congratulate himself upon. The adoption of any system of relieving public difficulties by a breach of faith with the public creditor, would be a high breach of national honour, and, he was convinced, would fail of affording any relief to the country. He wanted to do what his Right Hon. Friend's amendment recommended; namely, to go into a review of the state of the Manufactures, Agriculture, and Poor's Rates; which last were an evil ten thousand times more partial and oppressive than the Tithe system. He also wished to go into a review of the Colonial Departments.

Mr. C. Grant agreed with the Hon. Gentleman in respect to the necessity of entering into an examination of the different subjects alluded to. The subject of the Poor Laws was a most important point of enquiry. He coincided in opinion with the Right Hon. Gentleman, that public credit should be supported, and admitted that the distresses experienced by the Agricultural Interests were also equally entitled to the consideration of the House. What was the state of the nation during the war in the latter respect? Impulse was given to agriculture, by the difficulties thrown in the way of importation. Prosperity of course followed. A state of peace, however, altered the prosperous situation of that branch of manufacture of the state; but the Corn Bill would be the means of restoring the former state of the Agricultural Interest. Adverting to the notice in the Speech, respecting the disaffected, the Hon. Gentleman observed, that the people in general were disposed to loyalty, but certainly there were others who were not so.

At this part of the Hon. Gentleman's speech, two Messengers from the Lords appeared at the Bar, with a communication; being admitted to the Table—they stated, that they were commanded by their Lordships to desire a present conference with this House, in the Painted Chamber, on a subject materially affecting the safety of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the honour and dignity of Parliament; and were directed to inform the House, that in the absence of the usual Messengers, they—the Clerk Assistant, and Reading Clerk—were deputed to convey the Message.

Mr. Vansittart observed, that on so important an occasion, the usual Messengers might be dispensed with, and moved that the House do acquiesce in the Message pre-

sented by the Assistant Clerk and Reading Clerk, but that such a practice should not be made a precedent in future.—Ordered.—The Hon. Gentleman then moved, that the House do agree to a conference, and that Lord Binning do carry the Answer to the Lords.

On their return from the conference Mr. Vansittart appeared at the Bar, and informed the House that their Lordships had informed them that several daring outrages had been committed on the person of the Prince Regent, on his passage from the House of Parliament; and that they had agreed in an Address to his Royal Highness on the occasion, and had directed the managers of the Committee to communicate to this House the name of the witness who had proved the outrages, which was the Right Hon. James Murray, commonly called Lord James Murray.

The Address was then read, to the following effect:—"We your Royal Highness's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, beg leave humbly to express our abhorrence of the outrage offered this day to the person of your Royal Highness, and regret that there should be found a person in these dominions capable of committing so daring and flagitious an Act. It is the earnest wish of your faithful Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, in which they must be joined by all descriptions of faithful subjects, that your Royal Highness would be pleased to direct such measures to be taken, as should lead to the apprehension of the authors and abettors of the outrage."

Lord J. Murray in answer to questions put to him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Curwen, Mr. Wynne, and other Members, stated, that he is a Lord of the Bedchamber, to the Prince Regent, and was in attendance on his Royal Highness in the carriage on their passage from the House of Lords; on their return, between Carlton House and St. James's, the glass of the carriage was fractured; it was the glass on the Prince's left hand.—The fracture appeared to be produced by two bullets, for round apertures had been made in the glass, and the remainder of it was not broken; he had not the slightest doubt the fracture was caused by bullets. About a minute after this happened, a very large stone was thrown at the other glass, and then three or four other stones, with great violence; he had examined the first glass that was broken minutely; there was no crowd near the carriage at the time; but if a pistol had been fired with gunpowder, the person firing it, he thinks, must have been recognized; he supposed, as no report was heard

by him, they might have come from an air gun. There were no bullets found in the carriage; he supposed they were shot from some one of the trees; the opposite glass was up, it was not broken at all: he got out of the carriage immediately after the Prince Regent; did not search the carriage, nor did he know whether any bullets were found at the bottom of it. The Master of the Horse was in the carriage; splinters of the glass were found; the stone which struck the opposite glass did not enter the carriage, the glass was very thick.

The stone smashed the window and panned the glass. There was a footman and a Life Guardsman by the side of the carriage. He could not say whether the supposed bullets perforated any part of the carriage.

The witness having withdrawn, Mr. Vansittart conceived that no farther information could be necessary to induce the House to concur in the Address.

Mr Ponsonby observed, there could be but one sentiment in the House on the subject, in respect to the propriety of concurring in the Address. Whether a pistol had been fired or not, was of no consequence, and could have no influence on the decision of the House.

On the following day the debate on the Address was renewed, and continued till 3 o'clock in the morning; the Amendment was negatived, and the original Address was carried.

House of Lords, Jan. 29.

The Lord Chancellor stated to their Lordships, that both Houses of Parliament had waited upon his Royal Highness the Prince Regent with the Address, to which the following answer was returned:—

"That the Prince Regent, relying upon the loyalty of his Majesty's subjects, felt gratification at the expression of their zeal, and felt no regret upon the occasion alluded to by Parliament, but that which arose from the breach of order and the violation of the principles of the Constitution." The Answer concluded with stating, "that steps should be taken to bring to justice the persons who acted in transgression of the public peace, and to prevent the repetition of conduct prejudicial to the law and the dignity of the Crown."

The usual Address in answer to the Speech was then moved by the Earl of Dartmouth, seconded by the Earl of Rothes, supported by the Ministerial Lords, and opposed by Earl Grey, Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c. the former of whom moved an Amendment similar to that moved by Mr. Ponsonby in the Commons. The Amendment was lost without a division.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, March 29.

The Political incidents at home, are chiefly interesting as they refer to those measures which have been thought necessary to prevent the intentions of sedition from acquiring strength and maturity; and proceeding to the overt act. That the main body of the people, however affected by inevitable and distressing circumstances, is loyal, and firm in the support of the Constitution, is beyond all doubt, neither does any affect to doubt that they would have remained quiet, had no endeavours been made to rouse them. To whatever they have been parties, therefore, they have followed an impulse given them, or a temptation set before them, *extra* themselves. Had they, without such seduction taken the same steps, and made the same complaints, as they have now been impelled to, their matters would have worn a far different aspect, and their opinions or wishes would have been infinitely more worthy of sedate consideration.

The attempts of more than one body of men to penetrate to the metropolis is a singular feature of the times. Some months ago a number of colliers proposed to draw a waggon load of coal, from the pits in the west, to London, to make a present of it to the Prince Regent. They begged as they went, and refused work when offered them at a Guinea a week, *per man*. This hopeful *squad* when considerably advanced on their journey, was persuaded by the magistrates to dispose of their load, and return home.

But, a much more audacious attempt of a like kind was made during the present month to bring up from Manchester, and its neighbourhood, a body of men to the number of many thousands, [some say 30,000]. These, under pretence of petitioning the Prince Regent, and of *undecieving* him, actually assembled and prepared to set off, accoutred with knapsacks (or rather *bags*) and blankets; somewhat in the style of Highlanders.

The organization of this scheme seems to have been so far matured, as that every tenth man was the superintendent of nine comrades, and was their treasurer, and bearer of the petitioning scroll. Near Manchester they were dispersed, by a body of cavalry; nevertheless, a small body of the deluded men, who had eluded the best intentions of the Magistrates, proceeded on their errand; but at Leek and Ashbourne fresh discomfiture awaited them, and between 30 and 40 were taken into custody.

Though considerable anxiety had been manifested, none of these misguided folks had made their appearance at Derby. Many returned pauc struck to their homes, unable or loath to give a satisfactory account of the funds confided to them. The number of unfortunate objects confined in prison implicated in these rash transgressions is upwards of 250. A great proportion of the prisoners, are cotton spinners, many of whom are known to earn between *thirty and forty shillings per week!*

Against the further effects of these delusions it was necessary to provide. Nevertheless, the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act can please nobody. It is far from desirable to accustom the people to a repetition of such breaches on the Constitutional guards of the subject's liberty: necessity, is the only justifiable cause; and that is pleaded on this occasion as strongly as it is possible can be done. The other Bills to the same effect, now in progress through Parliament, rest on the same argument; which is at best an argument of that description which every true Patriot must wish may soon be deprived of its application.

In the mean while, the general opinion begins to prevail that the circumstances of the country feel a commencing alleviation, in various branches. The Customs are reported a *little* better. The leading manufactures of the country it is hoped, might safely report the same; though it must be acknowledged, that some are very backward to admit that to be the fact. It is clear, however, that agricultural productions come to a good market, and fetch high prices: so that, if what was said was well founded, the tradesman will soon share in the increased ability of the Agriculturist to pay a good price for his commodities.

That main engine of State, the Finances with its Budget is not yet laid before Parliament; but, the Public Stocks by their continued rise seem to augur somewhat more favourably of it than was expected. For this rise several reasons are assigned; but, the principal appears to be an expectation of still further rise, which those who now purchase may easily turn to their great profit. Speculation *had* ventured on Policies that the Consols reached 70, before April 1, that has been verified: it now ventures on their reaching five per cent. additional in a short time; which will make a difference in the value of the article of full 20 per cent. during the sitting of Parliament. In proportion as the stocks rise trade will improve; but chiefly when

it is understood that they have found their level. The Commissioners for purchasing the National Debt, are the chief *losers* by such an encrease of value.

A part of the British Army in France certainly comes home in a few days; and part of it, no doubt, will be disbanded speedily. This not only relieves France but Britain also; and though these gallant warriors will continue to receive something from the national purse, yet the expenses will be reduced on the whole.

In the meanwhile, other reductions also, are taking place; and more are in contemplation. The number of Nominal Offices, commonly called *sinecures*, is likely to be diminished; which will be a very proper clearance, though not any vast saving to the nation. Rewards to the deserving will assume another form, we trust, more dignified; — but those have stronger hopes than we have, who suppose that the undeserving will never be found on the list. Desert however, assumes various forms; nor do we mean to insinuate that meritorious services if they be real, though private, should be overlooked, or suffered to pass unrewarded.

Among such a variety of interests as now appertain to Britain, some one or other will always give cause for apprehension. In China, says report, the British Embassy has totally failed; Lord Amherst is returning; and the British frigate that carried him to Canton has been fired at by the Chinese, and obliged to defend itself against the aggression of the forts on the river. The whole of this is not before us. A great part of the report comes from Americans, and we are pretty sure, loses nothing from its channel of conveyance. Should affairs prove to have been essentially different, when all is known, the surprise would be but small on our parts.

From the East to the West:—America has thought proper to take umbrage at some parts of the British conduct, which was foreseen and intended when the treaty of peace was signed. The endeavours making on her part, may probably prove beneficial to the British concerns.

By American papers we learn that Mr. Monroe has been chosen President of the United States by a large majority over Mr. Rufus King; and Mr. Tompkins has been preferred to four other candidates as Vice-President. They would enter upon their duties on the 4th inst.; and are to continue them, by the constitutional laws of the republic, for four years from that date.—Mr. Madison closed his public labours with a

and some proposition to Congress for making a payment due to the British Government.

The Continent of Europe appears to be pacific; which is one happy effect of poverty: but shrewd guesses are abroad that war will again afflict the nations. These are said to be justified by appearances.

As when two black clouds;
With Heaven's Artillery fraught, come rattling on
Over the Caspian, then stand front to front
Hov'ring a space, till winds the signal blow
To join their dark encounter.

Should this dark encounter join, works descriptive of Mount Caucasus, and the adjoining Provinces of Persia, will be found interesting.

Those who delight in speculation fancy disputes much nearer home. They think the supposed understanding between the Courts of Spain and Portugal will end in misunderstanding. This is not impossible, certainly;—for how should a couple of marriages prevent misunderstandings?

The Spanish Court is poor, and must continue poor while her colonies are in revolt. The least possible evil which can attend such a state of things is, the retention of much money to pay expences there which the mother country has been in the habit of receiving, and depending on during many years. America has ostensibly forbid her citizens from favouring the insurgents, *as they had done*; and our Ministers assure Parliament that Britain preserves the most inflexible neutrality.

The King of Spain endeavours to obtain popularity by Acts of Grace and pardon: he has granted a general liberation to the prisoners, in his dominions; and report affirms that *he has included the insurgents in America*, in this dispensation of mercy. We shall see how many of them accept of it.

The King of Wirtemberg opened his States in person on the 3d inst. at Stutgard, when the project of a new Constitution was presented to that body.—It consists of 337 articles, and appears highly favourable to the liberty of the subject, we hope it will close all further controversy.

The Grand Seigneur say some has sent presents of shipping to Algiers; if this be true—for we think it questionable—he is further advanced in folly than we thought him. His Empire is a mere rope of sand, scarcely held together under his authority. His force, therefore, might be much better employed than at Algiers.

The Pope has restored the indepenence of the little republic of San Marino; the smallest, certainly, in Europe, consisting of a hill not more than four miles in extent.

The nobility of Courland have been induced by the Emperor of Russia to liberate their peasants. The Emperor has forbid persecution for conscience sake, in the case of a sect broken off from the Russian Greek Church.

The Court of Brazil continues at Monte Video; a force, the ultimate destination of which is the subject of much conjecture.

Commercial Chronicle.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, March 20, 1817.

The TEA sale, at the India House finally closed on the 14th. The general average of the Teas was higher than before. BONEAS and CONGOU of the common kinds, nearly 2d. dearer. The PECCOS fetching very high prices, particularly those with any flower. This rise of prices is in defiance of the freedom of trade, now open from any part of Europe to China; and of the endeavours of the Americans in China to rival the English.

Since that sale, reports of an unfavourable nature have been received from Canton, which though not official, are sufficiently authentic to have caused great sensations among the Chiefs of the Company, and the dealers in tea, some friends of whom have been suspected of making the most of incidents abroad, in order to raise the price of this Chinese article, at home. The effects however, has not been very great or lasting.

SUGARS meet with a steady demand, though not urgent, or extensive, MUSCOVADOES proper for refining, if of a strong and good quality realize one shilling or even two shillings higher; there being a considerable demand for refined goods, especially if a favourable opportunity may be taken for obtaining them at any advantage of a lower price. The orders from the continent continue to fix prices lower than the currency of the market. This merely keeps up expectancy; and induces the refiners to work; which in its turn may render goods more plentiful.

LUMPS are scarce. CRUSTED SUGARS are in request for the Baltic; and are likely so to continue, the shipping season being so close. There is also considerable enquiry for FOREIGN SUGARS and some parcels have changed hands to advantage.

COFFEE continues to be rather dull. There have been several public sales,

within these few days; but this commodity also, as well as sugar, feels the effect of the low prices fixed by the Continental dealers in their orders. The prices may be considered as rather declining; but not sufficiently to meet those orders. The quantity, therefore, is more than adequate to the demand; and must continue to meet a heavy sale. The general poverty of the Continent may very well account for the low prices offered from thence, as well as the abundant supply of certain articles, for which they now have the choice of markets. By degrees, however, this will find its level; when Colonial productions will meet with greater encouragement, and their consumers abroad find less difficulty in raising the money to pay for them.

The holders of RUM have been induced to submit to lower prices than some time back. This has been the only means of tempting the shippers to adventure in the Article; and it has had great effect: for the business lately done, and now doing in RUM is very considerable. It may therefore, be taken as a certainty, not only that all hope of supplanting the consumption of BRANDY in France has totally failed; but that this spirit has been enabled to find its way, and to take the place of others merely by the low rates at which it can be purchased. The British government advertises a contract of 30,000 gallons. BRANDY has been bought lately on lower terms than were demanded for it. This proves that the stock in reserve is not so impoverished as some would have had us believe; and consequently the necessity for finding a substitute is not pressing. There is no variation in GENEVA.

The trade in WINE from the Cape of Good Hope is increasing, and now may be called extensive. The remission of the duties has effected this: but at the same time that it renders essential service to the CAPE WINES, it has also afforded an opportunity to the avaricious to cheat the revenue, by carrying to the Cape extensive quantities of foreign WINE, and shipping it from thence for Britain, under the denomination of CAPE WINE, thereby smuggling it in, at the trivial duty of 55s or 60s. per pipe. It is thought that this is among the reasons why the Chancellor of the Exchequer refuses to lower the duties on foreign WINES. He wishes to raise up a Wine Colony; the products of which will be completely under the controul of this country, while in goodness it rivals those of other nations. The present price of CAPE WINES may be about 28 to £32., but there are already several different qualities at market.

The trade to the island of Mauritius may be considered as thrown open; for the greater part, in alleviation of the distress occasioned by the late dreadful conflagration in that island. There is, however, considerable distinction made between foreign shipping and British engaged in this trade, especially in regard to their return cargoes, which foreign ships are not allowed to land in any British port, in any of his Majesty's dominions. That the French inhabitants of this island may have preserved many connexions with Old France is every way credible; and it is to be hoped, that whatever France can do, to diminish the sufferings of her former subjects, will be done without reluctance.

It is understood that America intends to lay a heavy extra tonnage on vessels arriving from ports, which do not admit her vessels, freely. The blow is intended to fall on the British vessels proceeding from the West Indies to America. The consequence will be considerable injury for the present to between two and three hundred British vessels, and great assistance to the British colonies of New Brunswick, Newfoundland, &c., whose fish and lumber will now come *certainly* to a good market. Nor will the settlements on the River St. Laurence be sorry for the news; it will procure supplies from Canada itself. The trade of the American provinces will feel the loss of those returns which they never failed to send back, by the vessels from which they received commodities; which will now go elsewhere.

Articles from the Baltic, as HEMP, FLAX, and TALLOW, have been less profitable during the course of so mild a winter, than usual. The holders have evinced a disposition to effect sales; and, in consequence, have made offers at lower prices, according to circumstances, HEMP from £1. to £2. per ton. TALLOW, 1s. per cwt. decline, and very heavy at that. The mildness of the winter has certainly been of great alleviation to the population of this country, and no doubt, equally so to that of the northern countries; the navigation having suffered scarcely any interruption.

TOBACCO.—The French contract for about a thousand hogsheds has not affected the market; although several parcels have changed hands, the price has experienced no variation.

PROVISIONS continue in demand. Good BEEF meets a ready sale. There is no abundant supply of it; and now, it is thought, that it will to a *certainly* keep up its price. BACON and BUTTER will do the same if wanted.

The **TIMBER** trade had been alarmed by the rumour of a tax intended to be laid on the products of British America, while the duty on **TIMBER** from Norway was diminished. The rumour was without foundation; and the **TIMBER** market recovered from the fright.

SALTPETRE has advanced 1s. 6d. to 2s. and has maintained the advance at the last sales.

NAVAL STORES heavy and declining.

AGRICULTURE.

Essex.—Our late sown Wheat plants are neither full nor strong, but may justly be said to look very indifferent, and indeed some few pieces put into the ground since Christmas, are at present, not come to the eye. The weather, the principal part of this month being so favourable, the planting of Beans and Peas may be considered (with a little additional trouble) very well completed. Large quantities of manure are now going on the land with ease. The late frosts have been against such of the Beans and Peas as are just making their appearance, yet very beneficial in checking the Turnips, and will have a desirable effect upon the winter fallows, intended for Barley and Oats. Lean Stock continue much the same in value, except Milch Cows, which are rather higher. Lambs are getting forward, their dams having at present plenty of food.

Bankrupts and Certificates in the order of their dates, with the Attornies.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, Feb. 22.

Hooper R. and R. Manning, Cornwall, common brewer.

BANKRUPTS.

Ashworth J. Boothfold, Lancaster, woollen manufacturer. Sols. Milne and Co. Temple.

Barnett R. Poplar, barge builder. Sol. West, Red Lion-street, Wapping.

Bottle W. Linstead, Kent, harness maker. Sol. Nelson, Essex-street, Strand.

Bennett G. and J. Bennett, Lancaster, tanners. Sol. Blakelock, Serjeant's Inn.

Boardman B. Norwich, hatter. Sol. Geldard, Gray's Inn.

Bradley B. Birmingham, carrier. Sol. Chester, Staple Inn.

Bourchier W. King-street, Holborn, watchmaker. Sol. Becket, Broad-street, Golden-square.

Cooper J. Low Mellwood, Lincolnshire, maltster. Sols. Alexander and Co. New Inn.

Dunn E. Staffordshire, innkeeper. Sol. Rudall, Bernard's Inn.

Drew J. Liverpool, joiner. Sols. Bunce and Co. Temple.

Fawcett T. Lindley, York, butcher. Sol. Batty, Chancery-lane.

Green J. jun. Staffordshire, druggist. Sol. Hunt, Surry-street, Strand.

Guy T. Cowen Bridge, Lancaster, shopkeeper. Sol. Ellis, Chancery-lane.

Goldsmith C. Bridge-street, Blackfriars, tavern keeper. Sol. Latkow, Doctors'-Commons.

Higson J. Fordham, Chester, beer brewer. Sol. Leigh, Poultry.

Hartley W. Yorkshire, worsted manufacturer. Sol. Evans, Hatton Garden.

Jones T. Liverpool, merchant. Sols. Bunce and Co. Temple.

Lloyd J. Tring, Hertford, surgeon. Sols. Curtis and Co. Took's-court.

M^r Williams J. George-street, Spitalfields, victualler. Sols. Templer and Co. East Smithfield.

Mulloch I. Bicton Heath, Salop, nurseryman. Sol. Griffiths, Southampton-buildings.

Moody J. Portsea, grocer. Sols. Briggs and Co. Essex-street, Strand.

Marsh H. Brentford, Middlesex, shoemaker. Sol. Jones, New Inn.

Purley J. Poplar, grocer. Sols. Templer and Co. East Smithfield.

Pearson G. Chester, and W. Sykes, Milk-street, silk manufacturers. Sol. James, Bucklersbury.

Pollock J. K. North Shields, bookseller. Sols. Robinson and Co. Austin friars.

Richardson B. Manchester, warehouseman. Sols. Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.

Simmonds J. Islington, ship builder. Sol. Lake, Dowgate-hill.

Street W. New-court, Throgmorton-street, wine merchant. Sol. Warrand, Salisbury-square.

Stolworthy G. Shoreditch, victualler. Sol. Pinkerton, Clement's Inn.

Shaw G. St. Alban's, bookseller. Sol. Downes, New Inn.

Standish H. L. Bishopsgate-street, straw hat manufacturer. Sols. Francis and Co. Fowl's-buildings.

Tushingham J. Chester, bookseller. Sol. Lowden, Clement's Inn.

Williams T. Coleman-street, packer. Sol. Farren, Threadneedle-street.

Webster G. Mirfield, York, clothier. Sol. Evans, Hatton Garden.

CERTIFICATES, March 15.

P. Pidgeon, Exchange Coffee-house, tavern keeper. I. Wilson, Liverpool, upholsterer.

J. Abrahams, Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant. A. Walter and J. Stokes, Bishopswood and Lydbrook, Gloucestershire and Herefordshire, iron masters. E. Fellows, Bramcote, Nottinghamshire, chessmonger. C. Sutherland, St. Helen's-place, merchant. T. Mackenzie, Delahay-street, Westminster, merchant.

C. Dinmore, Norwich, merchant. W. Palmer, Gloucestershire, mason. C. Ransom, Salford, Lancashire, wine merchant. W. Hadwen, Lancaster, manufacturer. J. Barwick, Bury St. Edmunds, builder. J. H. Standen, Dover, linen draper. J. Johnson, Newcastle upon Tyne, porter brewer. W. Mann, Carey-street, stable keeper. T. Locker, Harpur-street, Kent-road, merchant. H. Luker, Walton, Surrey, painter. E. Hodgson, Wycombe, Somersetshire, scrivener. R. Blizard, New Cavendish-street, Ma ylebome, upholsterer. J. Shelley, Canterbury, victualler. T. Marsh, Liverpool, merchant. W. Hall, Leeds, hatter. J. Renshaw, Nottingham, lace manufacturer. R. Morton, Lucas-street, Commercial-road, master mariner. R. Glover, Gateshead, Durham, saddler. J. Adcock, St. Mary Axe, druggist. T. Calvert, Leeds, merchant. R. Lancaster, Castle-court, Birchinn-lane, ship broker. W. Newby, Cumberland, currier.

BANKRUPTS, Feb. 25.

- Brown J. York, innkeeper. Sol. Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn.
 Clough R. North Shields, hardwareman. Sols. Young and Co. Gray's Inn.
 Farmer S. W. Chorley, Lancaster, manufacturer. Sols. Harvey and Co. St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street.
 Freeman S. Aldgate, innkeeper. Sol. Makinson, Temple.
 Farrands W. King-street, Beimondsey, laceman. Sols. Hurd and Co. Temple.
 Fardon J. Oxford, ironmonger. Sol. Chilton, Chancery-lane.
 Hill W. York, corn merchant. Sols. Hurd and Co. Temple.
 Haines T. N. Nottingham, underwriter. Sols. Stevenson, Lincoln's Inn.
 Jynite J. Monmouth, coal merchant. Sols. Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
 Levison H. Haydon-square, merchant. Sols. Pitches and Co. Swithin's-lane.
 Lewis R. P. and J. F. Morris, St. Martin's-lane, warehousemen. Sol. Pearson, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street.
 Mortlock M. Bedford-street, Covent Garden, farmer. Sols. Ross and Co. New Boswell-court.
 Ormrod S. Bolton, Lancaster, leather cutter. Sol. Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn.
 Randles G. Liverpool, insurance broker. Sols. Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.
 Richardson T. Norwich, chemist. Sols. Steward and Co. Norwich.
 Stevens W. Dorset, grocer. Sol. Pearson, Temple.
 Salt R. and W. Salt, Stafford, dealers. Sol. Barber, Fetter-lane.
 Sheppard W. R. Aldermanbury, factor. Sol. Carpenter, Old Jewry.
 Warren R. King-street, Holborn, baker. Sols. Stratton and Co. Shoreditch.
 Wright R. Shap, Westmorland, dealer. Sol. Addison, Staple Inn.
 Wragg W. Alfreton, Derby, blacksmith. Sols. Long and Co. Gray's Inn.

CERTIFICATES, March 18.

- T. Harding, Pontormais, Glamorgan, linen draper. G. F. Boyes, Kingston upon Hull, sugar baker. A. Shepley, Heaton Norris, Lancaster, cotton spinner. W. Bryant, Greenwich, stage coach maker. W. T. Simpson, Manchester, hosier. W. Lockwood, Manchester, merchant. J. Carbutt, Manchester, calico printer. J. Brown, Bassaleg, Monmouth, iron manufacturer. J. Griffin, Little Ryder-street, St. James's, man milliner. J. Field and J. Wolley, London, merchants. J. Britton, W. J. and G. Hunton, York, linen manufacturers. J. Allis, Manchester, cotton manufacturer.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, March 1.

- Swain R. Wood-street, Cheapside, silk manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

- Attfield J. Guildford, butcher. Sols. Jenkins and Co. New Inn.
 Curtis E. Chiswick, Middlesex, surgeon. Sol. Wrentmore, Chancery-lane.
 Davis R. Low Foss, York, dealer. Sols. Clarke and Co. Warrford-court.
 Fell J. Ratcliffe Highway, ironmonger. Sol. Shave, Broad-street.
 Green J. Gloucester, dealer. Sol. Thompson, Gray's Inn.
 Gage M. Mitcham, Surrey, brewer. Sols. Drew and Co. Southwark.

- Grosvenor J. Hart's-hill, Worcester, rope manufacturer. Sol. Bigg, Southampton-buildings.

- Hinchliff M. Daw-green, Yorkshire, drysalter. Sols. Wigglesworth and Co. Gray's Inn.
 Hird T. Durham, ship owner. Sol. Blakiston, Symond's Inn.
 Ifold W. Welbeck-street, St. Mary-le-bone, builder. Sols. Debary and Co. Lincoln's Inn-fields.
 Little W. South Shields, Durham, linen draper. Sol. Plumptre, Temple.
 Lee W. Yorkshire, tanner. Sol. Jones, Sizelane.
 Murray W. Bath, money scrivener. Sol. Burfoot, Temple.
 Morrall W. Birmingham, factor. Sols. Long and Co. Gray's Inn.
 Mottershead T. Manchester, silkman. Sol. Ellis, Chancery-lane.
 Naish F. Twerton, Somerset, clothier. Sols. Egan and Co. Essex-street, Strand.
 Price J. Bristol, ironmonger. Sols. Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Porter R. and H. Porter, Rood-lane, insurance brokers. Sols. Blunt and Co. Broad-street-buildings.
 Rold O. I. Liverpool, merchant. Sol. Windle, John-street, Bedford Row.
 Smith B. sen. Greenwich, victualler. Sol. Young, Deptford.
 Southell W. Liverpool, cabinet maker. Sols. Bunce and Co. Temple.
 Thompson T. and E. Thompson, Dorset, flax spinners. Sol. Burfoot, Temple.
 Townsend J. Ludgate-street, warehouseman. Sols. Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle.
 Toulmin W. Carmarthen-street, Middlesex, money scrivener. Sols. Evitt and Co. Haydon-square, Minorities.
 Wilkinson J. York, merchant. Sol. Highmoor, Bush-lane.
 Workman P. Fenchurch-street, victualler. Sol. Earnshaw, Redcross-street.

CERTIFICATES, March 22.

- W. Butt, Shepton Mallett, Somersetshire, woolstapler. J. Kirkbride, Southwaite, Cumberland, cattle dealer. W. Mattingly, Wantage and Abingdon, Berkshire, banker. J. Taylor, Walsall, Staffordshire, ironmonger. R. Armistead, Liverpool, straw hat maker. A. Ritchie, Liverpool, merchant. E. Drage, jun. Hertfordshire, farmer. R. Titford, Union-street, Spital-fields, silk manufacturer. F. Simson, Globe-street, Middlesex, cabinet maker. J. Renshaw, Nottingham, lace manufacturer. A. Fairbairn, Devonshire-street, merchant. T. Martin and Hopkins, Bristol, linen drapers. S. J. Lee, South Crescent, Tottenham-court-road, merchant.

BANKRUPTCES ENLARGED, March 4.

- Brook I. York, clothier.
 Savage G. Huddersfield, York watch maker.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSADED.

- Bridge W. Liverpool, soap boiler.

BANKRUPTS.

- Birdwood P. Plymouth, linen draper. Sols. Sandys and Co. Crane-court.
 Gage M. Mitcham, Surrey, brewer. Sols. Drew and Co. Southwark.
 Harvey G. W. Battle, Sussex, gunpowder manufacturer. Sols. Gregson and Co. Angel-court.
 Kilshaw E. Lancaster, soap boiler. Sols. Alexander and Co. New Inn.

Lane R. jun. Norwich, bookseller. *Sol.* King, Serjeant's Inn.
 Niblett F. Bread-street, Cheapside, scrivener. *Sol.* Willey, Goodman's-fields.
 Ringer J. Lucas-street, Middlesex, baker. *Sol.* Heard, Goodman's-fields.
 Ranson G. Stowmarket, Suffolk, innkeeper. *Sol.* Spike, Temple.
 Siordet M. W. and J. L. Siordet, Austin-friars, merchants. *Sols.* Robinson and Co. Austin-friars.
 Summersett J. Shorsted, Kent, farmer. *Sols.* Courteen and Co. Walbrook.
 Slater J. Stockport, Chester, victualler. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Chester.
 Scott B. R. Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, printer. *Sol.* Elliott, Seething-lane, Tower-street.
 Thomas M. R. Fillis, and W. Cock, Plymouth Dock, and Gosport, Hants, contractors. *Sols.* Darke and Co. Chancery-lane.
 White T. the younger, Emsworth, Southampton, house carpenter. *Sol.* Carr, John-street, Bedford Row.

CERTIFICATES, March 25.

G. Hall, Teignmouth, Devon, grocer. J. Mackcoul, late of Worthing, Sussex, stationer. W. H. Hodson, Liverpool, merchant. J. Delahoy, Deptford, printer. W. Gillmere, Hulme, Manchester, cotton spinner. W. Jones, Salop, tanner. R. Joyce and T. Joyce, Leicester, innkeepers. S. Jackson, Back-lane, Middlesex, rope maker. W. Heard, Barking, timber dealer. J. Thomson, Broad-street-buildings, merchant.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, March 7.

Warren R. King-street, Holborn, baker.

BANKRUPTS.

Adern R. Chester, hatter. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.
 Aber J. St. James's-street, Middlesex, dress maker. *Sol.* Smith, Tokenhouse-yard.
 Blackwell R. Manchester, manufacturing chemist. *Sols.* Harvey and Co. St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street.
 Collinson A. Wakefield, boat builder. *Sol.* King, Castle-street, Holborn.
 Davison J. Warwick-court, Holborn, merchant. *Sols.* Nind and Co. Throgmorton-street.
 Dunn L. George-street, Mile-end Road, rope maker. *Sols.* Noy and Co. Mincing-lane.
 Foster J. Liverpool, timber merchant. *Sols.* Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street.
 Grice W. Chester, tanner. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.
 Huxham G. Black Hall, Devonshire, dealer. *Sol.* Alexander, Carey-street.
 Lush J. Somerset, clothier. *Sol.* Williams, Red Lion-square.
 Lea T. Derby, dealer. *Sols.* Lowes and Co. Temple.
 Meddex M. Bread-street, merchant. *Sol.* Birkett, Cloak-lane.
 Middleton J. Norfolk, insurance broker. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street.
 Pugh E. Lewes, Sussex, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Taylor and Co. Basinghall-street.
 Price G. Threadneedle-street, hardwareman. *Sol.* Oldham, Earl-street, Blackfriars.
 Robertson G. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Bance and Co. Temple.
 Scott W. Nottingham, lace manufacturer. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street.

Willerton T. Coventry, ribbon manufacturer. *Sols.* Meyrick and Co. Red Lion-square.

CERTIFICATES, March 29.

J. Hambrook, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant. J. Green and A. Odling, Nottingham, drapers. W. Crowther, jun. and C. Tapp, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, coach makers. J. Armstrong, North Warrborough, Hants, nurseryman. J. Buller, Taunton, Somerset, linen draper. T. Mansell, Stow on the Wold, Gloucester, draper. T. Atkinson, York, woollen draper. J. S. Lanham, Horsham, Sussex, brewer. J. Rothery, Whitehaven, Cumberland, mercer. J. and J. Dalton, Newcastle upon Tyne earthenware manufacturers. E. Wright, Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer. J. Bound, Manchester, dealer. J. Mallinson, Birdsedge, and A. G. and J. Millinson, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, merchants. H. C. O. Donoghue, Bristol, dealer. J. Elton, Uxbridge, butcher. W. Bates, Bridgnorth, Salop, banker. R. Madgwick, Portsmouth, shoemaker. E. Parish, Beckington, Somerset, dyer. M. Windy, Bath, wine merchant. E. Biddle, Wolverhampton, scrivener.

BANKRUPTS, March 11.

Atmore R. Norfolk, grocer. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court.
 Brown S. Derby, grocer. *Sols.* Young and Co. Gray's Inn.
 Brook J. York, oil of vitriol manufacturer. *Sols.* Atkinson and Co. Leeds.
 Bannister R. York, cloth manufacturer. *Sol.* Battye, Chancery-lane.
 Berriman E. St. Ives, Cornwall, milliner. *Sols.* Amery and Co. Lothbury.
 Drakeley J. and E. Clementson, Leicester, hosiery. *Sols.* King and Co. Hinckley, Leicestershire.
 Fickus T. Taunton, Somerset, carver. *Sols.* Wright and Co. Temple.
 Grose P. Commercial-road, Middlesex, victualler. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street.
 Hopper E. Moor-street, Middlesex, victualler. *Sol.* Whitton, Great James-street, Bedford Row.
 Holmes J. A. Holmes, and J. Holmes, Tong, York, woolstaplers. *Sol.* Neutleford, Norfolk-street, Strand.
 Preston J. Manor Mill, Salop, miller. *Sol.* Deykes, Thavies Inn.
 Robinson W. and S. S. Clapham, Liverpool, merchants. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Smith D. York, scribbling miller. *Sol.* Evans, Hatton Garden.
 Tugwood J. Lancaster, ironmonger. *Sols.* Alexander and Co. New Inn.
 Traylen C. Strutton, Suffolk, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Toms, Cophthall-court.
 Willey J. Leicester, farmer. *Sol.* Chilton, Lincoln's Inn.
 Webb T. Salop, innkeeper. *Sols.* Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn.
 Wall S. Thatcham, Berks, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Rigge and Co. Carey-street.

CERTIFICATES, April 1.

F. Carbutt, sen. and F. Carbutt, jun. Manchester, calico printers. G. Johnson, late of Spring-street, Middlesex, grocer. T. Bodill, R. Bodill, and J. Bodill, Nottingham, hat manufacturers. J. Jeffery, Tonbridge, Kent, shopkeeper. T. Douglas, Gainsford-street, Horsleydown, corn merchant. W. Lyon, Old Change, London, warehouseman. H. J. Lindgren, Star-alley, ship broker.

PRICES CURRENT, Mar. 20, 1816.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt.	3	0	0	3	2	0
Ditto pearl	3	12	0	3	16	0
Barilla	1	9	0	1	12	0
Brandy, Cogniac, bond gal.	0	7	2	0	7	4
Camphire, refined .. lb.	0	4	6	0	4	9
Ditto unrefined .. cwt.	10	10	0	13	0	0
Cochineal, fine black, lb.	1	10	0	1	12	0
Ditto, East-India	0	3	6	0	5	0
Coffee, fine bond	4	14	0	4	19	0
Ditto ordinary	3	6	0	3	10	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	9	0	2	0
Ditto Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Smyrna	0	1	5	0	1	8
Ditto East-India	0	1	0	0	1	6
Currants, Zant. cwt.	4	18	0	5	0	0
Elephants' Teeth	20	0	0	25	0	0
Scrivelloes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flax, Riga	65	0	0	67	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	53	0	0	55	0	0
Galls, Turkey	9	0	0	0	0	0
Geneva, Holl. bond gal.	0	3	6	0	4	6
Ditto, English	0	13	6	0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	10	0	0	12	0	0
Hemp, Riga,	49	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	40	0	0	41	0	0
Indigo, Caraccas .. lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto East-India	0	4	4	0	8	6
Iron British bars .. ton	9	10	0	10	0	0
Ditto Swedish c.n.d.	21	0	0	22	0	0
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead in pigs	18	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto red	21	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto white	33	0	0	0	0	0
Logwood	3	5	0	8	10	0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	0	0	0	6	6	0
Mahogany	0	1	8	0	2	0
Oil, Lucca .. 24 gal. jar	16	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	2	5	0	0	0	0
Ditto whale	34	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto spermaceti .. ton	66	0	0	0	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm .. cwt.	0	15	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom	5	0	0	0	0	0
Rice, Carolina bond ..	1	16	0	2	2	0
Ram, Jamaica bond gal.	0	3	9	0	4	2
Ditto Leeward Island	0	2	10	0	3	0
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	1	18	0	2	2	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	2	8	0	3	6	0
Silk, raw, .. Ditto ..	1	12	0	2	0	0
Tallow, Russia, white	1	17	6	2	18	0
Ditto	2	17	6	2	18	0
Tar, Stockholm .. bar.	1	4	6	0	0	0
Tin in blocks	4	19	0	5	0	6
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	0	8	0	1	3½
Ditto Virginia	0	0	7	0	1	1½
Wax, Guinea	8	10	0	9	9	0
Whale-fins (Green) ton	70	0	0	0	0	0
Wine:						
Red Port, bond pipe ..	33	0	0	40	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	28	0	0	40	0	0
Ditto Madeira	55	0	0	60	0	0
Ditto Mountain	30	0	0	33	0	0
Ditto Calcavella	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry	28	0	0	46	0	0
Ditto Claret	15	0	0	45	0	0

Fire-Office Shares, &c. Mar. 20.

	£.	s.	£.	s.
Coventry (Div. 44.) ..	—	—	—	—
Ditto (optional) Loan Div. 51.	—	—	—	—
Chesterfield Div. 61.....	100	—	—	—
Croydon	4	—	—	—
Criuan	1	1	0	0
Ellesmere and Chester (D. 41.)	60	0	—	—
Grand Junction ... (Div. 41.) ..	145	—	—	—
Grand Surry	50	—	—	—
Gloucester and Berkley	40	—	—	—
Huddersfield	10	—	—	—
Kennett and Avon .. Div. —	17	—	—	—
Lancaster	17	10	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool (Div. 81.)	—	—	—	—
Old Union	99	—	—	—
Oxford	420	—	—	—
Peakforest	63	—	—	—
Shropshire	78	—	—	—
Stratford	10	—	—	—
Thames and Medway	8	—	—	—
Worcester and Birmingham	20	—	—	—
Docks.				
East India	135	—	—	—
London	60	—	59	—
West India	170	—	—	—
Insurance Companies.				
Albion	500 sh. 256 pd.	32	with Div.	—
Atlas	50 5 pd.	2	2	—
Birmingham Life .. 1001 pd ..	—	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—
Eagle	50 5 pd.	—	—	—
Globe .. 1001 sh. all paid Div 6½	113	—	—	—
Hope	50 5 pd.	2	2	—
Imperial	500 50 pd.	49	—	—
London Ship	18	0	0	0
Rock	20 .. 2 pd.	2	2	—
Royal Exchange	220	—	—	—
Water Works.				
Chelsea .. 10 sh. Div. 12	—	12	—	—
East London .. 1001 sh.	60	—	—	—
Grand Junction	50	—	23	—
Kent 100 pd. (Div 21)	34	—	—	—
London Bridge	Div. 21. 10s	44	—	—
Manchester and Salford	100	20	—	—
Portsmouth and Farington	11	—	—	—
Ditto (New)	Div. 6	36	—	—
South London .. 100sh.	22	—	—	—
West Middlesex	22	—	—	—
Bridges.				
Ditto Old Annuities 100 all pd	50	—	—	—
Ditto New do 40 sh. all pd. div 8½	59	—	—	—
Vauxhall 100pd	31	10	—	—
Ditto Bonds 100 sh. all pd.	72	—	—	—
Waterloo .. 100pd. (Disct.)	12	—	—	—
Literary Institutions.				
London, 75 gs.	41	—	—	—
Russel 25 gs.	—	—	—	—
Surry 30 gs.	9	10	—	—
Mines.				
Beeralstone 38pd.	7	—	—	—
Butspill	10pd.	5	—	—
Great Hewas	15 pd.	1	15	—
Miscellaneous.				
Auction Mart 50pd. Div. 11.	15	—	—	—
Gas Light and Coke Com pd 2 Dis	—	—	—	—
Lon. Commer. Sale Rooms 100p	—	—	—	—
Lon. Flour Comp. .. 14pd.	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barome. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hygrom.
Feb. 21	35	46	35	29.42	38 Fair
22	42	47	42	.67	37 Fair
23	41	47	49	.85	9 Cloudy
24	42	49	45	.82	35 Cloudy
25	43	52	46	.89	15 Cloudy
26	43	47	46	.79	46 Fair
27	47	50	43	.60	37 Fair
28	46	54	47	.80	37 Fair
Mar. 1	47	53	45	.60	23 Cloudy
2	29	47	42	.70	31 Fair
3	38	44	43	.10	0 Rain
4	41	45	37	.17	35 Fair
5	35	46	39	.25	34 Fair
6	37	45	40	28.90	26 Fair
7	33	47	41	29.25	46 Fair
8	36	45	36	.17	32 Sn. Sh.
9	35	44	36	.40	24 Fair
10	35	59	45	.91	34 Fair
11	36	50	46	30.05	18 Cloudy
12	46	54	50	29.85	22 Cloudy
13	50	55	46	.87	33 Cloudy
14	46	50	40	30.10	37 Fair
15	40	51	40	.10	29 Cloudy
16	39	47	37	.09	35 Cloudy
17	35	47	36	.17	27 Fair
18	35	55	43	.08	42 Fair
19	45	45	36	29.72	40 Fair
20	33	37	26	.71	46 Fair

London Premiums of Insurance.

Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, &c. 15s. 9d. to 20s.
 Africa, 2gs.
 Amelia Island, 4gs. to 6gs.
 American States, 40s. to 42s.
 Belfast, Cork, Dublin, 20s.
 Brazils, 2 gs.
 Hamburgh, &c. 15s. 9d. to 20s.
 Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto, 31s. 6d.
 Canada, gs.
 Cape of Good Hope, 2½gs.
 Constantinople, Smyrna, &c. 3gs.
 East-India (Co. ships) 3½gs. to 4gs.
 — out and home, 7gs.
 France, 15s. to 20s.
 Gibraltar, 31s. 6d.
 Gottenburgh, 20s. d. to s
 Greenland, out and home, gs.
 Holland, 15s. to 20s.
 Honduras, &c. 2½gs. to 3gs.
 Jamaica, 2gs. to 50s.
 Leeward Islands, 35s. to 40s.
 Madeira, 30s.
 Malta, Italian States, &c. 3gs.
 Malaga, 2gs.
 Newfoundland, &c. 3gs.
 Portsmouth, Falmouth, Plymouth, 15s. 9d.
 River Plate, 3gs.
 Southern Fishery, out and home, gs.
 Stockholm, Petersburg, Riga, &c. gs.

LONDON MARKETS.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz. 5s. 11d
 The Half ditto ditto 8 11 2 11
 The Quar. ditto ditto 4 5 1 5½
 The do. ditto ditto 2 2½ 0 8

POTATOES.

Kidney 5 0 0 | Ox Nobles .. 3 10 0
 Champions .. 4 0 0 | Apple 4 10 0
 ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d

MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8b. to sink the Offal.

	Beef	mut.	veal.	pork	lam.
1817.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Mar. 7 ..	4 6	4 8	5 4	5 6	0 0
14 ..	4 8	4 6	6 0	5 4	0 0
21 ..	4 6	5 0	6 0	5 4	0 0
28 ..	4 4	4 8	5 6	5 0	0 0

SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large 32 to 40 lbs... 106s
 Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs. 117s
 Loaves, fine 117s
 Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11lbs. 110s

COTTON TWIST.

Mar. 28. Mule 1st quality, No. 40 3s. 3d.
 ————— No. 120 7s. 0d.
 ————— 2d quality, No. 40 2s. 8d.
 Discount—15 to 20 per cent.

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Mar. 2 ..	33s 6d to 39 6	31s 6d to 42 9
9 ..	35s 0d 38 9	31s 6d 42 3
16 ..	34s 0d 38 9	34s 0d 43 6
23 ..	34s 0d 39 0	34s 0d 43 6

LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 21d | Calf Skins 30 to
 Dressing Hides .. 17d | 45lb. per doz. 27
 Crop hides for cut. 19d | Ditto 50 to 70.. 56½
 Flat Ordinary .. 18d | Seals, Large.... 9½
 SOAP; yellow, 86s.; mottled 94s.; curd 98s
 CANDLES; per doz. 12s. 6d.; moulds 13s. 0d.

Course of Exchange.

	Bilboa	35	Palermo, per oz.	116d
Amsterdam, us.	38.10		Leghorn	47
Ditto at sight	39.4		Genoa	44
Rotterdam	12.5		Venice,	27
Hamb. us. 2½	36.6		Naples	39
Altona us. 2	36.8		Lisbon	57
Paris, 1 d. d.	25.40		Oporto	56½
Ditto, 2 us.	25.60		Rio Janeiro	57½
Madrid	35		Dublin	12½
Cadiz,	34.7½		Cork	12½
Agio Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.				

HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay.	Straw.	Clover.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mar. 6 ..	6 0 0	2 2 0	7 7 0
13 ..	5 15 0	2 2 0	7 7 0
20 ..	5 10 0	2 0 0	7 0 0
27 ..	5 15 0	2 1 0	7 0 0

Daily Price of STOCKS, from 22nd February, to 21st March.

1817. Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Long An- nuities.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Omnium.	5 p. cent. Scrip.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	Consols for Acc
22	—	66 1/2	65 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	—	17 9-16	—	—	—	198	29p	15p	66 1/2
24	237 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/2	—	17 1/2	—	—	—	198	29p	15p	66 1/2
25	240	67 1/2	66 1/2	84 1/2	98 1/2	—	17 1/2	—	—	—	198	27p	14p	66 1/2
26	240	67 1/2	66 1/2	84 1/2	98 1/2	—	17 1/2	65 1/2	—	—	198 1/2	29p	12p	67 1/2
27	—	67 1/2	67 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	—	17 13-16	—	—	—	199 1/2	29p	14p	67 1/2
28	245	67 1/2	67 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	—	16 13-16	66 1/2	—	—	199 1/2	32p	16p	68 1/2
Mar.														
1	247	68 1/2	67 1/2	86 1/2	99 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	—	201	34p	17p	68 1/2
3	247	68 1/2	68 1/2	87 1/2	99 1/2	—	18 3-16	67 1/2	—	—	201 1/2	35p	18p	69 1/2
4	247	69 1/2	68 1/2	87 1/2	99 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	203 1/2	37p	18p	69 1/2
5	—	70 1/2	69 1/2	87 1/2	99 1/2	—	—	68 1/2	—	—	—	37p	17p	69 1/2
6	—	71 1/2	70 1/2	89 1/2	100 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	—	—	—	38p	16p	70 1/2
7	—	71 1/2	69 1/2	89 1/2	99 1/2	—	—	69 1/2	—	—	—	41p	16p	70 1/2
8	—	71 1/2	70 1/2	89 1/2	99 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	41p	17p	70 1/2
10	—	70 1/2	69 1/2	88 1/2	99 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	40p	16p	70 1/2
11	—	70 1/2	69 1/2	88 1/2	99 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	42p	16p	70 1/2
12	—	70 1/2	69 1/2	88 1/2	99 1/2	—	—	68 1/2	—	—	—	38p	17p	70 1/2
13	—	70 1/2	68 1/2	87 1/2	99 1/2	—	18 11-16	—	—	—	—	35p	13p	69 1/2
14	—	70 1/2	69 1/2	87 1/2	99 1/2	—	18 1/2	68 1/2	—	—	—	35p	18p	69 1/2
15	—	70 1/2	69 1/2	88 1/2	99 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	35p	13p	69 1/2
17	—	70 1/2	69 1/2	88 1/2	99 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	35p	14p	69 1/2
18	—	70 1/2	71 1/2	89 1/2	99 1/2	—	—	69 1/2	—	—	—	33p	10p	70 1/2
19	—	71 1/2	70 1/2	88 1/2	99 1/2	—	18 11-16	69 1/2	—	—	—	33p	10p	70 1/2
20	—	71 1/2	70 1/2	88 1/2	99 1/2	—	—	69 1/2	—	—	—	34p	9p	70 1/2
21	—	71 1/2	70 1/2	88 1/2	99 1/2	—	—	69 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	70 1/2

IRISH FUNDS.

Irish Bank Stock.	Government De- benture 3 1/2 per ct.	Government Stock, 3 1/2 per ct.	Government De- benture 4 per ct.	Government Stock, 5 per ct.	Treasury Bills.	Grand Canal Stock.	Grand Canal Loan, 4 per ct.	Grand Canal Loan, 6 per ct.	City Dublin Bonds.	Royal Canal Loan 6 per cent.	Omnium.
1817											
Feb.											
19	60	80									
21	60	80									
23	60	80									
25	60	80									
27	61	80									
Mar.											
1	61	40									
3	61	50									
5	65	85									
7	85	60									
9	115	90									
11	136	80									
13	156	55									
15	176	30									

Prices of the
FRENCH FUNDS
From Feb. 21, to
Mar. 17.

1817	5 per Cent. consols	Bank Actions.
Feb.		
19	60	1178 75
21	60	1180 —
23	60	1192 —
25	60	1192 50
27	61	1200 —
Mar.		
1	61	1202 50
3	61	1220 —
5	65	1225 —
7	85	1227 —
9	115	1231 —
11	136	1240 —
13	156	1250 —
15	176	1250 —

AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON.			PHILADELPHIA.		
	Feb. 28.	Mar. 7.	11.	Jan. 20.	29.	
3 per cent.	61	—	61 1/2	64	—	—
Old 6 per cent.	—	—	—	101	—	99
New Loan 6 per cent.	99	—	99	101	—	99
Louisiana 6 per cent.	99	—	99	101	—	99
Bank Shares	—	—	—	—	—	—

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.

THE LITERARY PANORAMA,

AND

National Register :

For MAY, 1817.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,

(British and Foreign.)

PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE.

FIRST REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

FIRST REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON FINANCES.

PUBLIC OFFICES TO BE SUPPRESSED OR
REGULATED.

.....
WHAT was the motive, or what the incident that led mankind to adopt a Monetary system, and to place a fixed value on the Precious Metals, the most learned cannot now discover. It was certainly, at first, the mere result of private and personal disposition; but, so soon as it became general, and especially when the State adopted it, and sanctioned it by authority, the importance and the application of it, became wonderfully increased. Our researches extend no further, and disclose no more. From the days of *our* deepest antiquity, we find this circulating medium in request; nor, were there wanting those who, according to the wise man's observation, persuaded themselves, that "money answered all things."

Money was the object of the merchant's gain, and of the soldier's avidity. To obtain this, the former encountered the accidents of the mighty waters, and the latter exposed his person to the dangers of the field. It is so still; and it cannot but be acknowledged as just and proper, that those who enable society at large to enjoy in safety what advantages fall to its share, should themselves

be rewarded, for the labours they endure, and the hazards they encounter. Hence, among other causes, the expense of wars; especially between nations not disproportionately matched in strength and power; nor in the means of acquiring property and converting it into wealth. For, it has been well said that money is the sinews of war; and a state to be powerful must also be rich; intending not so much stores of riches the formal property of the public; as stores convertible when requisite into the means of payment, or reward, to its public agents and officers.

The demand made on the national property in time of war, is always more than that property can replace during the course of its consumption. Hence debts accrue; and if the contest be long and extensive, those debts become heavy and burdensome; nor can any thing justify the incurring of those debts, but the NECESSITY of preserving the essential interests of the state; its well being; its existence. No trivial fancy, no indulgence of pique or prejudice, can justify war. Its beginning may be known; but its termination is and must be, unknown. Hence the crime of those who without cause plunge nations into the distresses consequent on a state of hostilities, merely to gratify their personal ambition;—of those who had rather see the world in arms, than allow their contemporaries to enjoy their prosperity in peace. Strange infatuation of the human mind! but no less true

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than strange: no less fascinating than true; and no less common than fascinating!

Britain has sustained a war waged against her very existence: a war of unprecedented extent, of uncommon duration, and of surprising vicissitudes. Among the most signal events of this war, is that power by means of which her Finances have been supported, and her strength, so far as dependent on wealth, has been recruited. To suppose that this department of her public concerns could continue a struggle of twenty five years' duration unimpaired, is to imagine a case that never existed on the face of the earth. Certainly, her expences have been too enormous to allow of her creating a sufficient store of wealth to meet them during that most anxious period in which they were incurred. Equally certain, the first opportunity should be eagerly embraced, in which to examine into the fact and extent of injuries received, and to exert to the utmost, the power of the nation to recover from its difficulties, and to place public concerns in the best possible state.

Such was the intention with which the Legislature thought proper to investigate the subject; and that branch of the Legislature, to which more appropriately belongs the controul of the public purse, has instituted a Committee, whose labours are equally arduous and important. For, there is scarcely any branch of the national business to which their examination may not be directed; inasmuch, as in all branches, great expenditures have taken place, and great irregularity also, according to the pressure of public affairs, and the exigency of the moment.

The Committee, aware of the expectation of the public, and the importance of dispatch, has reported without delay in the first instance, on that branch of public expence, which having undergone discussion in Parliament, was prepared for observation with little exertion. The enormous wealth engrossed by a few favourites in office, has been loudly trumpeted forth, again and again: it proves to be nothing very wonderful, when closely examined; nor does the assertion that this wealth was acquired

without responsibility or service, meet with support, to any great extent. The whole amount of the savings justifiable in the opinion of the Committee, does not reach quite to £100,000. Now, this is a sum which we are not warranted in despising; but it is not of sufficient magnitude to justify the vast expectations which have been excited on the subject. In fact, there is always in national concerns, as in those of private persons, a due medium between extravagance and parsimony; and when this has been attained, the remainder, so far as connected with the national Finances, will be no great amount. The difference between rewarding past services with a pension, and rewarding them with an office of emolument, demanding little labour, though much respectability and responsibility, is the whole that can be saved, without discredit to the nation.

We speak now of *savings*, merely as matters of account; and we say, that regarded in this view, solely, the advantage is not very striking: but, if we take into consideration the honour attendant on public rewards, it will readily be confessed by all liberal minds, that the principle of direct and open remuneration from the Sovereign is infinitely to be preferred, before that of receiving a gratification under another name, and attended with another charge. For, whoever accepts a public charge is responsible to the public for assiduous attention to the duties connected with it; but, a charge without duties, is a solecism in politics, and ought to be banished from the Court Calender, as unbecoming a public character. What can be a more painful accusation, to a man of honour, than that of obtaining money under false pretences—in other words of Political swindling?

The Committee with great propriety, examine together with the supposed *sinecures* in England, the extinct offices in Scotland, and the superfluous offices in Ireland. In Scotland, where there is no coinage, the establishment attached to a mint must be unnecessary: where there are no irons to be heated, the office of Iron-heater is a deception. Where no rents are to be received, the Receiver-General of rents is worse than useless. Where no revels are held, the

Master of the revels should not be named: and though the office of Seneschal was anciently of much trust and some dignity, yet modern manners do not acknowledge it, and modern times should not be burdened with it. We have in the course of our labours had repeated opportunities to notice the change of times, and with them the change of officers;—why retain ancient commissions, without occupation, amidst modern manners?*

The public cannot but partake in the satisfaction expressed by the Committee, that certain offices, formerly occupied, have been suffered to cease without further nominations; as the existing interests expired. The test of fact,—what really *has been done*, is conclusive evidence, above all. Professions may be very well; resolutions embodying those professions may be better still; but, the realizing of those resolutions must be accepted as most satisfactory. And where those resolutions have been already realized, the duty of the remark is obvious.

As to the proposed fixation of salaries for the future, it is a subject to be estimated only by those who have accurately investigated each office, distinctly. What is suitable for one situation may not be suitable for another. There are ideal expectations attached to rank in life, which, though difficult to analyze, and almost impossible to submit to definition, are not the less real; and no wise Statesman would wish them abrogated.

It is probable, that the public will agree with the Committee in regarding the way and manner of rewarding eminent public services, as a delicate subject. To allow the Crown an unlimited power of conferring pensions, is, to inflame the imagination and cupidity of its servants by irresistible temptations. Every man supposes his own services to merit distinguished reward; and few men have the grace to persevere in refusing the retribution due to extraordinary merit. Nevertheless, to refuse to the best judge of merit all ability of conferring what it well deserves, is in effect, to bid the governing power select blockheads and fools for posts of delicacy:—It is to command the Sovereign to entrust the

most important national concerns to unpracticed ideots. How are such qualified to cope with adversaries skilled in every art, and possessing every facility, not for blandishment only, but deception?

The present Report is the first of a series to which the nation looks forward with great anxiety. The times are serious: the pressure of the moment is urgent: the means to meet it, are not instant; and hope, though perfectly well founded, implies a distance of the promised good. It never was the character of the British nation to despair; that feeling indulged would become its degradation; and with its degradation its irretrievable injury. For, we cannot but suppose the eyes of all Europe, and of the world, are fixed on this country, now, as much as ever.—Foreigners, statesmen, and men accustomed to public business, will examine Reports like the present, and those expected to follow, and will make their comments on them without that bias of national partiality which at home will of course be attached to them. They will feel no spirit of party, taking the side of, for, or against. They will read them, and revolve them in their minds at leisure. They will compare them with facts within their own knowledge; not with peculiar reference to the British Islands only.

The requisites for drawing up Public papers, which are to assume the character of authority, and to become Official Records, are very different from those displayed in the composition of a private letter or of a political pamphlet. It signifies little in what language we express to a friend the sentiments of personal friendship; and if a writer who endeavours to instruct the public, be under mistake, the infirmities of human nature, properly pleaded, obtain his pardon. Not such is the case with Public documents: they interest future ages; and we who have had opportunities of examining antient as well as modern documents, most respectfully conceive, that they cannot be too warily composed, nor too thoroughly canvassed, as well for manner as matter, before they are presented to that body of Constituents, from whose authority they originated, and to whom they are, and must of necessity, be held responsible.

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* Comp. Lit. Pan. O. S., Vol. IV. p. 1041.
Also Vol. VI. p. 193, 401, 817, VII. p. 1, *et al.*

FIRST REPORT

FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
FINANCES.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into, and state, the Income and Expenditure of the United Kingdom, for the year ended the 5th of January, 1817; and also to consider and state the probable Income and Expenditure, (so far as the same can now be estimated) for the years ending the 5th of January, 1818, and the 5th of January, 1819, respectively; and to report the same, together with their observations thereupon, from time to time, to the House, and also to consider what further measures may be adopted for the relief of the country from any part of the said expenditure, without detriment to the public interest,

Having had under their consideration the state of various Offices in the United Kingdom, which are commonly, though incorrectly known under the general denomination of *sinecures*, conceive that they cannot better discharge the duty imposed upon them by the latter part of the order of reference, than by bringing under the early notice of the House, the annual charge incurred by the continuance of Offices, either wholly useless, or the salaries of which appear disproportionate to their actual duties; and of the system, which they submit, as fit to be substituted in their stead.

The subject is by no means new to the house, having been brought under discussion at various times within the last ten years, and particularly in the session of 1812 and 1813. . . .

The object of your committee was to ascertain, first, what offices may be reduced or regulated (after the expiration of the existing interests) without detriment to the public service. Secondly, under what regulations such of those offices as it may be deemed proper to continue ought to be administered after the expiration of the existing interests. Thirdly, as it is obvious, that whenever such regulations and reductions as are contemplated by your committee shall be carried into effect, the means of rewarding meritorious public service will be in great measure taken from the Crown, your committee deem it indispensable that provision should be made for enabling the Crown, under proper regulations and restrictions, to afford a reasonable recompense for the faithful discharge of high and effective civil offices.

OFFICES IN ENGLAND.

The view which your committee have taken of the two offices of Chief Justice in Eyre, North and South of Trent, is that they may be abolished without detriment to the public service, and the emoluments thereof become a future saving to the public; regard being had in these, as well as in every other office which forms the subject of this report, to the existing interests.

In the Exchequer,—

Auditor of the Exchequer,
Clerk of the Pells,

Four Tellers of the Exchequer;—also,
The Warden of the Cinque Ports,
Governor of the Isle of Wight;—also,
Commissary General of Musters.

The office of one of the Joint Paymasters may also be abolished, being wholly inefficient and useless, with regard to all business connected with the army; but it must be recollected, that an effective and very important situation, without salary, has been frequently held, and is now held, by one of the Joint Paymasters; for the discharge of which your committee do not consider the salary of 2,000l. at present attached to the office of second Paymaster, as more than adequate; but they submit to the house, that it will be more consistent with the system which they wish to introduce, that the Vice-President of the Board of Trade should receive a salary as such, than be paid indirectly as one of the Joint Paymasters-General.

One Deputy Paymaster-General.—

The office of Paymaster of Marines is now discharged in person, under regulations adopted in 1813, without any deputy allowed, or paid by the public; but as some further inquiries may be necessary before your committee can finally report upon it, they defer their observations until the estimates for the Navy shall come before them, with which this office is immediately connected.

Upon the office of Paymaster of Widows' Pensions, although no strong objections occur to your committee against uniting it with the foregoing office, yet so long as it continues at the low scale of expense at which it is now fixed, it does not seem expedient to recommend any alteration for the purpose of effecting a saving, which would, if any, be very inconsiderable. The annual charge is no more than 680l. and ample security is taken, amounting to 20,000l. for the money in charge, and for the punctual payment of nearly 70,000l. in very small sums, to 2,200 widows, scattered over every part of the United Kingdom, and many of them resident abroad. It must be farther observed, that though the salary of this office, having been formerly paid out of the produce of old stores, is now annually voted in the naval estimates, yet the appointment is not vested in the Crown, but in the governors of this charity.

Law Clerk in the Secretary of State's Office.—also.

Collector and Transmitter of State Papers.

The inconsiderable offices of Principal Housekeeper and Warehouse-keeper in the Excise Office, Established Messenger in the War Office, and some others included in the table of the bill of 1812 and 1813, were at that time held as sinecures; with regard to these, it is sufficient to lay down as a rule, that no person in future should be allowed to hold any inferior office of this description, without performing the duty in person; and where no duty is attached (as in the case of Cartaker to

his Majesty) all such nominal offices should be suppressed.

The offices of Joint Postmaster-General in England and Ireland do not appear to your committee to come under the general description of those which form the subject of this report. If, on the one hand, they are strongly of opinion that it would be inexpedient to place this branch of the public revenue under the direction of a board, with a constitution similar to that of other revenue boards, as recommended by the finance committee of 1797, in their seventh report; on the other hand, they are by no means prepared to state an opinion, that the management of the revenue of the post-office, amounting in England to a gross receipt of 2,116,087l. and involving an expenditure of 593,690l. and amounting in Ireland to a gross receipt of 230,000l. and involving an expenditure of 148,000l., together with the complicated concerns by which this department is connected with the convenience of the community, and the commercial interests of the empire, can without disadvantage, be permanently confided to one individual.

Your committee have learnt with satisfaction, that, by the last indenture of the Mint, the office of Clerk of the Irons has been merged in that of superintendent of the machinery, which is a very necessary and effective office; and that it is provided by the same indenture, that the office of Comptroller of the Mint should, at the termination of the present existing interest, be executed in person by the present deputy, at the salary which he now receives, thereby saving the salary and emoluments of the principal. The office of Warden of the Mint, it is understood, will, in like manner, be discontinued; as well as every other office in this department which comes within the principle of regulation or abolition, which it is the object of your committee to extend to all offices of this description.

Clerk of the Parliaments.—

Four Clerks of the Signet, and Four Clerks of the Privy Seal.

Comptroller-General of Accounts, Excise, and Inspector-General.

Register to Commissioners of Excise; Inspector-General of Coffee and Tea, &c. and all other offices, the duties of which are connected with the collection and receipt of the public revenue, ought, in the opinion of your committee, to be abolished, so far as the salaries of those offices are payable to individuals who do not execute in person the efficient duties of such offices.

SCOTLAND.

Keeper of the Great Seal.—Your committee recommend, that this office should be preserved: but the salary regulated, to 2,000l.

Keeper of the Privy Seal.—It is recommended that this office should be continued at a salary of 1,000l.

Lord Justice-General.—Your committee recommend, that after the termination of the existing interest in this office, the President of the Court of Session, for the time being,

should assume the title, rank, and privileges of Lord Justice-General, the salary discontinued.

Keeper of the Signet.—All the duties of this office may be annexed to that of Lord Register, and the fees should be carried to the public account; for the office of Lord Register, a fixed salary of 1,500l.

Knight Marshal.—The office to be retained, but the salary discontinued.

Vice Admiral.—Ditto.

Governor and other offices in the Mint may be abolished.—also,

Receiver-General of Bishops' Rents,
Auditor of Exchequer,
Assistant Surveyor-General of Taxes,
Comptroller-General of Customs,

Cashier and Receiver-General of Excise.—This office ought to be executed in person; and even taking into consideration the amount of the security required, which is stated to be 30,000l. a salary of 1,000l. a year would be ample.

Three old Inspectors of Wheel-carriages, Gazette Writer, and Inspector-General of Roads.

IRELAND.

Clerk of the Pells,
Teller of the Exchequer,
Auditor-General.

The necessary duties attached to these offices must continue to be performed; but the salary and emoluments now receivable by the principals should become, as in the English Exchequer, a saving to the public.

Keeper of the Privy Seal.—This office is now held for life; but it should be granted during pleasure only, and always annexed to the office of Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant.

Surveyor-General of Crown Lands.

Keeper of Records, Birmingham Tower,

Keeper of the Records of Parliament,

Clerk of the Paper-office.

These officers have charge of public documents, which may be transferred to the building which has been constructed for the custody of the public records of Ireland.

Accountant to the Board of General Officers,

Secretary to ditto,

Corrector and Supervisor of his Majesty's Printing Press,

Compiler of the Dublin Gazette,

Master of the Revels,

Seneschal of his Majesty's Manors,

Accountant General (an office paid from the civil list,)

Supervisor of Accounts, Barrack Department,

Barrack Master of the Royal Barracks:—also,

Constables of the Castle of Limerick,

— — — — — Dublin,

Castlemain:—also,

Clerk of the Council,

Mustermaster General (held by two persons,)

Pratique Master of the Port of Dublin,

Storekeeper of the Customs.

There were several other offices enumerated in the table annexed to the bill of 1813, in the Custom and Excise departments of the reve-

nue, the duties of which were not performed in person.

Your Committee have learnt with satisfaction, that to any of these offices which have become vacant since the passing of that bill by the house, no appointment has been made by the Irish Government; and that the salaries attached to them have been saved, by removing the individual holding them to other effective offices.

They therefore have only to express their opinion that such of the offices enumerated in the table as yet remain, should be abolished as opportunities occur, and to recommend generally that the duties of all offices, of whatever description, connected with the collection and receipt of the public revenue, should be performed in person, by those who hold them, at reasonable rates of salary.

ENGLAND.

OFFICES IN COURTS OF LAW IN THE GIFT OF THE CROWN.

The appointments to the under mentioned offices in the Court of Exchequer having been stated to your committee not to belong to the Judges of that court, but to be in the gift of the Crown, and it appearing that the duties of them are executed by deputy, there appears no reason for their being continued, except upon such an establishment as may afford an adequate remuneration to the proper officers hereafter appointed to discharge the duties in person.

EXCHEQUER.

King's Remembrancer,
Clerk of the Pleas,
Clerk of the Pipe,
Comptroller of the Pipe,
Deputy ditto,
Marshal,
Foreign Apposer,
Surveyor and Receiver-General of Green Wax,
Three Messengers out of four,
Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer,
Clerk of Foreign Estreats,
Clerk of the Nichils,
Comptrollers of First Fruits.

ALIENATION OFFICE.

Three Commissioners,
Receiver-General,
Two Entering Clerks,
Master in Chancery,
Solicitor of the Exchequer.

SCOTLAND.

Director of the Court of Chancery,
Clerk of the Court of Chancery,
Principal Clerk in the Court of Admiralty,
King's Remembrancer,
Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in the Court of Exchequer,
One of the Clerks in the Pipe Office,
Presenter of Signatures, Exchequer,
Register of Seisins,
Clerk of the Admission of Notaries in the Court of Session;

With respect to the offices of Director of the Court of Chancery, Presenter of Signatures, and Register of Seisins in Scotland, as the duties of these three offices are stated to be highly important, and not only intimately connected with each other, but with the legal forms and proceeding on which the titles and security of real estates essentially depend in that part of the United Kingdom, your committee would, upon every principle, abstain from interfering with any of those legal forms and proceedings; and the emoluments of them ought to be regulated, as to ensure the due execution in person of their respective duties, by individuals competent by their professional knowledge to discharge those duties, and by their station in society to give such security as may be deemed adequate.

IRELAND.

All the offices in the courts of law in Ireland, included in the list annexed to the bill of 1816, with the exception of those which have hitherto been in the gift of the Chief Judges of the court of law in Ireland, ought, in the opinion of your committee, to be regulated on such principles as shall ensure the performance of their duties in person by those who hold them.

Public Registrar of Deeds.
Clerk of Crown and Hanaper.
Chief Remembrancer,
Clerk of the Pipe,
Comptroller of the Pipe,
Chirographer,
Prothonotary, Common Pleas,
Prothonotary, King's Bench,
Crown Office King's Bench,
Transcripitor and Foreign Apposer,
Clerk of the Report Office,
Pursuivant, Court of Exchequer,
Register of Forfeitures,
Usher of the Exchequer,
Register, Court of Chancery,
Accountant General, ditto,
Sergeant at Arms, Pleas Office,
Lord Treasurer's, or 2nd Remembrancer, Exchequer.

The right of appointment to the Clerkship of the Pleas of the Court of Exchequer has been contested by the Chief Baron of that Court; and the right is not yet finally determined.

The duties of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery are now performed in person by the individual who holds the office.

The same observation applies to the office of Comptroller of the Pipe.

COLONIAL OFFICES.

Upon the Colonial offices sufficient materials have not been laid before your committee for presenting them fully and satisfactorily to the view of the house; but the general principle to be applied in dealing with them appears to be, in the first place, that of enforcing, to the utmost, residence within the colonies, or foreign possessions to which those offices belong, and personal performance by

the principal of the duties annexed to them : the second object to be attained ought to be the reduction of the salaries to such a rate, as may afford a fair and sufficient recompense for the services to be performed ; and any saving which can be derived from such regulations should be applied (as the case may be) in aid of some of the public burdens incidental to the civil government of such colonies or foreign possessions : observing farther, that in the old colonies any such application of savings must be made at the recommendation of the governors of such colonies, with the consent of the local legislatures of each.

It is difficult to state, with accuracy, the aggregate annual value of all the offices which have been mentioned ; Those which depend upon fees fluctuate considerably in their amount from various circumstances ; and there are several others (particularly those belonging to the colonies) of which the income has never been exactly returned.

The whole may be estimated at from 90,000*l.* to 100,000*l.*

REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO OFFICES,
THE DUTIES OF WHICH ARE NECESSARY
TO BE CONTINUED.

The inquiries now made have fully confirmed the observation contained in the First Report of the committee upon *Sinecure Offices* appointed in 1810 ; "That the number of offices which have revenue without any employment either of principal or deputy, is very inconsiderable, and that by far the greatest number of offices which are commonly described as *sinecure*, fall properly under the description of offices executed by deputy, or offices having revenue disproportionate to employment."

The only situations in England, of any considerable emolument, which can be considered as perfect *sinecures*, are the two offices of Chief Justice in Eyre, North and South of Trent ; there will be no difficulty in transferring any formal duties belonging to these offices (if any such still remain) to the Commissioners of Woods and Land Revenue. These salaries, as well as that of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, being paid out of the English civil list, and the salaries of several offices in Scotland and Ireland being in like manner charged upon the respective civil lists of those parts of the United Kingdom, your committee recommend, that a general rule should be laid down for carrying to the Consolidated Fund these and similar savings, as they may arise.

In Scotland, the office of high rank and emolument, that of Lord Justice General, should be annexed by law to that of Lord President of the Court of Session. . . .

Your Committee are of opinion that it should be left to the judgment and responsibility of the Lords of the Treasury for the time being, as vacancies occur, to place the several offices proposed to be regulated upon such an

establishment with respect to the number and rank of the persons requisite for the discharge of the efficient functions of such offices, and the amount of salary to be assigned to each person, as may appear to them adequate, after a full inquiry into the nature and extent of the duties to be performed, and the degree of official and pecuniary responsibility which necessarily attaches to some of them. If it should be thought proper in any act to be passed, with reference to the subject of this report, to enact, that when ever any of the said offices shall be reduced and regulated, there should be laid before both Houses of Parliament a comparative statement of the number, duty, and emolument of the respective officers under the old and new establishments, your committee conceive that the Parliamentary check, created by this arrangement, would be sufficient to prevent any abuse of a power, which seems properly to belong to the Lords of the Treasury, as the official and responsible advisers of the Crown, upon all matters which relate to the superintendence and control over the public expenditure.

It appears, that on a vacancy which recently occurred in the office of Clerk of the Pleas in the Court of Exchequer, by the death of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, a claim to the appointment to that office was preferred by the Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and an individual was appointed by him, and was sworn in before the Court of Exchequer. A proceeding by *quo warranto*, was instituted on the part of the Crown, and the judgment of the Court of King's Bench was adverse to the claim of the Chief Baron. An appeal, however, has been made to the Court of Error ; and may hereafter be made, by either party to the House of Lords. In the mean time, by an act of the legislature, 56th Geo. III. c. 122, the emoluments of the office are paid into the treasury, and the due discharge of all the official duties provided for. It is not impossible that claims, similar to those which have been preferred in this instance by the Chief Baron, may be preferred to the appointment to other offices in the law courts of Ireland, of great and disproportionate emolument, which have hitherto been considered as at the disposal of the Crown.

Your committee cannot, however, avoid submitting to the house, whether it would not be perfectly consistent, both in justice and sound policy, to provide for the regulation of all such offices after the expiration of the legally vested interests, upon the principle on which it is proposed to regulate other offices partaking of the nature of *sinecures*.

The duties attached to many of the principal offices in the courts of law in Ireland appear indeed to be so various and important, and to be necessarily performed by so many persons, that it would be extremely difficult without the most mature consideration, and probably without inquiries, instituted on the spot, to suggest any arrangement for the future conduct of the business of these offices,

when the existing interests in them shall have terminated.

Your committee understand, however, that there is at present a commission in Ireland, appointed in consequence of an address of the house, to inquire into the state of the courts of law in that part of the United Kingdom. It would be very desirable that the members of this commission should be required by the Executive Government, to examine, with as little delay as possible, into the circumstances under which the several offices in the courts of law, which have hitherto been considered in the disposal of the Crown, stand, and that they be required to suggest a plan for the future regulation of these offices.

MODE OF REWARDING HIGH AND EFFICIENT POLITICAL SERVICES.

Your committee would have found themselves under considerable difficulty in submitting to the house any specific plan for enabling the Crown to reward high and efficient political services, if they had not taken for their guidance the principles and regulations established by the bill so often referred to, as the basis of the suggestions which they have to offer under this head.

Retaining the list and classification of offices according to that bill, your committee are of opinion, that it would be expedient either to limit the total sum, which should in no case be exceeded, or to proceed, in another mode, towards attaining the same object:

1st. By limiting the number of pensions which could be granted, and in operation at any one time in each class. 2ndly. By providing that the power of granting such pensions should be called progressively into operation at stated intervals, affording a reasonable probability, that at least an equal saving will have been effected by the falling in of the salaries or emoluments of some of the offices to be regulated or abolished, instead of commencing at once upon the vacancy of the first of such offices as might exceed 2,000*l.* a year, or of any one given period. 2ndly. That the provision of the bill which could have made it lawful for his Majesty, when any person should have served in more than one of the four classes, to grant such pension as is annexed to the highest class in which he may have been employed, (without any reference to the duration of his service in that class,) should be so far amended as to require from any such person a certain period of service in the higher class.

With reference to these principles of modification, your committee submit, that the number of pensions in each of the four classes should be limited as follows:

1st Class—First Lord of the Treasury, First Lord of the Admiralty, three Secretaries of State, Chancellor of the Exchequer—six pensions of 3,000*l.*

2nd Class—Chief Secretary for Ireland,—Secretary at War—three pensions of 2,000*l.*

N. B. The Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland was included in this Class in the Bill of 1813.

3rd Class—Two Secretaries of the Treasury Principal Secretary of the Admiralty—six pensions of 1,500*l.*

4th. Class—Under Secretaries of State, Clerk of the Ordnance—six pensions of 1,000*l.*

That the Crown should have the power of granting one pension in each of these classes, except the second, at the end of two years from the adoption of this system by the legislature; and so in succession at intervals of two years, until the expiration of twelve years, when it shall be lawful to the Crown to grant the whole number of pensions proposed in each class. With respect to the second class, it is proposed that the power should not commence till the expiration of four years, so as to come into complete operation at the same period of twelve years, as in the three other classes.

Your committee conceive that the offices of the President of the Board of Control, and Secretary to that Board, come within the description of effective, civil and political offices, so far as to entitle them to be considered in any general system intended to be laid down with regard to such offices; but they leave it to the wisdom of the house to determine whether, as their salaries are entirely drawn from another quarter, and not from public revenue, these offices ought to be included in the provisions of any bill which may be framed upon the recommendations contained in this report, or to form the subject of some other legislative measure.

The Regulations of the bill, with respect to length of service in each of the four classes, your committee are of opinion might be amended in the following manner:

1st Class—Not less than two years' service in one or more of the offices of that class:—2d and 3d classes—either five years' service in one of the offices of that class, or three years in that class, and not less than five years in some of the offices of the other classes, so as to make, in that case, at least eight years' service; but in the whole 4th class, at least ten years' service.

The only farther alteration which it has occurred to your committee to recommend in limitation of the regulations of the bill, is, that the pensions of each class should, in all cases, be limited to the smaller sum specified in the bill, viz. 3,000*l.* for the first class; 2,000*l.* for the second, 1,500*l.* for the third; and 1,000*l.* for the fourth; without any progressive increase depending upon length of service; and that one half of such pension should abate upon the grantee being appointed to any civil office or employment under the Crown of equal or greater amount.

It has occurred to your committee, that circumstances might possibly arise, though of occasional and rare occurrence, in which it might be highly expedient for the Crown to possess the power of granting one pension in the first class, without reference to any specific period of service in the person to whom it might be granted; and although there might be no actual vacancy in the class. They therefore submit to the house, whether it might not

be expedient to grant such a power, subject to any regulations in the mode of exercising it which may be thought necessary, and subject also to a provision that any such grant should be held to be supernumerary; so that, upon any subsequent vacancy arising in the first class, it should not be filled up, except in favour of the person holding such extraordinary pension; who from that time would be considered as forming one of the limited list of six.

Although it may be objected to the limited number proposed by your committee for each class, that circumstances may arise in which, from the whole number of pensions in any of the classes having been previously granted, the Crown might for a time be debarred from remunerating a person, who by long and meritorious services, might be entitled to such a reward; such an inconvenience, they apprehend, could only exist for a short time; and on the other hand, your committee are of opinion that, without some such limitation, the savings, which they contemplate as one of the inducements for substituting this mode of recompensing public service, for that which is now at the disposal of the Crown, might be ultimately disappointed.

March 28, 1817.

The unedited Antiquities of Attica; comprising the Architectural remains of Eleusis, Rhamnus, Sunium, and Thoricus. By the Society of Dilettanti. Imperial Folio. Price £10 10s. London. 1817.

Vis unita fortior, says the proverb; Strength united is stronger; a sentiment rarely if ever more completely verified, than in the union of a number of British noblemen and gentlemen for the purpose of obtaining those gratifications which are derived from the higher departments of art and *Virtu*, and of renewing at home those formerly enjoyed abroad.

It is not easy to believe that the influence of curiosity is stronger in the British nation than among other people; but, certainly a great proportion of travellers for amusement, and merely to see foreign parts, is composed of our country men and country women, who think little of personal danger, and less of those fatigues unavoidably incident to such excursions. This desire of visiting knows no bounds. Scarcely has it been gratified with the enjoyment of one source of pleasure, ere it seeks ano-

ther; and while the ear hears of something further to be seen,

That cruel something unpossessed
Corrodes and leavens all the rest.

History affords perpetual references to the visits of natives of our island to the continent, and especially to Italy. While the Catholic was the religion of our country this disposition was easily accounted for; and probably after that principle of attraction had ceased, its impulse continued, transmitted, as it were, by descent, from father to son.

For this many causes might be assigned. Britain never professed to recede from the politics of the Continent, though some of her statesmen thought such would be her wisdom; while the commerce of our country extending to all parts the connections it established, afforded facilities for accommodation of our countrymen, which scarcely could be equalled by any, and certainly could be surpassed by no other nation.

The grand tour, an introduction and acquaintance with foreign courts, was and probably ever will be, a necessary part of the education of the higher ranks among us. It opens the mind, and disperses that portion of vulgar prejudices from which the most elevated cannot wholly escape; it affords means of information proper to mature the judgment, and likely to become of practical advantage in the duties of life, according to rank and station. It was indeed, too true, that our youth were not always sufficiently stocked with that genuine British learning which was necessary for their personal dignity and that of their country; they knew too little of the real situation of affairs in their own island, and not seldom heard for the first time, abroad, of improvements in which Britain was the admiration of distant strangers. And yet, it has been acknowledged by liberal foreigners, in all parts of the Continent, that in proportion to the great number of young men, in the hey-day of life, who visited them, they had noticed few ill-disposed and ill-behaved Englishmen. The general character of our countrymen was steadiness; though exceptions undoubtedly did occur.

The course of classical learning estab-

lished in our public seminaries of education, gave a zest to excursions in Italy, the scene of events impressed on the mind of every student. Nothing could be more natural than to desire acquaintance with towns and cities whose names had acquired distinction, from their connexion and importance. The persons concerned were already rendered familiar by the pen of the historian; the places where they lived and acted, derived a dignity and imparted a sympathy, felt most intensely in early life, and acting with most vigour on the yet unembarrassed mind.

Italy, too, was the seat of the arts; rendered illustrious by works of great masters, by whatever was excellent in architecture, sculpture, painting and music, that country possessed attractions nothing short of fascinating; and when to these were added those derived from contemplating specimens of ancient art, the master-pieces of matchless artists, recovered from the oblivion of many centuries, it can create no occasion of wonder that Italy was always included among the countries that *must* be visited, to complete the education of a gentleman.

In the progress of the last century the Greek language regained that popularity which had been for a while suspended among us. It was no longer deemed the infallible mark of a pedant to be acquainted with it; but, rather an honourable distinction; and report continuing to affirm that there still remained in the cities of Greece, antiquities well worth visiting, a new scene of gratification to the inquisitive disposition of our countrymen, opened itself, and new enjoyments were anticipated. The most favourable occurrence possible, in behalf of this inclination was, the occupation of Italy by our enemies the revolutionary French. Being excluded from that country, and from most other parts of the Continent, and thereby almost wholly restricted to excursions by sea, an additional sail of a few days could be considered as no impediment to British curiosity, and Greece succeeded to Italy as the object of examination; till, at length, that country has witnessed the establishment of English inns, for the

accommodation of its numerous English travellers. A wonder to the modern Greeks;—but what would it have been to the ancients?

The Society of Dilettanti was established previous to this convulsed state of public affairs: it comprised a voluntary association of noblemen and gentlemen, who cultivated the national taste, and desired, among other things, to see it improved from models furnished by the purest times of ancient Greece. This society, therefore, employed agents to make the necessary observations, to transmit authentic intelligence, and to open those sources of discovery of which their successors might avail themselves. Under the patronage of this society, Dr. Chandler travelled; and afterwards published accounts of his travels. The society, likewise, published in splendid folios, representations of various antiquities extant in Greece; and these contributed powerfully to stimulate and augment that desire for examining this country which we have already noticed. To those volumes, the present is an addition, every way worthy to be placed in company with the former, and with those of Stuart, whose labours, and whose biography, not long ago occupied our pages.*

The volumes of Stuart, published at distant intervals, were eventually productive of little profit to their author, as a pecuniary speculation; an interval not less, has elapsed between the last Architectural publication of this society and the present;† but, happily, in this instance, pecuniary considerations are out of the question. It was to be expected that an association so respectable, would consult its dignity by employing the best artists, and presenting to the world an eminent specimen of the powers of architectural engraving, after so many years of patronage; and we feel a pleasure in reporting most favourably of the spirit and skill displayed in the volume before us, in both the departments of design and engraving,

* Compare LITERARY PANORAMA New Series, Vol. IV. pp. 538, 811.

† For a Report on the Volume of Specimens of Antient Sculptures published by the Dilettanti Society, See Lit. PANORAMA, Vol. VIII. p. 1243.

generally. There are, indeed, in some of the plates, passages, where the eye could wish that the draughtsman had tempered his light and shade somewhat more; and diminished certain hard-nesses which now appear *cutting*; but these are not frequent, and, most likely, are the result of a desire to effect a distinctness of parts, which is more important to architectural designs, than to others.

The subjects treated on in this volume, are—the road to Athens from Eleusis, with the Propylæa—the inner vestibules leading to the Temple of Ceres—the Temple itself—and the temple of Diana Propylæa, all these at the latter place: also, the temple of Nemesis, and of Themis, at Rhamnus, one of the towns of Attica, sixty stadia distant from Marathon, north easterly:—the temple of Minerva, on the promontory of Sunium, and a portico at Thoricus. The latter is in great part a repetition; that portico having been given in a former volume, published by this society.--- Each of these articles has an introduction, with an explanation of the plates accompanying it, or, rather, forming it, for the plates are the main object of the work.

We presume not to judge for others; but, for ourselves, we acknowledge the prevalence of a desire to know all that can be known, on the history of the subjects in a work of art like the present. To say the least, we derive entertainment from the progress of their discovery; from the impediments interposed, and the difficulties overcome, before the purpose of the artists could be accomplished. We desire to know the name of the discoverer, and the date of his operations. On these particulars, the narrative is very succinct, not to say deficient.

Eleusis derived its fame principally from the mysteries celebrated in the temple of Ceres. These were esteemed the most solemn, and certainly were the most secret, attached to the religion of Greece. This secrecy has induced many learned men to speculate on their nature and design; and several different hypotheses have been proposed on the subject. They commenced at Athens, where

the candidate for admission underwent various rituals, preparations, and ablutions, all performed by night; he was also bound to secrecy during a whole year; no small trial for an Athenian!—but the rites were completed at Eleusis, where the display included whatever could terrify and delight the aspirant; and to render the impression more effectual, medicated drugs were administered; and the operation of these augmented the horrors which the mysterious visions were calculated to inspire.

The following abridged account of the Eleusinian mysteries, composed by Doctor Chandler, is taken from his *Travels in Greece*, cap. xl. p. 178.

“The mystic temple, as it was called, provided by Pericles for the solemnity, created such awe by its sanctity, as could be equalled only by the effect of its beauty and magnitude, which excited astonishment in every beholder. The profane, or uninitiated, were forbidden to enter it on any pretence.

It has been asserted, that the mysteries were designed to be a vehicle of sublime knowledge, and represented, in a kind of drama of the history of Ceres, “the rise and establishment of civil society, the doctrine of a future state of rewards and punishments, the error of Polytheism, and the principle of unity; which last article was the famous secret.” But this weighty superstructure is not reared on the solid basis of antiquity. It is certain that the story of Ceres, which was the ground-work of the mysteries, besides its absurdities, was both ludicrous and indecent.

The grand mysteries were quinquennial. When the season approached, the mystæ, or persons who had been initiated only in the lesser mysteries, repaired to Eleusis to be instructed in the ceremonial. The service for the opening of the temple, with morning sacrifice, was performed. The ritual was then produced from the sanctuary. It was enveloped in symbolical figures of animals, which suggested words compendiously, in letters with ligatures, implicated, the tops huddled together, or disposed circularly like a wheel; the whole utterly inexplicable to the profane. The case, which was called *Petroma*, consisted of two stones exactly fitted. The mysterious record was replaced after the reading, and closed up until a future festival. The solemnity began on the fifteenth of the month Boedromion, and ended on the twenty-third. The principal rite was uoc-

urnal, and confined to the temple and its environs. The mystæ waited without, with impatience and apprehension. Lamentations and strange noises were heard. It thundered; flashes of light and of fire rendered the deep succeeding darkness more terrible. They were braten, and perceived not the hand. They beheld frightful apparitions, monsters, and phantoms, of a canine form. They were filled with terror, became perplexed, and unable to stir. The scene then suddenly changed to brilliant and agreeable. The Propylæa, or vestibules of the temple were opened, the curtains withdrawn, the hidden things displayed. They were introduced by the Hierophant and *Daduchus*, and the former shewed them the mysteries. The splendor of illumination, the glory of the temple and of the images, the singing and dancing which accompanied the exhibition, all contributed to soothe the mind after its late agitation, and to render the wondering devotee tranquil and self-satisfied. After this inspection, or, as it was called, the *outopsia*, they retired, and others advanced. The succeeding days were employed in sacrifice, in pompous processions, and spectacles, at which they assisted, wearing myrtle crowns. On the twenty-third two vases were filled, and placed towards the east and west. Some mystic words were pronounced, the vases were overturned, and the festival ended. The language of the mysteries, like the letters of the ritual, was incomprehensible to the profane. The passport to initiation was an occult formula, not to be acquired but at the lesser mysteries; and the acclamation at the conclusion, if the words had any signification, was intelligible only to the assembly.

So far, Dr. Chandler. The mysterious words to which he alludes have been, since his time, explained by Captain Wilford, as being pure Sanscrit. They were *Κοῦξ*, "Om, Παξ. — *Congx, Om. Panx.*—They are used to this day by Brahmins at the conclusion of religious rites: they are written in the language of the Gods, as the Hindoos call their sacred books, — *Canscha, Om, Panscha*. The first, *Canscha*, signifies the object of our most ardent wishes. *Om* is the famous monosyllable used both at the beginning and end of a prayer, or any religious rite, like *Amen*. *Panscha* implies that this *turn, or work*, is over, and perhaps, in signification, is not absolutely unlike our word *finis*, which is placed at the end of volumes.

This reference to the language and customs of the East leads to the question, whether the mysteries were any thing more than a reference of the public religion of Greece to the country whence it was derived:—whether the same ceremonies are not now performed in India;—and whether the mystical letters were not, as well as these mystical words, "pure Sanscrit," but rendered intelligible to the initiated, by proper explanation. The mention of "symbolical figures of animals, which suggested words compendiously," may remind the reader no less of the Chinese symbolic language (partly explained in *Panorama*, vol. XII, pp. 848, 1052), than of the Egyptian hieroglyphics, which, if not borrowed from the Chinese, might be originally derived from a branch of the same root of science.

After all, the main end and design of these mysteries remains doubtful. The present writers are abundantly candid when they suppose that "the principal object of the institution was to instil the love and practice of virtue into the mind of man." We should be glad to acquiesce in this, had it not been observed, that those who had been initiated were not afterwards distinguished by the practice of any particular virtue, or eminent for sanctity of manners and consistent conduct of life.

Our artists discovered, in the pavement of the inner vestibules, which led to the temple of Ceres, two grooves, much worn by the action of wheels, and as no wheeled carriage could approach the spot, they concluded that these formed part of the accommodations for the machinery employed in the sacred mysteries. They insert from the *Voyage d'Antenor*, vol. iii. cap. 11. the following extract;—it describes the means to which the priesthood had recourse, to instil terror into the minds of the mystæ; and as it supplies some particulars omitted in the account already quoted from Dr. Chandler, while in the main it agrees with it, and confirms the general import of that learned writer's representation, we translate the extracts made in the Volume under consideration.

"Beyond this river, I perceived, under an arcade, a flight of steps the termination

of which was lost in the surrounding darkness, and on each side of them iron railings, following their course. I saw evidently, that this was the way I ought to take. Fearing that the feeble glimmer from the burning pile might cease to illuminate my way, I took advantage of the embers to light again my lamp, which had been extinguished by the rarefaction of the air. I undressed myself, and tied my clothes on my head with my girdle, and I crossed the river by swimming, holding up my lamp carefully in my hand. Quickly putting on my clothes, I ascended the steps of the arcade, and found myself on a landing place six feet in length, and three in width. The flooring was moveable; the brazen walls, served for support by means of two great wheels of the same matter, one on the right hand, the other on the left. The upper part of these wheels were loaded with ponderous chains. I saw over my head three large and dark concavities, and before me, a door covered with the whitest ivory: I tried several times to open it, but in vain, I was extremely perplexed. At length I perceived in the higher part of the door two very shining rings. I placed my hands on them to examine whether, by pulling them, the door might not open: this was the last trial, but the most terrible. At the first motion of the rings, the wheels revolved with a dreadful noise; I thought I heard the groans of hell, or the crash of falling worlds. Thunder struck, I remained stiff and motionless; soon I felt myself briskly shaken by the oscillations of the floor, which was raised up, and by an impetuous wind occasioned by the rapidity of the wheels in motion. I collected all my firmness; I clung to the rings. The noise increased in horror. I dreaded the fall of the whole edifice, and being buried under its ruins. At length, by slow degrees the noise abated; I felt that I was lowered down; and when the door [rather the floor] had regained its former situation, the two leaves of the door opened, and discovered a place enlightened by an immense quantity of lights. I entered as the sun rose; I saw the Ox Apis through the bars of his stall, and I found with surprise, that I had come out of the pedestal of the triple statue of Osiris, Isis and Horus."

On this account, which, though taken from a work of imagination, is understood to be founded on ancient authorities, the Editors of the present volume observe, that they have not been able to trace the original writers; but they conclude that it is derived from some of the

Christian Fathers, who took many occasions to expose the absurdity of Pagan rites.

This action of a moveable floor, might have been accomplished by means of trucks, made to traverse in the grooves still seen in the pavement. There are other grooves beyond these, apparently intended for the purposes of other machinery, which *perhaps* received the counterpoises of this moveable floor. "The machinery of this stage trick," say our authors, "may have been extremely simple, and appears to have been fixed against the traverse walls, where we find preparations made for the stone-work upon which it depended. Eight plug-holes of very unusual size, four on each side, remain in the marble blocks which are here raised above the general level of the pavement."——

They observe, too, that the pavement of the interior of the temple of Ceres is considerably below the level of the pavement of the portico; and this circumstance, which is contrary to all rule and precedent, they adduce as evidence of the existence of a boarded floor above it; while this served the purpose of a crypt, and contributed to afford play for the theatrical deception. This pavement was not smooth, but rough; also the natural rock at the back of the temple, was left, rudely projecting into the sacred recess: and this was intentional, for, at the back of the temple was a raised walk, cut in the rock, not without design.

The mysteries of Eleusis were not kept so profoundly secret by the numbers admitted to them, but what whispers of their ceremonial were in circulation; yet they maintained themselves, with greater or lesser splendor, even after the popular acceptance of Christianity; but at length, as is generally understood, the temple with all its machinery and mysteries was buried beneath its own ponderous ruins, by the destructive hand of Attila.

The travellers engaged by the society of Dilettanti to explore the continent of Asia minor and part of Greece, were the first who attempted to discover the plan on which the sacred edifices of Eleusis had been constructed; (as may be

seen by the second volume of the *Ionian Antiquities*, published by this Society) but the difficulties opposed to their progress were then insurmountable. Under more favourable circumstances, a recent mission has been attended with sufficient success to shew the greater part of them, notwithstanding almost without exception, these once famous buildings, are now occupied by massy blocks of the ancient edifice, fallen from their places, and by a number of wretched modern cottages, which accommodate a few Albanian families.

In the first volume of our new series p. 53, *et seq.* the reader has seen the measures taken by Dr. Clarke to obtain and carry off the statue of Ceres, the tutelar goddess of Eleusis; with the superstition of the people, respecting that statue; which is but one instance among many of traditional feelings of a like kind. Perhaps these Albanians might be the more readily pardoned if the report had reached them that their plains were the first cultivated ground in Attica; and that the pavement which marked the area of these temples, and the approach to them, was the first threshing floor of their country, used, to obtain and secure the hearded grain for human sustenance. Whether they knew, or did not know, the names of Ceres and of Triptolemus, it is certain that they felt for those deities a latent veneration:—but, we hope, that since they have been deprived of their talisman, their harvests have been equally abundant, as before; and that their lands have lost nothing of their fertility by losing their goddess.*

* This hope of our Reviewer has been realized; as we learn from Mr. Hobbouse; who says, "It is well known that the Cambridge Ceres, mutilated as it is, was supposed both by Greeks and Turks, from a tradition, to be a sort of talisman, on which depended the fertility of the lands of Eleusis; but the Thriasian plain has lost nothing of its former abundance since the removal of this precious relic by our accomplished and amiable countryman; and the inhabitants of Eleusis, who pointed out to me the trench whence it had been dug, evinced no sign of regret, for their loss. A very few years will accomplish the destruction of the scanty remains that are to be seen on this once celebrated spot, and the former existence of the temples may, in some future age, be as problematical as the object of the mysteries, at Eleusis. Hobbouse's Trav. p. 378. [*Edit.*]

The approach to this famous temple was adorned with a general entrance, or Propylæa; after this was passed, the second entrance or inner Vestibule, presented itself; and lastly, the Temple, rendered awfully majestic by an extensive front comprising twelve columns.

The Propylæa at Eleusis appears to have been a faithful copy of that at Athens, and little less costly. It was not, indeed, so highly finished as its prototype; but it had the advantage in point of symmetry, owing to the nature of the ground it stood on. This close similarity between the two buildings affords the means of representing both in a complete state; and the roof and ceiling of the Athenian building is seen, for the first time, by means of this at Eleusis. And by this may be accounted for, and justified, the admiration expressed by Pausanias, on viewing that famous instance of Athenian magnificence. A Propylæa has also been discovered at Sunium, of the same order as the Temple of Minerva, on that promontory.

Among other novelties now presented, is, the method of covering the buildings with marble slabs, worked in the shape of tiles, with the application of narrow joint tiles to prevent the admission of wet. These extend from the roof to the eaves, nearly; and were, no doubt, admired as highly ornamental, by the Greeks, who honoured the inventor, Byzes of Naxos, with a statue for his merit in applying them.

The temple of Diana Propylæa, at Eleusis, is the more interesting, as it is the only one known of the more simple form of the Grecian temple, that with two columns in the fronts, between the *antæ* which terminate the flank wall of the cell. Nevertheless, a still more simple construction is that of the temple of Themis at Rhamnus, which is apparently more ancient than any other treated on in this volume. It has only a single portico, with two columns between the *antæ*. It is small; being but about thirty-three feet in its external length. It was constructed of blocks, not squared, but of uncertain sizes; worked down to a smooth superficies, and made to fit each other, with great labour and perseverance. This is a remain, by imita-

tion at least, of the ancient Cyclopean mode of building; and what is remarkable, the same mode is found in various parts of the world; even as far off as Spanish America.

Our artists discovered in this temple a mutilated statue of the goddess, of extremely ancient workmanship; we conceive that it would have justified further notice; at least, there is a *possibility* that it might have dated from the days of Xerxes, as there seems to be no cause for the formation of such a statue, for the use of a temple, destined, as our informants conclude, to perish by lapse of time, after having served to succeeding generations as a memento of Persian barbarity.

It was the policy of the Athenians, when the Persians, during their invasion of Greece, had burned the ancient temples, to forbid their reparation; they suffered them to remain in their half consumed state, as so many evidences of what their country had suffered; but other temples were built, on or near the same sites, to the honour of the same deities; whence a considerable number of sacred structures, greatly conformable in style, rose about the same period, the time of Pericles; and this being the most splendid era of Grecian art, gives interest and importance to their remains.

Adjoining to the Temple of Themis at Rhamnus, is the temple of Nemesis, which, besides its regular order of architecture, affords an example of the practice among the Greeks of painting with red the mouldings of the cornice. The *cymatium* all around has been thus ornamented. Where the colour has been applied, the parts are prominent; the corrosion of the surface having been by this measure prevented. The outline appears to have been first traced with a sharp instrument, while the marble was soft. In a note, the writers inform us, that a solution of dragon's blood applied with a pencil to white marble, penetrates deeply, and the outline traced remains perfect, as the colour does not spread. This solution is found to harden marble to such a degree, that if a piece, partially stained, be exposed to the action of a powerful acid, so that the surface

is eaten away to a considerable depth, the tinted part will stand out beyond the rest.

This ornament was placed as well on the outside of the cell of the temple as on the inside. But other colours appear to have been employed, in different places; also gilding, in stars, &c. Is this a recollection of the Egyptian style? It might be thought so, as the lotus is found among these figures. We know that some of the Egyptian temples are covered almost all over with painted ornaments, the colours of which still continue wonderfully brilliant and glowing.

The temple of Minerva at Sunium, of which sufficient remains are standing to allow of its accurate description, affords a proof that the ancient artists were not on all occasions, slaves to the rules of their art. The shafts of the columns, instead of being divided into twenty flutings, as is customary, have a lesser number, only sixteen; and this leads to the observation, that the columns at Pæstum are divided into a greater number,—twenty-four. These are the only deviations known.

Thoricus was once a considerable town, about eight miles north of Cape Sunium. It derived its importance from the silver mines of Laurium, to which it was a post of protection. Here were found the lower parts of a Doric portico, having fourteen columns in the fronts, and seven in each return. With this the volume closes.

The measured proportions of these buildings, with their details, which render them so interesting to artists, must be examined in the plates themselves. The restorations are supported by authorities found on the spot. The maps and the views are contributed by the spirited pencil of Sir William Gell, and are touched by the engravers with correspondent skill and intelligence:—they present little labour, but much expression.

The progress of discovery, as it concerns the ancient remains of Greece has been gradual. Time was when their very existence was unsuspected—(Athens itself was reported to be a mere inconsiderable village, known under another

name, containing nothing worthy of note,) but, at length, their existence was placed beyond a doubt. Then followed a better acquaintance with their general character, and with their merit as works of art; at length, we are instructed in the principles which guided the architects who erected them; and now we become familiar with every ornament and minor invention they display. For this we are beholden to the liberality of modern patronage, and to the accuracy of modern artists; each has strove to outdo his predecessors; and every succeeding company has enlarged its researches, as well more extensively as more accurately. To these labours we are obliged, in common with those professors who cannot obtain permission from their daily duties to visit distant countries. The objects of their study are brought home to their own cabinets, and by means of an elegant art, are preserved, and are likely to be preserved, for the inspection of the curious, and the intelligent, probably for ages—many ages, after their originals have wholly disappeared.

*. We should have suspected an error of the press, in the mention of "porous stone,"—had it not frequently occurred in this Volume: should it not be "Poros stone," i.e. stone from the quarries at Poros?—What is this "*porous* stone?"

Academic Errors; or Recollections of Youth. By a Member of the University of Cambridge. London. Law and Co. Small 8vo. p. p. 216. Price 5s. 6d. boards.

THERE are certain subjects on which it seems to be the delight of practice to baffle theory. With a fund of eight millions of money raised for their support, according to laws framed for their comfort and good regulation, our poor are starving and miserable, daily losing all that might be valuable in their habits, as members of society, and in their character as Englishmen. With princely foundations for their instructions, and laws for their conduct, laid down by the most learned and admirable of our countrymen, and with almost as many treatises on education as we have acts of parliament, our youth are still in

general either ill educated, or at least receive an education so little fitting their future prospects in life, that they have to spend almost as much time in what may be called unlearning, when they arrive at maturity, as they before did in learning. Of our young men who start from the universities into the busy scenes of active life, how many, more unfortunate, surely, than the daughters of Danaus, find that of the intellectual streams which were poured through the sieve of mental inattention, even the small portion, that, in spite of themselves, adhered to its sides, was not of the nature best qualified to quench their future thirst.

The little volume, now under our perusal, is of a nature interesting alike to parents, to preceptors, and to pupils. The first, it will teach to be wary in the choice of those to whom they consign the happiness and improvement of their offspring:—the next may condescend to rectify from it, some of the darling prejudices in which the race of pedagogues persevere from generation to generation; and the last may be warned against the errors into which the innocent and unsuspecting are initiated in great schools, by the virtuous sorrow expressed by the author, for having sacrificed, in his progress through one of them, that conscience void of offence, that "sunshine of the heart," which, once obscured by clouds of impurity or guilt, never again breaks forth in unblemished lustre.

Our author, from his own account, appears to have been brought up, the first ten years of his life, as most children during that tender period are, who are fortunate enough to be born in a rank of life fully adequate to their personal comforts, and to remain under the personal direction of virtuous and sensible parents. In consequence of his mother's health requiring the aid of a milder climate, and his father accompanying her to the South of Europe, he was soon after that period obliged to be separated from them, and was placed at a grammar-school in the country. Whoever recollects his feelings on leaving the paternal roof, for the first time, will be ready to acknowledge, that none more acute have been excited by any sub-

sequent epoch in his life. Even under the most favourable circumstances we never quit the home of our infancy, the scene of our innocence, without regret for past pleasures, and instinctive fears of future evils—as birds on first quitting the parent nest, still only wheel in short circles around it. Unfortunately for our author, the scenes for which he exchanged the rational instruction and fostering endearments of his parental fire-side, were calculated by the force of contrast, to rivet them more strongly on his memory. Gilbert Wakefield has declared in his Memoirs, that he never could recall to his mind without horror, the time he passed under the tuition of a mistaken though well-meaning man, who, in his anxiety to acquit himself of what he thought his duty towards his pupils, loaded them with tasks, and confined them to their studies, with scarcely an hour's intermission from six in the morning, till late in the evening, regardless of the relaxations their tender age required. Our author expresses himself equally forcibly respecting his sufferings at the same period, and as it is a cause in which thousands can sympathize with him, we lay his description before our readers, intending to serve the youthful part of the community by turning the attention of their parents and directors more particularly towards the choice of a preceptor, on which so much of the happiness of their early years, and the advantage of their maturity frequently depends.

"As often as I read this passage," says an author, speaking of one in Southey's Life of Nelson; "it brings to memory the desolate sensations which I experienced when my father took leave of me in Mr. P.'s play-ground—but why do I say, bring to memory, when few of the past sorrows of life are so constantly before my mind as that which I felt when I first perceived myself surrounded by new faces, whose indifference and want of sympathy soon convinced me that I was no longer in the presence of persons whose object it was to make me happy.—My heart was ready to burst, and what added to my bitterness was the solitude with which I repelled the gushing tears. I was ashamed to be seen weeping without having any other cause to assign than that I found myself at school, and checked the

friendly tears which were alone capable of giving me relief. There seemed to be no hope, no comfort, no amusement within my reach. The little victims who were to be my future companions, instead of diverting my sorrows, appeared to have a pleasure in increasing them, by the impertinence of their observations, and the rudeness of their gaze. They flocked about me, and as they shouted "a new boy is come" "a new boy is come" I expected to have been hunted for their sport. Not a kind look, or a cheering voice was to be found in the noisy throng, and it has often been a matter of astonishment to me, that as all children have nearly the same feelings when first they go to school, they do not recollect their own sorrows, and offer some encouragement or consolation to the little unfortunate who is newly thrown among them. Perhaps I may draw forth many a smile by using such strong terms to express my petty affliction upon this occasion, but I insist upon it that no words are too powerful to delineate the awkward and unhappy situation of my first debut as one of Mr. P.'s scholars. The sensibilities of childhood are extremely acute whatever excites them, and I have to describe the magnitude of the effect, and not of the cause."

The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. P. are then given, in colours well adapted to pourtray a shallow pedantic tyrant, and his peevish narrow-minded thrifty helpmate. Mr. P.'s first conversation with his pupil is sufficiently characteristic.

"How old are you?" "Ten, Sir." "Aye, then, no doubt you have been several times through your Accidence, can say '*As in presenti*' by heart, and know something of syntax. Have you begun prosody yet?" This string of interrogations puzzled me very much. I had scarcely heard the terms, and while I hesitated, he thundered again in my ears, "Is the boy deaf? are you perfect in your grammar?" "No, Sir, I have not learnt it yet."

"Not learnt it all perhaps, but can you repeat your *As in presenti*?"

"No, Sir."

"Then I am afraid you are a very great dunce."

"At this word there was a general titter through the school, and to my confusion I heard it audibly repeated by several voices, 'what a dunce he must be!'"

"The tremendous examination continued."

"Let me hear you conjugate the verb *possum*. You must know your Accidence."

"I don't indeed, Sir. I was never taught it."

I

‘The boy is a fool—pretty trouble I shall have with him—Pray Sir how much of the *Accidence* have you learnt?’

“None, Sir. I never saw the book, my father did not teach me the *Accidence*.”

Nothing could exceed the ludicrous amazement which Mr. P. felt, or affected to feel, when I made this declaration. For a few seconds he seemed to have lost the power of utterance in the excess of his surprise. At length however he changed his harsh and angry tones into sounds by which he meant to express his pity, and compassion, at my uncommon ignorance.

“Poor little idiot,” cried the sympathising pedagogue, what a deplorable degree of stupidity must your’s be! You will never make a figure in the world I can prophesy. Ten years old, and know nothing! It is lucky however, that you are placed under my controul: perhaps I shall make something of you, in the end, by dint of the rod. Let me hear how can you read. But before you begin I shall be prepared to find that you can do nothing.”

Here however our Tyro acquits himself to no small advantage; but not all his attainments in his mother tongue can make up in Mr. P’s eyes for the crime of not knowing the *Accidence* at ten years of age, and he is dismissed with an assurance that he shall be made to conjugate every verb in it before the expiration of the year. This leads to some very judicious remarks on the manner of teaching latin generally practised in schools, and the defects of the books commonly in use for that purpose. The scene is then changed from Mr. P’s seminary, where our author describes himself as having in the course of a short time lost all the information he brought from home with him, and gained nothing in its place, but a parcel of dry rules fixed in his memory by the cane, and without a correspondent idea of their meaning. He is then placed by his Uncle with a clergyman, whose mode of instructing and behaving to his pupils appears to have combined every thing that was useful in knowledge with all that was amiable in morals. Private preceptors, at least, will do well to study the account of this gentleman’s method, and the happy effect which it is described to have had on the minds and manners of his pupils, ought to be sufficient incitement to them to practice a similar one.—After a short sojourn at

home with his parents, our author is next sent, contrary to the wishes of his mother, to a public school, and the errors in its economy and arrangement, are commented on with the more severity, as our author considers them to be common to the whole body of *Academical Education*. His remarks on the manner of teaching the classics, with the undue importance annexed to them, and the time sacrificed to their acquirement, even at the expence of every other branch of useful knowledge; and above all, the folly of rating the abilities of the pupils solely by their skill in making verses, a large part of which well deserve the name of nonsense, have been frequently dwelt upon. Our author’s strictures on these subjects may be considered as somewhat tinged by the disappointment which he acknowledges to have undergone, on finding all his other attainments unvalued by his masters, and comparatively useless to himself, in consequence of his total inability to versify, or even to write tolerable prose in the Latin tongue; but his remarks on the manner in which these studies are generally enforced by the rod, as if science took up her abode in the same situation which Butler assigns as the lodging for honour. His animadversions on the nature of many of the works which under the venerable garb of antiquity, are allowed to pollute the minds of youth, sanctioned by the authority of those who ought to guard their morals from injury, however severe, cannot be deemed *excessive*. It is with virtuous indignation, mingled with that bitter feeling of regret, at not having himself escaped its contagion, that he says,

“I can scarcely keep my temper within any bounds, when I recal the melancholy and shocking depravity which is nourished at *****, and elsewhere, by the free admission of licentious books into the school. I mean classical books. There are publications in English infinitely less destructive to the morals of boys, than the Roman and Greek authors to which I am alluding, but these would very properly call down the heaviest punishment upon him in whose hands they were found. But why are not pernicious books in one language to be put to the ban as well as those in another? The most abominable passages that have ever

been printed in English, cannot be compared to the infamous sentiments and details which we find in Latin and Greek. The productions of Anacreon, Aristophanes, Horace, and Juvenal, contain matter which it is shameful for an adult to allow himself to read, and yet these are the books which are not only tolerated, but encouraged amongst us. I declare that I blush at the recollection of passages which I have heard my school fellows reciting to one another, while they chuckled at the licence which was granted them to peruse as much grossness as they pleased, provided that the author wrote in the language of Rome or Greece.

He proceeds in a strain of reprehension, severe as the subject calls for, to comment on the various evils that must result from this early pollution of the minds of youth, and recommends that no editions of the authors from whom such changes may arise, but those which are expurgated, should be received in schools; justly observing, that the Delphin editions where lines of an indecent tendency are left without any other interpretation than a blank, to shew that they will not bear investigation, only act as guides for the boys to search out such passages; and to stimulate their industry to an exact translation of them. Important hints may often be found in a very unobtrusive form. This little volume will be found to contain many valuable remarks and suggestions, and from the excellent principles apparent in every part of it, we doubt not but that the author has been induced to publish it, solely in the hope of turning some part of the public attention towards a subject so closely connected with our national prosperity and welfare, as public education. With Parents much of what has been said, will, we hope, have its due weight; on private Preceptors, we trust it will not be entirely thrown away; but with public Professors, we cannot flatter ourselves it will prove of any avail—their object is to make great scholars—good men do not come so much within their consideration, and if they did, the mode of rearing them is so different from any thing now in use, that we can scarcely expect to see the attempt made under regulations which are sanctioned by custom, and in general, accord exactly with the indolence or obstinacy of those whose office it is to see them enforced.

Public Education ; consisting of Three Tracts, re-printed from the Edinburgh Review ; the Classical Journal ; and the Pamphleteer ; together with the Defence of Public Schools, by the late Dean of Westminster. Small 8vo. price 5s. Law and Co. London, 1817.

It is but just that a defence of Public Schools should follow an impeachment of those establishments, with others of a like nature. The duty of a judge is to hear both sides, before he pronounces sentence ; and every private person is in this instance so far a judge as to be bound by the same rule of equity. The first article in this volume is conducted with more levity than address ; and more petulance than prudence. The answer to it adduces arguments which had wholly escaped the former writer. The third article is intended more especially to meet the objections marked in the Tyrocinium of Cowper. Dr. Vincent's Defence of Public Education is well known to be a strongly argued piece, of which the principal object is the defence of the System practiced at Westminster. It needs no commendation from us.

The course of public Education at present pursued in England, was established long ago, and punctually determined by the statutes of the various founders ; who had an undoubted right to prescribe what forms their bounty should support ; as they had to direct that bounty into other channels, or to withhold it altogether, if they thought proper. This prescriptive disposition of their duties is binding on all who accept public office, under such authority. But, it does not follow that no improvements could be suggested in modern days, or that none has been suggested in days which are past. It does not follow, that the enlarged experience of preceptors, should be wholly without consequences ; nor is it undeserving of consideration what might have been the effect on the mind of the founder of an acquaintance with that experience, supposing it could have been obtained by him.

Times have changed ; and with them manners. Our towns, especially the

metropolis, has greatly increased in population; which furnishes additional sources of temptation to unsteady youth. We need but remind those educated at Westminster of the cant application of the term "Master of Arts," to justify our remark; and this, while every exhortation enacted by the statutes, and more;—with every prayer appointed, was repeated punctually at the stipulated moment. How far blame might attach in any degree, to the superior tutors, we need not determine; but the judicious who have had opportunities of observing, feel the justice of more than one complaint in the foregoing article. Objections against *complete* copies of the Classic writers, may be honestly made; which would be removed by the use of copies judiciously castigated. It is said, "no man learns Heathenism by reading heathen poets:"—but, it must be allowed, that many men have suffered by the intermixing of heathen maxims with Christian morality.—

If the bias of the human will were naturally towards that which is good, this observation would be inapplicable. If the majority of youth were imbued with sound wisdom, and were disposed to practice its precepts, the observation might be altogether dispensed with. But, while badly disposed boys insinuate themselves into the confidence of others, and misguide them, the utmost caution will be found too little. These bad boys take advantage of every incident and opportunity to spread corruption; and vices little suspected, prevail amid every official and professional incitement to virtue. The utmost precautions, and beyond the utmost, are necessary against lads of this character, who seldom are discovered, till marked by the mischief they have done; when discovery is too late. How far a closer series of religious instruction might contribute to an early detection of such profligates, deserves consideration.

To remark that private schools are liable to the same abuses, is a very lame and insufficient argument, in reply. True it is, that where many are assembled, usually from all quarters, and often of all ranks, or at least, of all dispositions, and principles, or no principles, Argus himself, with all his eyes,

would be found unequal to the task of sufficient watchfulness. But, it must be completely understood, that Public Establishments, should be examples, and authorities, to which other schools should look up: that their powers, their means, distinguish them: and therefore, that what might be passed over with moderate censure in their inferiors, becomes in them a crime of magnitude; that not to be first in every thing excellent, is more than commonly derogatory to the character they ought to support: to them the nation looks with equal affection and earnestness—how, then, should any of their well-wishers behold their defects without experiencing the most vexatious and painful mortification?

After all, the number of eminent men who have received their education in Public Schools, is much to the honour of those institutions. They have answered, in this respect, the direct purpose of their founders, who could not, possibly, foresee the changes to be produced by time:—Whether like the buildings they occupy they may not need reparations, enlargements, and change of distribution, to ensure and increase their usefulness, must be submitted to those whom it concerns. What was learning in ages past, what were manners then, what were the qualifications then thought necessary for public life, and how far they comport with the expectations of modern days, are fit subjects of deliberate enquiry. But, in the mean time, if any thing can be done to promote the interests of virtue generally, to counteract the influence of causes of deterioration, seen or secret, it cannot be supposed for a moment that such *additional* securities to the prosperity of these noble institutions, and of the nation, could possibly be deemed contraventions to the purposes of the founders, or in the smallest degree derogatory from their original intention and wishes.

* * The course of reading, the intended improvements, in the choice and variety of books, the appointed prayers, with additional instruction, of a religious nature usual at Westminster, deserves particular observation.

Considerations on the Political State of India, &c. by Alexander Frazer Tytler. Second Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. price 18s. Black and Co. London, 1816.

That disposition of the human mind which prompts it to look back on past times, as happier than the present, though in truth it must be referred rather to the class of poetical imagination, than to that of impartial judgment, may nevertheless, be accepted as a kind of specimen of the most earnest wishes of mankind. One of the principal incidents in such scenes of ideal bliss, is sure to be—the impartial administration of justice; with the absence of crimes, malignant and cruel. The poets of India refer us to the age when such things were: the historians of India know nothing of such an Era.

When governors do not exercise a strict police, crimes may be reported as few and rare; not because they are seldom committed, but because they are not exposed. When the punishment of criminals is rigorously enforced, offences are brought to light; and because they are detected, they seem to be increased. The very means taken to diminish them, produces an apparent augmentation of their numbers. Hence, in times really happier than those fabled in song, the symptoms of delinquency shall be more striking, the public peace shall more acutely dread disturbance, and the progress of justice shall be attended with greater difficulties.

Earnestly do we desire that the duration of the British government of India should eclipse in the real enjoyments of the people, in the general happiness of the inhabitants, the most eulogized periods of ages past. It is certain that the prolongation of public security from the ravages of enemies, has been longer and sounder, under British protection, in our principal provinces, than for many ages preceding. It is equally certain, that the administration of the duties of government, such as the distribution of equal justice to all classes, with the equal extension of sovereign protection, has been the object and the study of those entrusted with authority. They

have not, generally, betrayed their trust; they have rather been themselves betrayed, if they have erred—misguided, by those in whom they were unavoidably led to place their confidence.

It might be thought, that the evils complained of were inherent in the very nature of those anomalous circumstances which attend the exercise of British dominion, in a country so remote; but, in fact, they spring much rather from the inveterate habits of the natives; and, however, the reports of travellers may have been unfavourable to the Hindoos, as a people, the accounts transmitted by those who have had opportunity of more familiar intercourse with them, greatly exceed what mere passing sojourners could surmise.

The difficulties of every profession are best known to those who employ their time and labours in the duties attached to it: though a general idea may be formed of them by others, yet nothing but long and daily experience can disclose their magnitude, or their frequency.

Many treatises extremely well intended; furnish general cautions to youth who resort to India in search of distinction and fortune; the present is more particularly addressed to those who propose to obtain their objects by the administration of civil government. They do not so immediately concern the merchant, though the merchant may meet in these volumes with observations which interest him in various ways; nor is the soldier their direct object, though he can hardly discharge his duty effectually, without some acquaintance with their contents, and recognition of their principles. They afford, at the same time, a picture of the people to be governed; and a gloomy picture it is. The prevalence of vice, especially of deceit, fraud, and dishonesty, is described as universal; and the milder virtues of the Hindoo, together with the sanctity of the Brahmin, are resolved into cunning, avarice, and sensuality.

The difficulty of governing such a people, must be great, indeed we may pronounce it insuperable; certain public effects may possibly be produced, but any radical change of principles or conduct is little to be expected. Subjection

to the dominion of foreigners has been the lot of India for many ages: hence the necessity of concealment has become an inveterate habit; and seems to be now as integral a part of the Hindoo Constitution as any member of the body. Nor is this all; for the same, or a worse power acts without intermission in the principles of a native's religion, sways his heart, and commands the whole man. It accompanies him into his privacies, controuls his thoughts and sentiments, as well as his outward actions, and pervades with its pernicious influence his plans, his intentions, and his pleasures.

If this representation be unfounded, great indeed is the guilt of those who make it. If the Brahmins generally practice virtue, we cannot sufficiently reprehend those who traduce them; and who affirm that to every crime committed a Brahmin is found a party:—But, what shall we say, if the following censure be justified by fact?

The chief cause of depravity in the Bengalee character is to be found in the nature of their religion.

Among all nations there has been found some species of belief in a Supreme Power, to appease whose wrath, and to conciliate whose favour, is the first and most earnest wish of the human mind, even in its rudest condition. These high and peculiar duties have likewise, in all nations, been devolved on a set of men, whose superior purity or wisdom has at first (however they may have afterwards in some countries degenerated), entitled them to be the expounders of the word of the Deity. This order of the Priesthood must possess, therefore, a very high influence in every society; and when these have once obtained the ascendancy in spiritual matters, their ambitious desire of power, finding no other field for exertion, will generally be found to break out in an interference in temporal concerns. These observations, however common, are more particularly applicable to the case of the Hindoos. By the perusal of their *Shasters* we are immediately impressed with the idea that they are the work of a most ingenious and skilful assembly of Philosophers, whose aim was not to enlighten but to enslave mankind; and this subjection they have effected in a manner scarcely credible, unless by those who have been accustomed to trace the effects of their religion on the

character, and the minutest actions of the natives.

Although the pomp and splendour which attended the Hindoo Princes might induce us to suppose that their power was despotic, we shall yet find, that this power was subservient at all times to the will of the *Brahmins*. Innumerable must have been the evils attending such a government, where, in every village, and almost in every house, there existed a despotic ruler, amenable to no law (for in the hand of the *Brahmins* lay the exposition of the law), living without fear of God, to whom his own *Shasters* tell him he is equal, and without respect for the King, to whom they tell him he is superior.

By following the example of their Priests, the lower orders are what we now see them; and as the *Brahmins* have progressively advanced in wickedness, so have the others kept pace with them.

We accordingly find, that the *Brahmin*, is forbid by his *Shasters*, to teach his doctrines to the lower orders; and these last are thus kept in ignorance of the first principles of their religion.

The *Brahmins*, have, however, communicated to them enough to secure themselves a livelihood, and the honour and respect of all ranks as the Priests of God. They have encouraged a belief in the efficacy of a most expensive idolatry, in which themselves are the only gainers. They have taught the natives, that by *poojaks* or religious ceremonies to the Gods, (in other words, to the *Brahmins*), by the performance of expensive penances, and the endowment of religious establishments, by implicit belief in the orders which they may give, and by reliance on their incantations, *muntras*, and other ceremonies, their salvation is alone to be obtained.

The religion they teach to the natives is a religion of outward forms, and nothing more. The religious doctrines in which they themselves believe, may indeed, be pure; but what good do they to the mass of the people? God, they say, is to be approached and worshipped, not “in spirit and in truth,” but “in the blood of oxen, of goats, and of rams;” and we may justly add, that through the bellies of the *Brahmins* must the poor Hindoo wade to salvation. At every religious ceremony, as many of these Priests must be feasted as are to be found in the neighbourhood; and in collecting money for this purpose, should the poor Hindoo reduce his own family to starvation, or be induced to commit theft, he is sure of being rewarded for it hereafter.

We have occasionally hinted that the religion, meaning the *idolatry*, of India was the prototype of that with which we are familiar, as classical; and we cannot but infer that the same effects followed the same practices, in whatever age or country, they were established. The gods of the Greeks and Romans, were the same examples of evil manners to their worshippers, as the gods of the Hindoos are now; their histories are equally profane, immoral, and offensive; nor could all the dexterity and refinement studied by the philosophical wits of the times, subsequently to the propagation of Christianity, clear them from the imputation of excessive criminality.

Against this evil nothing interposes so effectually as an appeal to the common sense and common feelings of men, by the general communication of instruction to the laity. The "Mysteries" have ever been the ruinous quick-sands in which morals have been engulfed. The worst construction is not uncharitably put on the concealment of what equally interests all; and nothing can so deeply interest all, as the principles of that moral conduct which "comes home to every man's heart and bosom." After considering the facts of the case, can we wonder at the prevalence of vice among all classes; that stratagem and imposition are the study of the ingenious; that among the Bengalese "cunning is universally encouraged, and becomes part of their education; and that there are innumerable stories which they relate and listen to with delight, inculcating the excellence of this virtue;" of which Mr. T. furnishes an amusing instance.

An old *Smnar* (a goldsmith), on his death-bed called for his three sons, and having given them a great deal of good advice with regard to their conduct in life, he asked the youngest, how many *anas* (sixteenth of the common gold coin or *mohur*) he could venture to steal to himself. The son modestly replied four *anas* (a fourth). You, said the Father, will never succeed in life. He then asked the second the same question; the second son said, he thought he could venture to take a third without being discovered. And the third son, seeing the father was not contented with this, alleged that he could

steal one half. On hearing this, the old man said, None of you are my sons; when I was of your age, I could venture to take within an *ana* of the whole for myself. He then told them the following story: "When I was young a certain Rajah assembled all the goldsmiths in the neighbourhood, and told them he wished to make an image of *Krishnu*, but as *Soonars* were not to be trusted, and the image was to be of pure gold, the man who made it, must previously agree to certain conditions. These were, that he should every day be locked up in a small room with the image; that this room should be well guarded, and that every morning and evening when he was admitted and let out, he should be searched to the skin. All the old goldsmiths, knowing that very little was to be made in such a case, and dreading the anger of the Rajah, remained silent. On which I stepped forth, and said, Oh, mighty prince! these men only study their own worldly advantage, and as your wisdom has laid a plan by which it is impossible for them to steal, they will not agree to your conditions. But I expect a place in heaven for this godly work, and will rely on your bounty for any other reward. I am ready. The king was much pleased, and having ordered the treasurer to weigh out the gold, he had me stript naked, and set to work in a room guarded both outside and inside. Every night I was released, after being searched; and every night, in my own house, in a private place, I continued making a brazen image, exactly similar to the other; not a screw or a nail did I put in the one, that I did not put its fellow in the other; and having finished both, I filled up my brazen image with lead, and gilded it over with gold. When the golden image was ready, the Rajah came to see it. I then prostrated myself before him, and said, Oh, great Prince! I am a very poor man; I have suffered every disgrace that I might please you; now grant my prayer, and permit me to carry the image to the Ganges on the day of its consecration. The Rajah consented; but ordered, that on that day, guards should surround me on all sides. The day arrived and I proceeded with the image to the Rajah's ghaut, and entering the holy stream amidst the acclamations of the multitude, I immersed the golden image and at the same time my whole body in the water, and taking up the brazen image which I had previously placed there, presented it to the Rajah, and, bowing at his feet, asked for my reward. The Rajah was highly pleased, and rewarded me liberally. At night I removed the golden

image, and melting it down, disposed of the gold at leisure."

So much for Hindoo honesty in the God-making business! But, what have we to do with that? Nothing, perhaps, as to the trade; but much as to the principle; for we find that it pervades the whole system of Indian management and is felt, and most severely, too, throughout the intercourse of these people with those whom they affect to honour and esteem. As the instance may prove salutary to some—it ought to all—the numerous British youths who seek establishment in these distant provinces, we shall set before them this writer's description of one of the greatest dangers they have to encounter. The heedlessness, the self-persuasion of youth, are well known, together with the difficulty of restraining them, among friends at home; what must it be without friendly advisers, among those who find their interest in provoking such failings to the utmost, and rendering the desire of retracing the steps which led to the consequent ruin, totally inefficacious and unavailing?

The *Baboo* of Writer's Buildings is some native of property, who makes the best use of his ready money in lending it to the young civilians. The interest charged for the loan is generally 12 per cent. This high interest, and the blameable facility with which these natives advance their money, are amongst the most trifling of the evils thence resulting. When a sum of any magnitude is advanced by a *Baboo*, one of his poor and needy relations is received into the house of the borrower, and forms from that period, till the debt is paid, one of his establishment. This *Sircar*, as he is called, receives wages from the young civilian whom the *Baboo* has obliged. His nominal employment is to keep accounts of the expenditure of the household, and the sums advanced by the *Baboo*. His actual duties are, to insinuate himself by that address which is peculiar to the Bengalee, into the management of the family, and having accomplished this, to enrich himself by every species of knavery. To cheat in all the articles he purchases, enhance the price of every commodity; by insisting on a regular per centage from the dealers, and to supply every want of the young man by immediate advances of money. This vile and uncommon species of knave, holds his situation by a

very secure tenure. Should the borrower refuse to comply with the custom of the country, by denying the *Sircar* admittance into his household, the loan is refused; should he presume to complain of his exactions, the immediate payment is demanded. Such a condition, the *Baboo* is well aware, cannot be complied with. The imposition, therefore, of the *Sircar*, increases with the security of his tenure, and the certainty of escape.

Such is the relative situation of the young Writer, the *Baboo* and his *Sircar*, whilst the Civilian continues in College. The field of spoil only opens upon a promotion to an appointment. If the situation is worthy of his attention, the *Baboo* himself accompanies him to his station, and insists upon being employed in some official situation. If his request is resisted, a sight of his bond will speedily enforce compliance. If the appointment is one of an inferior nature, the *Baboo* remains, but dispatches one, or perhaps more, of his *Sircars*. These, in addition to their former avocations in the household, are now presented with some of the lower offices in the court or district in which their European master is employed; a greater field is opened for their exertion, and nobler objects of pillage present themselves. The same spirit of cunning and avidity for gain which at once covered and increased their more paltry exertions, accompanies them still in their higher situations. Directed by their employer the *Baboo*, they intermeddle with all the official concerns of their master. By their falsehood, and utter want of principle, they colour the cases which come before him; they quash the complaints of the more unfortunate natives, who have not money to offer as a bribe; they promote the cause of injustice, and defeat the purposes of benevolence; and by receiving money (in the name of their young master), by whatever hands it is offered, they degrade the European character, pervert the law, and contaminate the sources of public justice. The account, in the mean time, is running on at interest to an indefinite amount. It is seldom, if ever, that the young Writer troubles himself with looking into his own affairs, and when he does, his astonishment lasts but a short time; nor is it often succeeded by good resolutions: on the contrary, how often do we hear the young men assert, that they never can pay their debts, so to what good purpose should they retrench their expenses.

The youth and inexperience of sufferers in these cases, may plead some little

apology for them; but, the most practised European who has spent his life in the service, cannot always be sufficiently on his guard. Nay more, the magistrates in their various districts, the courts of justice, with all their solemnities, the most awful sanctions that can be devised, are set at nought by the duplicity, the false witness, the purposely planned and intentional perjuries of the natives. To obtain a present advantage, any risk of future responsibility, is disregarded; the consequences of detection are overlooked;—conscience, with its remorse, is completely out of the question;—but punishment, which never ought to be remitted, is scorned; and thus the innocent are made to suffer, while the guilty escape and triumph. Such is the tenor of the evidence included in these volumes. The writer, from the offices he has filled, has had ample opportunities of witnessing the facts; and his duty has led him to close examination of those instances which he reports. These must be read in his work. Not the least mortifying abuse of such misdeeds is, the terror they inspire among those who have been injured, against seeking redress; well knowing the hazards they run of being out-witnessed, and thereby completely ruined. Even the officers of the courts cannot be trusted; the dextrous application of a bribe perverts them from their duty; they must be closely watched, and strongly suspected; hence a system of *espionage* extended into all parts, and spreading its baneful influence without exception, and without intermission. From ruined peasantry arises in great part, the force of those bands of robbers which infest India. They are, in fact, bodies governed systematically; they bid defiance to regular authority; they strike blows at great distances; they commit horrid cruelties; they punish without mercy, those who complain against them, and who assist in bringing them to justice. Our author even insists, that they are influenced by their religion to lay snares for their accusers, in the very article of death; and that in their way to the gallows, they have been known to plot the destruction of innocent and honest men. What diabolical revenge!

How very contrary all this is, to what

was formerly reported, when we knew little (intimately) of the Hindoo character, must be notorious to the public. Instead of enlarging on this topic, we refer our readers to the third volume of our former series, p. 135, where they will find an article derived from the first Indian authority in England; with which Mr. Tytler's description maintains but too complete a unison. It is true, that former governors in India had not the same opportunities, or the same stimulus to the detection and prevention of crimes, as the present government has. What was then concealed is now notorious.

It was the character of the former Governments of India, to punish, in the most summary manner, and with the greatest cruelty, all crimes which were openly committed: but not by constant investigation, and by soliciting information, to search for crimes. Few crimes were therefore punished, and from this an idea prevailed that few were committed. It is the character of our Government to hunt out criminals wherever they may be found,—to dive into the most hidden recesses of vice, and to punish every description of offence with proportionate severity, but with mildness compared with the former practice.

Less now remains hidden from us, and the mass of criminal delinquency seems out of all proportion great. Hence the false idea, that our *system* of judicial administration is so defective. This deception I have often witnessed on a smaller scale, in the appearance of peace and tranquillity which a *Zillah* in Bengal often presents, when under an apathetic and careless Magistrate. I have often thought, that a country in a state of criminal delinquency, may be likened to a volcanic mountain, on whose surface are seen only the peaceful habitations of men, the richest verdure, and every appearance of happiness, but some unexpected, perhaps trivial cause, excites the hidden flame, and in a moment the combustion is general. It rages for a while, carries every thing before it, and again all is calm. The exertions of the inhabitants repair the dilapidations, and restore order. But the destruction was instantaneous,—the repair is the work of years.

I was in *Zillah* Nuddea the year previous to the development of its real internal condition. There was apparently no business for the Magistrate. His *Daroga* sent him no reports of *dacoities* and murders. The arrears in business were small,

The duties of his office were easily performed by the Magistrate: They occupied, perhaps, an hour or two of the day. His Assistants had a very easy life. There was nothing thought of but hunting, racing, the pleasures of the table, music and dancing. The station was the resort of the gay from every part of the country. I left it to attend the Judge on the circuit. I returned to it within a few months, appointed to assist the Magistrate. I found 1700 prisoners in gaol,—three Magistrates employed jointly in restoring tranquillity, —and nothing but robbery and murder to be heard of.

The state of this *Zillah* was discovered by a thoughtless exploit of the *Dacoits*, in attacking a European: that caused enquiry; and enquiry disclosed the whole scene of villainy and violence.

Mr. Tytler is a decided enemy to the *Zemindary* system, as finally settled by Marquis Cornwallis. He insists, that, on that occasion the natives completely deceived his lordship; and that, in trusting to the evidences they then produced, he was misled, to the infinite injury of justice, and eventually to the utter distress of the country. The question demands neither opinion nor discussion, here; but, it has given occasion to speculation; and the natives have contrived to turn it to their advantage.

For example, a native purchases a *Zemindary* at a stipulated yearly revenue of 24,000 rupees, (the case is not an imaginary, but a real one); he keeps it during a few months, and, after an investigation of what it is likely to bring him he makes his bargain; an offer is made him of 29,000 rupees yearly for three years; he accepts, being a clear gain of 5,000 rupees yearly, without the slightest trouble on his part. The present owner then argues thus with himself: "I have taken this *Zemindary* merely on speculation; after three years I am to give it back; but I shall care to make the best of it, and extort as much as I can out of my *Ryots*. To do this in the easiest way to myself, I will give it out in ten small *kotkinas*, at three years lease; those ten *Kotkinadars* shall pay me 32,000 rupees yearly. They may get the money as they like from the *Ryots*. After three years, their lease, as well as mine, will be out, and the *Ryots* may then shift for themselves." These ten *Kotkinadars* have the same worthy mo-

tive; and as they do not love much trouble, they generally give all or many of the villages in *kotkina* again. It now acquires the name of *Dur-kotkina*, and thus may go through a dozen of hands, the shares being subdivided, the rent being enhanced by each sub-division, and the term *cham* changed to *Dur-dur-kotkina*, &c. This enormous advance must at last come from the poor *Ryots*. If they can pay, so far well; more they cannot do; and they must, therefore, always remain in a state of miserable poverty.

We are afraid this inference is but too well founded; especially, as all endeavours to convince these *Ryots* (farmers) of the weakness and impolicy of their own conduct, and of the necessity for spirited exertion, have hitherto failed. They are a class of people profoundly ignorant, indolent, bred in habits of poverty, thoughtless of any thing better, and so they live, and so they die.

But, as we have hinted that Mr. Tytler's work may afford cause of interesting reflections to the merchant, as well as to the civilian, we shall so far instance this, as to set before the reader his account of the present state in India of those Arts from which Europeans expect accommodation and comfort. To the natives, who wear no shoes, the manufacture of shoe leather is of no importance; to those who cannot afford to ride, the construction of carriages is a matter of perfect indifference; not so, to Europeans, who must either ride or expose themselves to ridicule.

It is not likely that the manufactures of India, will arrive so near perfection as to equal the best English work; but, they will in that country afford substitutes for much of what might be imported from England; and substitutes, by no means to be despised, or undervalued. The lower classes of Europeans, the half casts, the Portuguese, finding these commodities cheap will purchase them; and thus while the labour of the manufacturer is rewarded, most probably, his art will be improved. Even Europeans of the first respectability are occasional purchasers of such articles; and much has been done, and more may be done, by the encouragement given to European workmen, to settle in India; and there display their talents, and await their reward. We leave these

hints to the more intelligent dealers; and conclude our report on Mr. Tytler's interesting work, by annexing his opinion on this subject.

The leather prepared in India is not so lasting as that in Europe; but for wear in India, it is, in every other respect, superior: It is soft, light and pliant, and preserves these qualities to the last, unless exposed to wet, an accident that very seldom occurs, as almost the whole life of an Indian is passed under cover. Allowing that it lasts one-half the time, its price is not above one-fourth of the price of the same article of European manufacture, when manufactured under European superintendence, or one-eighth if made by a native. The price of a pair of shoes, made under European superintendence, is from two to three rupees, (or from 5s. to 7s. 6d.); made by a native, from eight annas to a rupee, (or from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.)

The wages of a good shoemaker in Bengal are from six to ten rupees a-month, including all expences. Hides are to be had in great plenty, and the operation of tanning is simple and speedy. It is managed by the wives of the shoemaker cast, who throw the skins into a pit with a little lime, the bark of the *bakool*, and a few other common and simple materials. The leather tanned in this way is not, however, so good as that tanned and curried by Europeans. This last is remarkably fine. Coach, gig, and other harness is made in Calcutta, of every description and price, from 14 to 160 rupees, the price chiefly depending on the mounting, the price of which is very high, when commissioned from Europe. It is counterfeited in the *bazars* of Calcutta, and may be had of all prices, according to the ability of the artist. The price of European harness is very high; and, though it certainly has the advantage of lasting much longer, yet it meets with no sale. The fashions constantly change; and where a set of harness is bought so cheap, every one can afford to change with the fashion.

The carriages made in Calcutta are, in the opinion of most people, for Indian service, superior in every respect to those of Europe. The wood is better adapted to the climate, being much more lasting; and the workmanship has, by the care and attention of the European superintendents, been brought to the highest degree of perfection. There are three or four established houses in Calcutta, which supply the demand for carriages among the higher ranks; and there are innumerable low Europeans, half casts and Portuguese, who construct carriages of the gayest and most

fashionable patterns, but of slight materials, suited to the purses of the lower ranks. So cheaply are these articles manufactured, that there is scarcely a European, half cast, or Portuguese, who does not drive his gig, or carriage of some description. For the construction of these, the iron work, the paint, the beading, and the different trimmings, are all made in the country, and many of them so well, as not to be distinguished from those of European manufacture. The wages of a good coach-wright are, on an average, eight rupees *per month*; a smith the same; a painter, about ten rupees; a coach-tailor, seven rupees; and a harness-maker, from six to eight rupees.

The carpenters, cabinet-makers, and silver-smiths, who have been brought up under Europeans, are equal in skill to our best artists in these lines at home; and the furniture and plate of India are remarkably beautiful. The wages of a good joiner are from six to ten rupees *per month*; those of a silver-smith a little higher. Wood of all kinds is cheap; and there are a variety of very beautiful woods, fit for cabinet work, produced in the country. I shall instance the *chukharsey* and *toon-wood* of Bengal. The *toon wood*, from its lightness, strength, and beauty, is admirably adapted for making household furniture; when well selected, it is very inferior to, and very much resembles mahogany. Ebony is the produce of the Berbhoom Hills, and is also imported from Ceylon, from which place satin-wood is also sent; the prices of both are very moderate. The Bengalees need no large workshop or extensive premises; they work chiefly in the open air. If allowed to follow their own plans, their tools are very few; a wooden mallet, a saw, a chisel, a plane, and a double axe, which, by turning, serves for an adze, and the head of which answers the purpose of a hammer; these, and a simple drill and bow, form the tool-chest of a Bengalee.

A System of Geography, for the use of Schools and private Students, on a new and easy plan, &c. By T. Ewing. Edinburgh. Law and Whitaker, London. 1816.

A proper companion enough for the School desk, and the library of private individuals. The multitude of similar works prevents all distinction by novelty; for, few indeed, are the improvements which remain to be suggested, even by the most skilful teachers.

Lectures on the Philosophy of Modern History. By G. Miller, D.D.

[Concluded from page 23.]

It matters little of what country we are natives; Nature has planted in the human bosom a partiality for that which gave us birth; that where we found or formed our first connexions. A citizen of the world, is, truly speaking, a non-existent character; whatever be our sympathies with the prosperity or adversity of other countries, the condition of our own most closely affects us, and with this we rejoice, or sorrow, we suffer or exult, *ex animo*.

That the history of other states may justly claim our attention is freely admitted; that they, as members of the general community, and contributing each in its place to the progress of the whole, are well intitled to our sympathy, and may command our interest, is not only undeniable; but to attempt to check that interest, would be highly reprehensible. Nevertheless, the most commanding history is that of our own country, and we contemplate this as well patriotically as philosophically, with a peculiar zest. We cannot do better, therefore, than conclude our report on the laborious work of Dr. Miller, by adding to what the reader has already seen, a few extracts from his considerations on British History.

The natural advantages of the British islands, in situation, in productions, and in magnitude, were such as suited the formation of an important government. Their geographical position, in particular, corresponded very directly to the functions, which the British empire has discharged in the system of Europe, and of the world. Placed in a temperate region, though more northerly than that of France, they were sufficiently favourable to the development of all the powers of our nature, perhaps more especially to that of its graver and more serious faculties: adjacent to Europe, and interposed between it and the transatlantic continent, they were fortunately situated for forming and supporting the maritime communications of the world: and their several divisions seem to have been most conveniently stationed for maintaining relations of policy and commerce with the various parts of the European system; the principal country being almost contigu-

ous to France its great central state, while Scotland was presented to the northern countries, and Ireland possessed an easy communication with the southern peninsula. To such adaptations of position were added the advantages of a soil sufficiently productive to reward the labours of agricultural industry, and containing within it those collieries, which by furnishing the means of supporting the mighty power of steam, have given a decided predominance to the manufacturing skill of British artisans; and the magnitude of the territory was adequate to the subsistence of a population which could maintain its independence in the general struggle of the world. The magnitude of the territory has also, as Mr. Mitford has remarked, been instrumental to the interior tranquillity, not less than to the exterior security of the government. "Small states," he justly observes, are more liable than those of greater dimension, to suffer from the struggle of parties, which is inseparable from political freedom; and the example of Britain he points out as indicating the beneficial influences of wider territory and more numerous population, in tempering by diffusion the violences of human passion.

The history of the British empire derives from the insular character of its territory a peculiarity, which renders it particularly interesting. The continental governments were involved in relations so complicated and so intimate, that they can scarcely be at all considered but in reference to that comprehensive whole, of which they were respectively component parts. But the progressive formation of the British government was so much detached from continental relations by its insular situation, that the interests of the two islands were permitted to form a system in a great degree distinct and independent, and to perfect their domestic combinations without being controlled by a subservience to the exterior interests of continental policy. I do not mean that the causes which produced the successive changes of the British government, were all, or even in the greater part, of an internal nature: on the contrary, it obviously appears, that extrinsic causes have exercised the most frequent and powerful influence in determining the course of British politics. The successive invasions of the Saxons, Danes, and Normans, the encroachments of the Roman church on the temporal authority of the state, the wars with France, and the establishment of the Prince of Orange on the throne, were all important and at the same time extrinsic causes, of

* Hist. of Greece, chap. 32, sect. 2.

the constitutional improvement of Britain. But while Britain received from without so many of the strong impulses, which influenced the changes of its government, the operation of these impulses was in a great degree concentrated within it by its insular situation: and thus, during twelve centuries and a half from the arrival of the Saxons, did it continue to receive the salutary influences of external causes, without being necessitated to accommodate itself to the interests of the other countries of Europe; until at length, by the same revolution which consummated its constitution, it was at once involved in that political system from which it had been so long withheld, its importance having at this time become too considerable to be confined within its ancient limits.

Dr. Miller does not think that when the Romans withdrew from Britain, the Britons sunk in despair; he is of opinion with Mr. Turner, that they took arms against their enemies the Picts and Scots, and used them with no small prowess. It is probable that both these accounts, however opposite, may be true; for the divisions of Britain were always to her detriment; and often to her dishonour.

The rivalry of petty communities was, for a while, but only for a while, as we conceive, and then imperfectly, combined under the general authority of Vortigern; whose conduct in calling the Saxons to his aid, is too well known to need repetition.

The Saxon government in its divided state, as it was the result of the general independence, was also the best arrangement for exciting the activities of an infant people. The numerous principalities of which it was composed, were all struggling for existence and security; every power which their people possessed, was accordingly brought into perpetual exertion; and the whole was gradually trained to the habits of political energy, and prepared for composing a larger combination of freemen. The Britons too had been divided into many states; but they had previously lived in subjection to the Roman government, and their subsequent division, though it generated contention, was insufficient to animate them with the true spirit of liberty: they had indeed acquired the arts of Roman civilization, and they had paid their freedom as the price of the acquisition. But the Saxons, coming in as independent conquerors, brought with them that spirit of liberty which had been corrupted among

the Britons; their contentions were accordingly the struggles of men accustomed and determined to be free; and the struggles of freemen, barbarians as they were, could not fail to bring them gradually, though slowly, forward in the course of political improvement. Agreeably to this observation Mr. Turner* has remarked, that the Saxon octarchy presented, in one province or another, an uninterrupted succession of distinguished men. Some of the Saxon princes were eminent for valour or military conduct, some were attentive to religion, some were patrons of learning, and some again merited the reputation of legislative wisdom. Ina, a King of Wessex, who began his reign in the year 688, was the great legislator of that period; as if this principality was even then preparing to vindicate its future ascendancy.

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It is well worthy of attention to mark the distinct circumstances and characters of the three nations, the Saxons, Danes, and Normans, which have been successively employed in arranging the early combinations of the English government. The Saxons, who prepared its substantial and fundamental institutions, were barbarians indeed, wildly independent, and destitute of the virtues, as well as of the vices, of refined society; but they were not ferocious and determined enemies of peace, and therefore soon formed themselves into some imperfect associations, fitted to unite, though by very slow degrees, into one great national incorporation. To hasten, by the influence of external violence, a crisis so advantageous, came the Danes and Norwegians, who, though sprung from the neighbouring countries, were far more remote from civilization than the Saxons. Their habits were systematically those of pirates, piratical violence being the natural enterprise of the rude period of countries, which in a period of commerce have supplied the rest of Europe with the stores of naval equipments; their object was therefore rather pillage than a settlement, and their establishment was but the accidental consequence of their success. Last came the Normans, who though they had been originally the countrymen of those savage destroyers, had been softened by a long residence in France, and had become qualified to bring from it, not only the institutions of the feudal policy, but also the refinements of the most improved nation of the west. With them the series of these operations was concluded: and the English government was thenceforward committed almost wholly to the influences of the do-

* Hist. of the Anglo-Saxons, vol. i, p. 309.

mestic agitations of the British islands, scarcely afterwards disturbed by the presence of an invader.

The incidents which, though seemingly contrary to each other, concurred to establish William on the throne of England, are noticed by Dr. M. who adopts the language of Mr. Turner, "shall we not say, that William's enterprise succeeded against all probability, and that chance, or rather Providence, was the agent that enthroned him?"

The situation of England and of its new king was now peculiar. The dominions of William across the Channel, were his native and his hereditary possessions; he could not therefore divest himself of partiality for them; but England was of more than equal importance and value. To establish his residence in England, was, to forsake his natural subjects; to prefer Normandy, was to reduce England to the inferior character of a province, and to hazard, from the disposition of the people, the whole of his recent acquisitions. This he felt, the first visit he made to his Norman provinces. To subdue this disposition, William introduced the feudal system; and parcelled out lands to be held by the tenure of military service. The exchange of military service, when intended to be used in France, for payments in money, produced effects certainly unforeseen and unexpected.

In the mean while the power of the Church increased, till it became able to controul that of the crown; and thus, these two powers prepared the way for the restriction of the Sovereign authority, and the more diffused and established liberty of the people.

The reign of Henry I. had effected the union of the Norman and English interests, this king having recognised the common rights of both descriptions of his subjects in the same charter, and having combined the two families of their sovereigns by marrying a niece of Edgar Atheling, the representative of the family of Edgar. From this epoch, therefore, we may regard the people of England as one nation, struggling with united efforts against the encroachments of the royal power, and labouring together to establish the principles of a free government. The charter of Henry I. had indeed acknowledged those principles in a

considerable degree; but they were yet imperfectly understood, and it was necessary that a considerable portion of time should elapse, before they could be distinctly ascertained, and guarded against future violation. Nor indeed could the more complete establishment of the principles of liberty be even then effected without the intervention of an extraneous power; since the grand instrument by which it was immediately accomplished, was the usurpation of ecclesiastical dominion, which having been begun in the reign of Henry I. was completed in that of John.

That our government should have been indebted to the extrinsic action of ecclesiastical usurpation, for the first effectual control of the royal authority, is a circumstance, which well deserves our reflection. If the lords had been of themselves sufficiently powerful to wrest from John the acknowledgement of the rights of his subjects, they would have been too powerful to continue subordinate even to his legitimate authority; since the same political strength which had enabled them to reduce its exorbitances, would be yet more effectual to overpower it, when it had been already limited and confined. In a state containing an intelligent and powerful body of commons, the intemperance of the aristocracy might be checked and restrained by their opposition, and the crown might thus be maintained in the possession of its genuine prerogatives: the English government, however, was yet in a situation very different from this equilibrium of its various orders; the commons had not yet acquired any distinct importance in the constitution; and the lords, if able to reform it by controlling the king, could not have been hindered from destroying it by drawing all authority to themselves. That the lords would have acted in this manner, sufficiently appears from the oligarchy, which they actually attempted to establish; but it is so manifestly the tendency of human nature to press forward in the path of power, that no particular evidence seems to be necessary. In this state of the government, the external agency of ecclesiastical power was eminently beneficial, as it enabled the lords to effect an important revolution, which was beyond their own strength, and which, therefore, was not liable to be abused by their excesses. It came in aid of the imperfect and unbalanced arrangement of the constitution, giving to the aristocracy a temporary energy which was required for a special occasion, and then leaving it in possession only of a degree of strength, which did not qualify it for usurping the dominion of the country.

The immediate instrument, by which the great charter was obtained, was an ecclesiastic, Stephen Langton, nominated by the pope to the see of Canterbury in consequence of an appeal which had been made to him in regard to a contested election, the king himself being one of the appellants. Langton, though an Englishman, had been educated in France, and was connected by his interests and attachments with the see of Rome; he was therefore thought to be a fit person for extending in England the papal authority, of which his advancement would be itself an enlargement. John yielded with extreme reluctance to the appointment, enforced as it was by a papal excommunication, and by the arms of France; and his resistance seems to have suggested to the new primate the scheme of securing the liberties of the church, by precautions which should connect them with those of the nation. With this view he first obliged the king to swear, that he would renew the good laws of his predecessors, and especially of Edward; he then produced to the barons a copy of the charter of Henry I. which in an illiterate age had naturally fallen into oblivion; and finally entered into a formal confederacy with them for the recovery of their rights. In this enterprise he was opposed by the papal power, which, since the submission of the king had extended its protection to the royal cause: Langton, however, persevered resolutely in his project, though he subjected himself to a sentence of suspension. His first motive was, probably, as has been remarked, the apprehension excited by the reluctance with which John had acquiesced in his advancement; he may also have been influenced by a patriotic concern for the welfare of the country, of which he was a native; and he was certainly much offended by the proceedings of the papal legate, who had been empowered by the pope to fill the numerous vacancies, which had occurred in the English Church during an interdict of six years. The revolution, therefore, which produced the great charter, though founded on the love of ancient liberty, was, in all its parts, the work of ecclesiastical interference. The struggle with the crown was begun by the encroachment of papal ambition; it was continued by the policy, the patriotism, or the irritation of the English primate; and the confederate army which marched against the sovereign, assumed the appellation of the army of God and of the Holy Church.

But though the Church was thus intimately concerned in this important revolution, it is remarkable, that it was effected

in direct opposition to the papal authority. John having made his peace with the pontiff by his submission; and in this manner it seems to have happened, that ecclesiastical dominion was hindered from becoming incorporated with the liberties of the English government. If the revolution had been directly accomplished by the papal interposition, it must be supposed that care would have been employed to insert in the great charter some stipulations, which would have established more securely the dominion of the papacy, and thus have taken from the religious as much as was added to the political liberties of the nation. But as it was actually accomplished, though ecclesiastical influence furnished the prevailing impulse, the people were arrayed in opposition to the denunciations of the see of Rome, and taught to disregard its menaces. So little, however, was the nation able to encounter the power of John, when thus supported, that they judged it expedient to offer the crown to the eldest son of the king of France. Fortunately for the English government, when the jealousy soon excited by the imprudent partiality of Lewis, had already alienated the English nobles, the death of John, and the minority of his son Henry removed their apprehensions, and brought them back to the regular succession of the crown.

The great charter thus obtained from John at the memorable conference at Runnemed, consisted partly of provisions designed to protect the clergy and nobles against the power of the crown, and partly of stipulations, the purpose of which was to attach to the support of the aristocracy the great mass of the people, and thereby to give security to their peculiar privileges. The former naturally constituted the grand object of the leaders of this revolution; and while the ecclesiastical establishment was not subjected to the temporal authority of the state, and the feudal form of the government continued to subsist, they continued to be important, because accommodated to the existing circumstances of the country: but since the Church has ceased to affect an independence of the civil government, and, in the increase of commerce and general improvement, a lower order of men has gradually risen to political importance, and the feudal principles of the Constitution have even been abrogated by a formal act of the Legislature; those other provisions, which had been introduced to gratify the inferior freemen, and attach them to the cause of the nobles, have alone remained as operative articles, essentially comprising the liberties of these countries. But these

stipulations in favour of general freedom, though probably suggested to the barons by a consideration of present expediency, must not be regarded as having originated in the temporary circumstances of the actual crisis. The barons, in the beginning of their association, demanded the confirmation of the laws of Edward; and we may therefore conclude, that these popular provisions were contained in those ancient laws of the Saxon government, which William the Conqueror swore to maintain, and which were revived in the general declarations of the charter already granted by Henry I. Thus did the original principles of the laws of England, which had been formed amidst the independence of the Saxon government, continue to struggle against the feudal severities, by which the disorderly tendencies of that independence were repressed and controlled, until at length they prevailed over a resistance which had then ceased to be necessary; and finally, in the concluding revolution in the year 1689, were registered in the bill of rights, as the inalienable privileges of a free people.

The representation of the people of England, receives, as might be expected, its share of attention from our Philosophical Historian; who notices several favourable occurrences which led to that generality which it assumed. Among these he reckons the declining importance of the lesser barons, who could ill afford the expenses attendant on their places in Parliament, just at the time when the towns began to be considerable.

Among the causes of the improvement of the English government, another peculiarity has been noticed by Bishop Ellys, the extraordinary harmony which prevailed between the nobles and the commons. In the other nations of Europe he has shewn, by a distinct examination of their several revolutions, the dissension of the two orders to have been the chief cause of the destruction of liberty. The commons of England, on the other hand, he remarks, had from the earliest times more political importance than those of other countries; nor were they originally separated by any insuperable barrier from the order of the nobles, since by the acquisition of a certain property a commoner became entitled to rank as athane: the two orders were therefore by their ancient arrangement, accustomed to regard their interests as connected together, and when it became necessary

to struggle with the royal power, were careful to afford a mutual support. Nothing in the great charter is accordingly so characteristic of the English people, as that it stipulates for the protection of every class of the community. This kindly influence of political sympathy, though it did not wholly suppress the contending jealousies of the two orders of the state, yet moderated them in such a manner, that through many centuries they continued to act together without any violent collision; nor did such a collision at all occur, until the great revolution of religion in the sixteenth century had introduced a new principle of political action.

The distinction between the greater and the lesser proprietors, which was so important to the formation of the House of Commons, had first appeared towards the conclusion of the Saxon government, the former being distinguished by the title of *proceres* or chief nobles; and in the reign of Edward the Confessor an estate of forty hides of land was determined to be the qualification necessary for this class. The Norman conquest, however, almost annihilated the inferior order of the proprietors, the property of the kingdom being parcelled among a small number of powerful barons, to whom the remaining proprietors were subjected in a feudal vassalage. But various causes seem to have operated powerfully to revive the distinction. The frequent disorders, by which England was agitated after the conquest, must have occasioned considerable forfeitures of baronial property, and thus have often afforded the crown an opportunity of substituting a number of petty proprietors in the place of one formidable vassal: the epidemic frenzy of the crusades induced many persons to sell, or mortgage their possessions, that they might be enabled to engage in those expensive enterprises: notwithstanding the general acknowledgment of the right of primogeniture, the course of legal succession contributed also to the production of the same effect, since a division of property must frequently have occurred among female inheritors: and, probably more than all these, the increasing habits of expense may have disposed many of the barons to involve themselves in debts, and obliged them to satisfy their creditors by a dissipation of their estates. Whatever may have been the causes, the nobles in the reign of Edward I. had become alarmed, lest all the great families should be ruined, and extorted from that prince a remarkable statute, by which they were allowed to entail their estates upon their posterities.

The expences attending the conservation of the provinces in France, the wars they occasioned, impoverished the Kings of England, and induced them to solicit aids from their English subjects. These aids were, of necessity, to be sanctioned by the great council of the land; and thus Normandy became eminently serviceable to the establishment of English liberty.

Undoubtedly, there is in all public events, as in all private concerns, a concatenation of causes, which though they act in succession, yet produce one combined effect. To trace these, to allot to each its due office and importance, to distinguish each, and to notice the more prominent, is the office of the Philosophical Historian.

Modern times will afford abundant opportunities for the display of Dr. M.'s abilities. They will, indeed, require a delicacy of treatment; but, then they afford a greater supply of indisputable materials. To avoid giving offence to one party or another, is scarcely possible; but these parties are themselves amenable to the bar of Philosophical History. From this, however, the learned writer is a great way off at present; and many an anxious research awaits his labours before he arrives at the modern history of our country. That he may completely execute his intentions he has our best wishes, as well as that his labours may be crowned with success.

. The addition of Maps shewing the extent of the various Kingdoms at different periods, would have been extremely acceptable: some chapters are hardly intelligible without them.

Narratives of the Lives of the more eminent Fathers of the three first centuries; &c. by R. Cox. A. M. 8vo. price 10s. 6d. For the Author. Hatchard, London, 1817.

We have long been of opinion that the neglect of the ancient Christian Fathers, has been detrimental to the body of Christians, at large. Shut up in the closets of Students, and there suffered to be loaded with dust, understood to be seldom wanted, excluded from popularity, because concealed in learned lan-

guages, and therefore difficult of access, they have been regarded as clerical lumber; proper, indeed to give an air of dignity to a study, but rather stationed in rank and file on the shelves, for appearance, than for use.

We hold a due deference for the sacred Scriptures to be very compatible with a knowledge of the early Fathers, and a general intimacy with their writings. Though some of them were marked with the weakness of men, yet generally, they exhibited the strength of Christians. Their sentiments and their conduct, may sometimes demand our charitable construction; yet usually they present examples worthy of imitation; and, to say the least, they afford evidence of facts and circumstances then affecting the Christian Church, which we can obtain from no other quarter, and which properly understood, are both interesting and edifying.

It must be acknowledged, however, that a competent acquaintance with their times, with the manners of their times, and with the history and characters of their opponents, is necessary to a full understanding of their conduct, and satisfactory enjoyment of their arguments. To place ourselves in their situations, is impossible; yet without some such feeling, no small portion of their spirit escapes us. We know nothing what it is to be not only assailed by wit and wisdom, by acute raillery and serious address, but also by the terrific machinery of instruments of torture awaiting us, and ready at the malice of an informer, or the nod of a proconsul, to be applied, with the steady deliberation of a practiced executioner. Our knowledge, even, of the various sects of Philosophers, and the schools belonging to those sects, is so confined, that we cannot correctly conceive of their dispositions with respect to Christianity, of their disputations, their sophisms, their inuendoes, their axioms, and maxims in support of the Old Religion, that derived from their ancestors, from the days of unsearchable antiquity.

We cannot make adequate allowances for the sneers and the contempt cast on the faithful, as vulgar, unlearned, unpollished, according to the manners of the world, and excessively *ungentle*,

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in the opinion of all their contemporaries. In fact, Julian reproaches the Christians with having only two eminent converts to boast of, Cornelius the centurion, and Sergius Paulus, the Proconsul. It was natural, therefore, that the early Fathers should make the most of what portion of general, or even philosophical knowledge, they had acquired:—that they should wish to be thought at least tolerably well acquainted with recondite learning, and not unable to meet their adversaries on questions, somewhat more to their taste, than the dry, practical, morals of Christianity.

We know not how far the philosophizing spirit of Justin be reprehensible, unless we were acquainted—which we are not—with his situation, as to his connections, his views, and his expectations. He was a Syrian: and his retaining the philosophical cloak, after his conversion, might be prudent, especially, if it qualified him, to discuss philosophical topics with philosophers. Clement of Alexandria was surrounded with the learned of Egypt; and it may be strongly doubted, whether his boast of being unbiassed in his researches on philosophical questions, by the peculiarities of the sects then prevalent, be so censurable, as Dr. Milner and Mr. Cox incline to think it.

"I espouse," says he, neither this nor that philosophy; neither the Stoic, nor the Platonic, nor the Epicurean, nor that of Aristotle; but whatever any of these sects hath said, that is fit and just; whatever teaches righteousness [rather, human duty] with a divine and religious knowledge; all this I select, and call it philosophy." Had he called this "Christianity," or even "religion," his orthodoxy might have been questionable; but, what is there in this, more than our best divines, especially those of the century before the last, have practiced? That the Gentiles had certain principles of the Divine law written on their hearts, their reasonings accusing, or excusing their conduct, is supposed, by the same sacred writer as asserts that "the world by its wisdom knew not God." And whether Clement while boasting of his independence on sects, might not have good reason for blunting at his thorough acquaintance with their princi-

ples, demands more intimate acquaintance with the circumstances in which he was placed, than modern researches can attain.

Neither are we always certain that the language used by the Fathers is adequately represented by the modern terms which appear to answer it. The philosophers had their technical application of phrases, as all sects ever have had; and these were, no doubt, occasionally, employed by Christian writers in the philosophical sense. But, we must not too severely criticize such instances. We may detect the fact, without being able to explain the inducements. To the argument *ad hominem*, this compliance might be more strictly requisite, than we can suppose.

The sects of Philosophers were expected to vanish, eventually, before the brilliant beams of rising Christianity; but the principles of Judaism were not expected to become extinct; but to be preserved, together with the Jewish nation, to an indefinite time. It was, therefore, a much more dangerous error of which Origen was guilty, when he borrowed from the Rabbins the *extravaganzas* of allegory in explaining and illustrating Holy Writ, and called it Christian Instruction. He has had too many imitators, in almost every age, and as modern times can witness. The fancy of ingenious men has found a gratification in such reveries; it has delighted them;—but it never edified either themselves or their hearers. Mr. Cox is altogether of this opinion; and his censure of Origen must be confirmed by the judicious.

The lives comprised in this volume are—Simeon, son of Cleopas,—Clement of Rome—Ignatius,—Polycarp—Justin Martyr—Irenæus—Tertullian—Origen—Cyprian—Dionysius, of Alexandria;—very fit subjects for a Christian to be acquainted with; and presented in this volume in an agreeable form. They display a variety of natural talent, of personal dispositions, of what may be called *character*; but they all agree in the general doctrines of the Gospel, in the most profound reverence and devotion towards their Saviour, and in their earnest, perhaps blameable, desire to

lay down their lives for his sake. We hope and trust, that martyrdoms have ceased for ever; but, if persecution should again revive, under any form, the examples of these Christian professors may prove invaluable; and the Church may renew its obligations to the sufferers, and to those who recorded their sufferings.

The difference of opinion on minor matters among these good men, will not escape the reader; nor the intercommunity they thought it their duty to maintain. On many subjects, their differences may be traced to that root of bitterness which from the beginning almost poisoned the church, the distinction between Jewish and Gentile Christians. Even the famous dissension about the keeping of Easter, seems to have arisen from this cause. The wise and the good attributed little importance to the question; and did not suffer their scruples to break the bonds of Christian Charity: the bigots affected to think it of the highest moment, and in their zeal for a shadow forgot the very substance and heart of their religion. This is not the only lesson their misconduct may teach us; and those who rise from the perusal of this Volume, as serious readers must, with increased thankfulness for the peaceable times in which their lot is cast, will have answered one of the purposes of the worthy compiler, and will, at least, remunerate him with their thanks.

The State Lottery, a Dream. By Samuel Roberts. Also, *Thoughts on Wheels, a Poem*, by James Montgomery. Sherwood and Co. London. 1817.

THE Legislature has long ago appointed Committees, and received Reports expressed in no ambiguous language, on the Subject of Lotteries.* The temptations and allurements they hold out to the unwary, the distresses they produce among the unthinking of both sexes, have been presented with fidelity and accuracy. While the pressure of the war continued, the State obtained a profit, and had not time to think on the iniquity of the means.—At length Peace arrives; and with it

a conviction of the miseries attendant on Lotteries. The prospect is, that in time, this Gambling Speculation, which is greatly cut down from what we remember it, will be wholly laid aside. The profits are at present, considerably restricted; and it passes for certain, that the moderate advantages derived by the Lottery Office Keepers, are obtained at a hazard to themselves, not much less than that of their purchasers.

The volume before us, is an attempt to contribute to the Abolition of the Lottery, by means of a satirical effusion, denominated a dream; and describing the various opinions of by-standers on the wheels as they are proceeding to the place where the Lottery is to be drawn. To this is added, a scene or two supposed to pass in the House of Commons. The writer deserves credit for his intentions; but Satire is less likely to answer its purpose than honest though homely argument.

The Poems on Wheels, depict a combat between Warriors, one of which being slain, is dragged at the chariot-wheels of his antagonist—the Car of Juggernaut, with its murderous wheels,—the Inquisition, with its whole establishment of wheels,—all stated to be more tolerable than the Wheels of Fortune, i. e., the Lottery Wheels. Our readers will accept a specimen.

Where Gog and Magog, London's pride,
O'er city bankruptcies preside;
Stone-blind at *nisi prius* sit,
Hearken stone-deaf to lawyer's wit;
Or scowl on men, that play the beasts
At Common Halls and Lords Mayors' feasts,
When venison or the public cause,
Taxes or turtle, stretch their jaws:
There,—in a whisper be it said,
Lest honest Beckford shake his head;
Lest Chatham, with indignant cheek,
Start from his pedestal, and speak;
Lest Chatham's Son in marble groan,
As if restored to skin and bone: *
There,—speak,—speak out,—abandon fear;
Let both the dead and living hear;
—The dead, that they may blush for shame
Amidst their monumental fame;
—The living, that forewarn'd of fate,
Conscience may force them, ere too late,

* Compare LITERARY PANORAMA, Vol. IV. p. 337.

* These lines refer to the statues of British worthies, which adorn the Guildhall of London.

Those wheels of infamy to shun,
Which thousands touch and are undone.

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No sculptured Idol decks the place,
Of such excelling form and face,
That Grecian pride might feign its birth,
A statue fallen from heaven to earth :
The Goddess here is best designed,
—A flimsy harlot, bold and blind ;
Invisible to standers by,
And yet in every body's eye !
FORTUNE her name ;—a gay deceiver,
Cheat as she may, the crowd believe her ;
And she, abuse her as they will,
Showers on the crowd her favours still ;
For 'tis the bliss of both, to be
Themselves unseen, and not to see ;
Had she discernment,—pride would scout,
The homage of her motley rout ;
Where she revealed,—the poorest slave
Would blush to be her luckiest knave.

Not good OLD FORTUNE here we scorn,
In classic fable, heavenly born ;
She who for nothing deigns to deal
Her blanks and Prizes from *One Wheel* ;
And who, like Justice, wisely blind,
Scatters her bounties on mankind
With such a broad impartial aim,
If none will praise her, none shall blame ;
For were ten thousand faucies tried,
Wealth more discreetly to divide
Among the craving race of man,
Wit could not frame a happier plan.

Here, 'tis her counterfeitt, who reigns
O'er haunted heads and moon-struck brains ;
A *Two-wheel'd Jade*, admired by Sots,
Who flings, for cash in hand, her lots
To those, who,—fain "their luck to try,"
Sell hope, and disappointment buy.
The wily Sorceress here reveals
With proud parade, her mystic wheels ;
Those wheels on which the nation runs
Over the morals of its sons ;
—Those wheels, at which the nation draws,
Thro' shouting streets, its broken laws !
Engines of plotting Fortune's skill
To lure, entangle, torture, kill.
Behold her, in imperial pride,
King, Lords, and Commons, at her side ;
Arm'd with authority of State,
The public peace to violate ;
More might be told,—but not by me
Must this "eternal blazon" be.
Between her wheels the phantom stands,
With siren-voice, and harpy-hands :

She turns the enchanted axle round,
Forthleaps the "TWENTY THOUSAND POUND"
That "twenty thousand" *One* has got ;
—But twenty thousand more have not.
These curse her to the face, deplore
Their loss, then—take her word once more ;
Once more deceived, they rise like men
Bravely resolved—to try again ;
Again they fail ;—again trepann'd,
She mocks them with her sleight of hand ;
Still fired with rage, with avarice steel'd,
Perish they may, but never yield ;
They woo her till their latest breath,
Then snatch their prize—a blank in death.

The Priests, that in her temple wait
Her minor ministers of fate, ^{stir}
Like Dian's silversmiths of old,
True to the craft that brings them gold,
Limbs, limbs, and pens unwearied ply
To puff their Goddess to the sky ;
O that their puffs could fix her there,
Who builds such castles in the air,
And in the malice of her mirth
Lets them to simpletons on earth !
—Who steals the rainbow's peaceful form,
But is the demon of the storm ;
—Assumes a star's benignant mien,
But wears a comet's tail unseen ;
—Who smiles a Juno to the crowd ;
But all that win her catch a cloud,
And, doom'd Ixion's fate to feel,
Are whirl'd upon a giddier wheel.
—O that her Priests could fix her there,
Whose breath and being are but air !
Yet not for this their spells they try,
They bawl to keep her from the sky,
A harmless meteor in that sphere ;
A baleful *Ignis fatuus* here,
With wandering and bewildering light,
To cheer, and then confound the sight,
Guide the lorn traveller,—then betray,
Where death in ambush lurks for prey.

Fierce, but familiar, at their call,
The veriest fiend of Satan's fall ;
—The fiend, that tempted him to stake
Heaven's bliss against the burning lake ;
—The fiend, that tempted him again,
To burst the darkness of his den,
And risk whate'er of wrath untried
Eternal justice yet could hide,
For one transcendent chance, by sin,
Man and this new-made world to win ;
—That fiend, while Satan play'd his part
At Eve's fond ear, assailed her heart,

And tempted her to hazard more
 Than fallen Angels lost before ;
 They ruin'd but themselves,—her crime
 Brought death on all the race of time :
 —That fiend comes forth, like *Ætna's* flame ;
 The *SPIRIT OF GAMBLING* call his name ;
 So flush'd and terrible in power,
 The Priests themselves he would devour,
 But straight, by Act of Parliament,
 Loose thro' the land his plagues are sent.
 The *Polypus* himself divides,
 A legion issues from his sides ;
 Ten thousand shapes he wears at will,
 In every shape a devil still ;
 Eager and restless to be known
 By any mark, except his own ;
 In airy, earthly, heavenly guise,
 No matter,—if it strike the eyes ;
 Yet ever at the clink of pelf,
 He starts, and shrinks into himself :
 —A traitor now, with face of truth,
 He dupes the innocence of youth ;
 A shrewd Pretender, smooth and sage,
 He tempts the avarice of age ;
 A Wizard, versed in damned arts,
 He trammels uncorrupted hearts ;
 He lulls suspicion, sows way-lays,
 Honour and honesty betrays,
 Finds virtue sleeping, and by stealth
 Beguiles her with a dream of wealth ;
 Till rich and poor, till fools and wise,
 Haste to the headlong sacrifice,
 Gaze till they slip into the snare ;
 —Angels might weep to see them there ;
 Then to the Lottery Wheels away,
 The *SPIRIT OF GAMBLING* drags his prey.

Hail to the fiery Bigots' rack !
 Hail Juggernaut's destructive track !
 Hail to the Warrior's iron car ;
 But O be Lottery Wheels afar !
 I'll die by torture, war, disease,
 I'll die—by any wheels but these !

Literary Register :

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published for insertion in this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

CHEMISTRY.

M. Thenard's *Treatise on the General Principles of Chemical Analysis*, translated

into English, with plates and additions from his *Elements of Chemistry*, is printing in an octavo volume.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

A Translation of the works of Virgil, partly original, and partly altered from Dryden and Pitt. By John King.

EDUCATION.

Dr. Carey will soon publish *Latin Versification Made Easy*, intended as an Appendix to his *Latin Prosody*.

Mr. J. Robertson is printing an *Example Book on the Use of Maps*, containing problems and exercises to be worked and filled up by students in geography.

Speedily will be completed in Twenty Numbers, price 8s. each, the *New General Atlas*, on a scale similar to that of D'Anville, comprising 76 Maps full coloured, and Engravings illustrative of the Heights of Mountains, Magnitude of Rivers, &c.—Also a *Memoir on Geography*, a Chapter on *Physical Geography*, and a Consulting Index of Places. Drawn and engraved by John Thomson and Co. Edinburgh. The Proprietors have found it necessary to enlarge on their original plan, by the addition of Six Numbers. Such persons, however, as may not feel inclined to incur a greater expense than at first contemplated, may obtain in the first 14 Numbers the 56 Maps promised in the Prospectus, and the Title, Contents, &c. will shortly be given.

HISTORY.

Dr. Coote has in the Press, the *History of Europe, from the Peace of Amiens in 1802 to the Peace of Paris in 1815*, forming a seventh volume of the *History of Modern Europe*.

MISCELLANIES.

At press, *Letters from Mrs. Elizabeth Carter to Mrs. Montague, between the years 1755 and 1800, chiefly upon Literary and Moral Subjects*. Published from the Originals in the possession of the Rev. Montagu Pennington, M. A. Vicar of Northbourn in Kent, and Perpetual Curate of St. George's Chapel, Deal; her nephew and executor.

Miss E. Spence is printing, in an octavo volume, *Letters from the North Highlands*, addressed to Miss J. Porter.

The Vicar of Wakefield, with a series of designs by Rowlandson, is printing in royal octavo.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Sir William Adams has in the press, an *Inquiry into the Causes of the frequent Failure of the Operations of extracting and*

depressing the Cataract, and the Description of an improved Series of Operations
PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

On the 1st of May will be published, price 2s. 6d., the *Edinburgh Monthly Magazine*, No. I. Each Number will be published on the 15th of the Month at Edinburgh, and on the first of the following Month in London, to circulate with the other Periodicals.

POETRY.

In the Press, and speedily will be published, *Odin, a Poem*, by the Right Hon. Sir William Drummond. This Poem is connected with the most interesting era of the Northern Mythology, and refers principally to the Origin of the Gothic Empire, which the author, availing himself of the privilege of the Poet, and offering, besides, some probable conjectures, supposes to have been founded by Pharnaces.

In the Press, and speedily will be published, handsomely printed in 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. hot-pressed, "*Evening Hours*." A collection of Original Poems.

POLITICS.

Speedily will be published, in 1 volume 8vo. the *Colonias, and the Present American Revolution*. By M. de Pradt, formerly Archbishop of Malines. In addition to a summary view of the geography, history, and commerce of the European settlements in the East and West Indies and North America, M. de Pradt enters into a variety of the boldest political speculations on the colonial system. He is the warm advocate of the separation of Spanish America from the parent state; but upon this simple ground, that in his estimation, no other event could be equally fatal to the prosperity of Great Britain. He contends, that if Buonaparte, instead of carrying on two wars in Europe, one against Russia by land, and the other against England by sea, had employed all his means for the emancipation of Spanish America, he would, in so doing, have given its death-blow to the English maritime superiority; and he shows that the Spanish American cause is a French interest, and not an English one.

THEOLOGY.

In the Press, an Attempt to Support the Diversity of Future Rewards. 8vo. 2s.

At Press, the *Advantages of Solitude*. A Sermon preached at Salter's Hall Meeting House, by the late Rev. Hugh Worthington, April 20, 1777, never before published.

The Rev. William Smith, Author of a *System of Prayers*, has in the Press a *Six Week's Course of Prayers, for the Use of Families*.

At Press, *Sermons on Various Subjects*. By the late William Bell, D. D. Prebendary of St. Peter's, Westminster. Published by Joseph Allen, M. A. Prebendary of Westminster, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. In 2 vols. 8vo.

The Rev. Henry Rutter has in the press, a Key to the Old Testament, pointing out the persons, events, &c. that were figurative of Christ and his Church.

A Series of Pastoral Letters on Nonconformity, from a Dissenting Minister to a Youth in his Congregation, will shortly appear in a duodecimo volume.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Lieutenant Edward Chappell will publish early in next month, a Narrative of a Voyage to Hudson's-Bay, containing some account of the northeast coast of America, and the tribes inhabiting that remote region, in an octavo volume, illustrated by plates.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

BIOGRAPHY.

Female Scripture Biography; including an Essay on what Christianity has done for Women. By Francis Augustus Cox, A. M. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan. D. D. late Vice-provost of the College of Fort William, in Bengal. By the Rev. Hugh Pearson, M. A. of St. John's College, Oxford. With a Portrait of Dr. Buchanan, and Sketches of four of the Syrian Churches in Travancore. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

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Part I. of a Polyglott Bible, to be completed in Five Parts, forming One handsome Volume in Quarto, 1l. 1s. sewed.

COMMERCE.

The *British Ready Reckoner*, and *Universal Cambist*, for the use of Bankers, Merchants, Farmers, Tradesmen, and Men of Business in general; compiled from the most authentic Sources. By William Steadhouse, Accountant in Edinburgh, Author of the *Tables of Interest*, &c. 24's, 3s. bound, a New Edition, greatly enlarged and improved,

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The *Grammatical Remembrancer*; a short but comprehensive English Grammar for the Use of young Students in general.

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GEOGRAPHY.

A System of Geography, for the Use of Schools and private Students, on a new and easy Plan: in which the European Boundaries are stated, as settled by the Treaty of Paris and Congress of Vienna; with an Account of the Solar System, and a Variety of Problems to be solved by the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes. By Thos. Ewing. 12mo. 4s. 6d. bound; or with nine Maps, drawn for the Work, 6s. 6d.

A New General Atlas, containing distinct Maps of all the principal States and Kingdoms throughout the World, in which the European Boundaries, as settled by the Treaty of Paris and Congress of Vienna, are accurately delineated. By Thos. Ewing. Edinburgh. Royal 4to. 18s. half-bound—full coloured 21s.

GEOLOGY.

Outlines of Geology. Being the Substance of a Course of Lectures delivered in the Royal Institution of Great Britain. By William Thos. Brande, Sec. R. S. F.R.S.E. Prof. Chem. R. I. &c. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HISTORY.

The History of the University of Edinburgh, chiefly compiled from Original Papers and Records. By Alexander Bower. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

An Abridged History of England; designed principally for the Use of Catholic Seminaries. By William Frederick Mylius, of Bornheim House Academy, Carshalton. 12mo. 5s. 6d. bound.

The History of Rome, from the Building of the City to the Death of Constantine; in a Series of Essays, accompanied with Reflections and Historical Questions: being the Second Volume of Studies in History. By Thomas Morell. Illustrated by a Map. 12mo. 5s. boards—5s. 6d. bound.

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A Complete Collection of State Trials and Proceedings for High Treason, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, from the earliest Period to the Year 1783, with Notes and other Illustrations: compiled by T. B. Howell, F.R.S. F.S.A. and continued from the Year 1783 to the present Time. By Thomas Jones Howell, Esq. Vol. XXII. (or the first of a New Series.) Royal 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d.

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A Physiological System of Nosology; with a corrected and simplified Nomenclature. Designed as a Practical Guide to Students; a Text-book for Lecturers; and an Appendix to Systems of Nature. Illustrated by a Preliminary Dissertation, and Running Comment. By John Mason Good, F.S.A. Mem. Am. Phil. Soc. and F.L.S. of Philadelphia. 8vo. 16s.

An Essay on Burns; or, the Treatment of Accidents by Fire; in Two Parts: with a Preface. The First Part originally published in 1797. By Edward Kentish, M.D. Physician to the Bristol Dispensary and St. Peter's Hospital. 8vo. 13s.

Observations on the Harveian Doctrine of the Circulation of the Blood, in Reply to those lately adduced by George Kerr, Esq. By A. Ewing, M.D. Member of the Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh. 12mo. 6s.

Surgical Observations, being a Quarterly Report of Cases in Surgery. By Charles Bell, Surgeon of the Middlesex Hospital. Illustrated by Plates, Part Third. 8vo. 6s. sewed.

MISCELLANIES.

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Canine Pathology, or a full Description of the Diseases of Dogs, with their Causes, Symptoms, and Mode of Cure; being the whole of the Author's Curative Practice during Twenty Years Experience, interspersed with numerous Remarks on the General Treatment of these Animals, and preceded by an Introductory Chapter on the Moral Qualities of the Dog. By Delabere Blaine. Wood-cuts, 8vo. 7s. 6d. Printed for T. Boosey, 4, Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

Foreign

Foreign Literary Gazette.

AUSTRIA.

Compliments paid to Sovereign Princes.

These may be thought trifles, but they often prove to be of importance: they take hold on the notice and regard of the great and exalted, and recall to their memory agreeable and honourable sensations. The Academy of the Fine Arts at Vienna took occasion in a public sitting in 1815 to nominate the greater part of the Sovereigns and Princes then assembled in Congress, to be honorary members of its body; and this token of respect was presented to them by a special deputation.

Polytechnical Institution at Vienna.

In our fifth volume N. S. p. 609, we had occasion to mention the institution of a temporary course of Lectures, till a more formal establishment could take place, intended to explain the application of Chemistry to the Arts, its importance to manufacturers, &c. We have now to record the establishment of this undertaking in a more perfect form. The intention of this School of instruction is, to diffuse among the people an acquaintance with those scientific principles which are applicable as the bases of the different arts and trades; and at the same time to form masters, which in conformity to scientific principles, may be able to introduce into their different branches of business those ameliorations and means of acquiring perfection, which are adapted to promote national industry, and to spread the taste for useful knowledge of various kinds.

With this design a beginning has been made by uniting with this Institution the Normal school, and the Cabinet of the Specimens of those manufactures which are produced at Vienna, to which the Emperor has added, a considerable portion of his collection of Natural History.

As a suitable place for the accommodation of this establishment the hotel of Count de Los, on the Wieden, has been purchased, and enlarged by an additional building, in which will be placed the Chemical Laboratory with its dependences; also, halls for the Cabinet, the collections of various kinds, and the Public Lectures; with other halls for the assortments of mathematical instruments, drawings of machines, &c. &c.

The objects of instruction will be:—

1. General Chemistry in its application to Technology.

Vol. VI. No. 32. Lit. Pan. N. S. May 1.

2. Different branches of experimental Chemistry, such as the theory of fermentation, with its application to the distillation of brandy, to brewing, to the making of vinegar, &c. to dyeing, to forming patterns on stuffs, to washing, to the preparation of Chemical products obtained from vegetable and animal substances; such as oil, soap, tanning of leather; also pyrotechny with its application to metallurgy, pottery, the formation of utensils made of metal, &c.

3. Experimental Philosophy in its whole extent.

4. The Mathematics with their practical application, especially in Optics.

5. Practical Geometry, with the science of levelling, surveying, subterranean geometry, and the branches of mathematical drawing,

6. The science of Machinery in general, with that of particular machines, accompanied by descriptions, explanations, and calculations of all known machines, with drawings or models of the machines themselves.

7. Architecture civil and hydraulic, with examples of these two branches of practical mathematics.

8. Practical Technology, meaning the demonstration of the objects of technological collections, with historical elucidations of all the arts and professions which do not properly range under the Chemical and Mathematical branches of instruction.

To these scientific objects are united the instruction afforded by the Normal school, now combined with this Institution; which divides into general and commercial instruction. The first includes religion, style of writing, arithmetic, drawing, fine writing, geography, history, natural history, and the living languages. The second division, that of commercial instruction, comprises the Epistolary style of trade, mercantile arithmetic and geography, or the knowledge of merchandizes, their origin and transit, the principles of agency, the rules of commerce and of exchanges, to which is added book-keeping. A particular collection will contribute to promote the knowledge of mercantile commodities and of mercantile Natural History.

The other collections necessary for demonstrative instruction are, beside the laboratory and its accessories,—

A Technologic collection, containing specimens of all the productions of every fabric and manufactory in the Austrian monarchy.

A cabinet of the necessary utensils and instruments employed in Natural Philosophy and the Mathematics.

L

A collection of models of all the machines known, representing them with the greatest precision as to their dimensions. To this will be added a collection of mechanical implements.

It is evident from this detail that the Austrian Monarchy will make every exertion to perfect its manufactures and to enlarge its commerce. The connection forming or formed with Brazil will greatly assist this intention; and if the Emperor should be successful in his endeavours to establish a mercantile navy, the extent and importance of his resources may exert a most beneficial influence on the now dilapidated state of his public finances.

The Literary Journal of Vienna is continued without interruption, and is distinguished by critical Analyses of works, and by notices on the progress of letters in the Austrian Empire, in Hungary, and Bohemia, and often by interesting Articles from Oriental Literature. The principal Editor of this work, M. Collin, has been nominated tutor to young Napoleon.

The bookseller Bauer at Vienna has begun to publish a collection of the principal Poets of Germany. Several volumes have already appeared, in a small size, and executed with elegance, which has ensured them a rapid sale.

DENMARK.

Danish Language: Prize Questions.

The Danish Society of Rural Economy at Copenhagen, gives notice in its last Programma of Prizes concerning memoirs sent with a view to obtain prizes, that it would by preference receive them written in the Danish language; but, that those written in French, English or German will continue to be received. To this notice is added, that the prizes consist, 1, of three golden medals, the first of the value of thirty-six ducats; the second of eighteen; and the third of nine. 2, of three medals of silver, weighing four ounces, two ounces, and three quarters of an ounce; 3, of a large silver cup weighing fourteen ounces, and a smaller weighing three ounces and a half.

Among the prize questions proposed by the Society the following are remarked:—

1. For a method of preventing the ravages caused among the nets of fishermen, by the aquatic insect known by the name of *Cancer Pulex*, Linn.—2, For a detailed memoir on the origin of Turf, its constituent parts, and its reproduction.—3, For

elementary reading books, proper for the use of the people of Denmark.

FRANCE.

The *Journal de Paris* announces two works, each of which interests men of letters in this country: the first is a complete translation of Cicero's works, undertaken, and now nearly completed, by the combined efforts of several writers: the second is a translation of Lucan, with a poetic version of the Latin Supplement to that author, written by our countryman, Thos. May. The first of these works is interesting, not only as presenting the agreeable picture of a society of literary men uniting to do homage to a great master, but also as tending (we hope) to excite in our own countrymen a similar wish to enrich our language with the sentiments of the most enlightened philosopher and accomplished orator of ancient Rome. It is true, that one of the great charms of Cicero lies in the peculiar grace and dignity of his language: but this, while it makes translation more difficult, makes it also a more worthy enterprize for scholars of a higher order. The translation of May's Supplement is interesting on a different account, as showing, among many other recent instances, that the French are beginning to do justice to the authors of England; not merely by transplanting passages from our most celebrated writers, but by thoroughly acquainting themselves with our literature in general, and selecting works to which their attention can have been attracted by their merits only, and not by their notoriety. The present instance is farther interesting, because it is a sort of retraction of an opinion, first promulgated by Boileau, and adopted by most of his countrymen, that no Englishman could write good Latin verse. M. Amar, the translator of May, alleges, on the contrary, that May has written with all the dignity and purity of Virgil.

FRENCH OPERA.

The French lament that their opera is inferior both to that of the Germans and the English. In a late *Journal des Debats*, we find a short historical account of this amusement in France. It was established in 1669, and the performers were honoured with peculiar protection, which was, for a long time afterwards, denied to other dramatic performers. It was expressly decreed by a royal ordinance, "that all gentlemen, ladies, and other persons, might sing at the opera without derogating from their titles of nobility, their privileges, their appointments, their rights, or immunities." What fury must this invidious distinction, have inspired into the kings and marquises of

the regular drama! The first opera-company consisted of 8 actors, 6 actresses, 36 choristers, men, women, and children, 12 male and 10 female dancers, and 47 instrumental performers, including the leader of the band, making in all 119 persons. The whole annual charge of this establishment, amounted only to 2,583l., which is about 20 guineas a year to each performer. The prices paid to the poets and composers for their works, were on a scale equally moderate. The author of a lyrical tragedy, or serious opera, in five acts, received 100 francs, or 4l. 3s. 4d. for every one of the first ten representations of his piece, and fifty francs for each of the next twenty representations, if it reached so many; after which it became theatrical property. The musical composer was paid at the same rate, making in the whole two thousand francs. Nevertheless, though the opera purchased its ware, and paid its servants so cheaply, it ran in debt; and in 1749 the establishment owed 130,000 francs. The city of Paris at that time undertook the management of the concern, but did not bring it to a more successful issue. During the two years 1778 and 1779, alone, its expenses exceeded its receipts by 700,000 fr. Matters were in this state when, in 1780, the opera was taken under the superintendence of the government, and its charges defrayed out of the revenue of the Sovereign. This plan was adopted from a consideration that the expenses of an institution useful to the whole kingdom, by promoting the arts ornamental to all, should not be borne by one single city. Instead of 119 performers, great and small, dancers and singers, in the orchestra and on the stage, the company was increased to 230, and the charge of maintaining it rose to 450,000 francs annually. Then, however, the income of the establishment was almost equal to its expenditure. This continued during the nine years subsequent to 1780. The opera was affected by the various fortunes of the revolution. Under the government of Buonaparte, its annual expenditure exceeded its receipts by almost a million of francs. At the return of the king the opera was placed under the same system as in 1780. In 1786 and 1787 its receipts rose from 8 to 900,000 francs; at present they are only 600,000. This state of the financial concerns of the opera, or (as it is now called) the Academy of Music, explains the reason why there are so few novelties in the course of a season. In the space of fifteen months there have only been performed four new pieces and three revived ones, with two ballets.

The French actors, says the same paper, have been accused of indolence; but a con-

sideration of their labours will shew the unfounded nature of the charge. In the course of the last fifteen months they have performed in the *Theatre Francais*, fourteen new pieces and four revived ones. This is at the rate of a new representation every three weeks.

Gas Lights in Paris.

Mr. Winsor, who has long been known to the public by his success in rendering the gas from coal combustible, and deriving from it that brilliant light which is so greatly admired in London, is now at Paris intent on introducing his discoveries and operations in that capital, where he has published a translation of Mr. Accum's *Treatise on Gas Light*, to which he has added the favourable extracts from the evidence submitted to several committees of the House of Commons. He claims the merit of having overcome various obstacles, of having constructed proper furnaces, of having turned the products of the distillation to profit, and of having corrected the oscillations of the light caused by the condensations which occurred in the pipes. He has taken out a patent for his various discoveries.

Life of Napoleon Buonaparte.

Among the many anecdotes, lives, and biographies of Napoleon Buonaparte, which have issued from the press, to the little edification of the public, we are informed of one that, with trifling pretensions to novelty, has derived its contents from authentic sources, and comprises, within a narrow compass, the crowd of events connected with the career of its hero, the particulars of which are scattered throughout an almost innumerable mass of volumes and documents. It is the *Histoire de Buonaparte, depuis sa naissance jusqu'à ce jour*, by M. A. C. Godin, 2 vols. 12mo. It begins from his birth and education, and closes with his arrival in the island of St. Helena.

Histoire Générale des Pêches, &c.—General History of the Fisheries, ancient and modern, &c. by S. B. G. Noel.

Certainly the products of the sea are open to the industry of all nations; and after having been long interdicted by her confusions from this source of profit, it can occasion little wonder if France should resume it with additional vigour, to which such works as the present may essentially contribute.

The general history of Fisheries as well in the seas as in the rivers of both continents, comprises that of the Seal, of the Morse, of the Cetaceous kinds, and of Fishes, properly so called. The whole

forms a vast mass, and necessarily demands division. The first volume of this work, is divided into two portions, including the historical account of this employment, which extends through at least twenty-one centuries. The ancient period contains the Greek fishery, and the Roman fishery; extending through the course of eleven centuries. The modern period describes the fisheries of the middle ages, and that properly distinguished as modern; including upwards of a thousand years.

The practice of fishing was beyond all doubt, the employment of man in the rudest state; and this naturally forms the first object of our author's attention. He afterwards proceeds to treat on the state of the fisheries for the larger objects of this labour among the Greeks, availing himself of the very small number of passages containing information on this subject, which are found among the ancient writers of Greece. Aristotle, says he, has not treated the history of animals, still less that of fishes, in reference to their usefulness as supplying any part of the wants of man: the same remark applies to his disciple Theophrastus, and to such Greek writers as we find fragments of in Athenæus. But M. Noel has happily derived advantage from the idea of supplying the defective silence of history, by recourse to the medals struck by the Greek cities, before and after they had submitted to the Romans; of these many offer allusions to the fisheries. By means of these authorities the author has explained a great number of facts which belong to the various fisheries in the Mediterranean. The history of the Grecian fisheries is terminated by a succinct account of those among the Egyptians, the Jews, the Phenecians, and such of the fisheries among the Spaniards, as belong to those ancient times.

The Roman fishery composes the second part of the ancient history; and here we obtain a greater number of facts and observations. Nevertheless, with the exception of Columella—for Pliny was unable to put the last hand to his immortal work,—and of a few other writers, among whom Athenæus, though a Greek, stands distinguished, the Romans instruct us but little more respecting their fishery than the Greeks on theirs: they have much less directed their attention to describe the economy of the fisheries, than to point out the best kinds of fish as delicacies for the table, as affording enjoyments to opulence or to ostentation. In treating the history of the Roman fisheries, M. Noel continues to derive information from numismatic authorities; by these means he is

enabled to shew how far the Christian religion contributed to support, if it did not improve, the state of the fisheries during the decay of the Roman Empire. This naturally leads him to the history of the fisheries during the middle ages, in which he had every thing to create. To accomplish this, he was obliged to collect and combine all the documents relating to a branch of industry to which belongs the history of navigation itself, to which the fishery was always the prelude, also, that of the commerce of which fish fresh or salted and dried, furnished the principal article. The author has deemed it his duty to render this first part of his labour complete by publishing the principal public acts which have been promulgated, in reference to the fisheries themselves, or to the commerce dependent on them, whether as derived from fresh waters, or from the sea. Among these documents from which the history of this department of industry may be gathered, are many never before published; and others little known, or collected from foreign regulations: they are placed in Chronological order, and form the most complete collection of the kind.

The whole of this work will form ten volumes in quarto: consequently the first volume, which is the subject of this report, must be considered as possessing the character of an Introduction. The whole will be illustrated with engravings.

We have been induced to pay the greater attention to this work, as the Fisheries are certainly a very important branch of our national interests, and one that greatly needs invigorating. The several schemes hitherto proposed for that purpose, have either languished, or totally failed, from some cause, probably inherent in them. A work like this of M. Noel, by showing what has been accomplished, with the principles adopted, may afford hints for removing the cause of failure among ourselves; and thereby contribute essentially to promote a branch of public industry, which every well-wisher to the kingdom must desire to see greatly and permanently prosperous.

GERMANY.

History of the House of Hanover.

An interesting historical work, by the learned historian Eichorn, of Göttingen,

has just been published at Hanover, under the title of "*Original History of the august House of the Guelphs*," dedicated to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent: in imperial quarto.

M. M. Blumenbach, Hceren, and Gauss, all three Professors in the University of Goettingen, have been nominated Knights of the royal Hanoverian order of the Guelphs.

From the *Jahrbuch* or Annual Report on the Statistics of the Duchy of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin for the year 1816, we learn that the population of this duchy, according to an enumeration made in 1815 was 301,547, not including nearly 3,000 troops, who at that time were out of the country: the entire population may therefore be now estimated at 350,000; including children below five years of age.

Domestic Prize Subjects.

The Patriotic Society of Schleswig-Holstein at Altona, has proposed for prizes, the following subjects:

1. For the best book illustrating the Duties of Masters towards their Servants.
2. For the best book illustrating the Duties of Domestic, of both sexes, towards their Masters.

The prizes are equal for each of these subjects.

Greek Athenæum founded at Munich.

Professor Thiersch has published a Program in modern Greek, inviting the youths of the Greek nation to frequent the Athenæum founded in their favour at Munich, in 1815. Several young Greeks of Macedonia, Thrace, and Asia have already arrived at Munich, where they receive the same instruction as the Germans. This is delivered in the German language; and the Athenæum itself is exclusively destined to those Grecian youths who possess some acquaintance with that language. The principal points of the organization of this institution are the following:

The students must be at least twelve years of age, and be able to speak and write their own language correctly.—The instruction is delivered in the Athenæum, but they will be at liberty to frequent the Lyceum, also.—The objects of instruction are—the languages, especially the ancient Greek, Latin, German, French, Italian and English:—Philology, or a critical knowledge of the ancient authors, the department of Criticism, Poetry, Mythology, and Archaeology; Geography and History, —Mathematics theoretical and practical;—Philosophy;—Oryctology, Botany and

Zoology, experimental Philosophy and Chemistry.

The students are lodged and boarded in the Atheneum, on the payment of one hundred florins (Dutch money), in this the expence of instruction is included.

Lithography; or Stone Printing.

Messrs. Strixner, Piloty and Co. of Munich, distinguished by their excellent performances in the Lithographic Art, propose to publish a selection of about two hundred pictures from the Royal Galleries of Munich and Schleisheim, preferring such as are most suitable to this branch of Art.

New Botanical Publication.

Dr. H. Hoppe Professor of Natural History at Munich, has been selected by the Bavarian Government to undertake a Botanising excursion into Istria. His plan was to spend a great part of his time at Capo d'Istria, Fiume, Pola, Idria, &c., and to return by the Carpathian Mountains, by those of the Tyrol, of Styria, of Carinthia, Salzburgh, &c. He means to publish the rarer plants, in parts containing one hundred each, at the price of twelve florins. The entire number of plants will be, it is supposed, about three hundred species. They will be dried and mounted by a particular process, invented by the author, the particulars of which he intends to communicate, in the course of his work.

Particulars of the Heidelburgh Library.

We have already reported the good fortune of the city of Heidelburgh in recovering a considerable part of its ancient Library, which had been carried to Rome. A history of this library has lately appeared at Carlsruhe, by A. Friederich. This library was given to the Pope by Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, after the capture of the city of Heidelburgh by General Tilly. The motive for this donation is not known; but the writer acknowledges that the Duke had promised it to the Pope long before.

In 1613 Leo Allatius, the Pope's librarian, came to Heidelburgh for the purpose of conveying this library to Rome, where it was placed in thirty book-cases under the name of the *Bibliotheca Palatina*. It then consisted of 1956 Latin Manuscripts; 431 Greek; 269 Hebrew; and 846 German; without reckoning several in the French language. The whole number of MSS. being 3522. The number of printed books was not very considerable.

All the works mentioned in the printed catalogue were not carried to Rome. Leo Allatius selected some, and left others be-

hind. Some also lent to different individuals were never returned. The MS. of the *Chronicon Trithemii*, written with Trithemius's own hand, was obtained by the library at Munich, as was also the collection of Suabian poets by Manasseh.

It must be added, that in 1797 the French government carried off thirty eight MSS. belonging to this library from Rome, to Paris: they have been returned; and the author gives a list of them. To these the present Pope has added 847 German MSS. which had been retained in the library of the Vatican.

Newtonian System again attacked.

In the Frankfort Journal, of March 20, is a letter from General Alix, Member of the Academy of Sciences at Göttingen, in which he says, that he is going to publish a work, "On the Primitive Cause of Motion, and its principal Effects, in the Formation of Suns—in the Motion the Celestial Bodies—of the Tides—of the Winds," &c. In this letter, the General says, he has demonstrated the whole Newtonian System to be false; that to establish the truth of his theory, he makes no supposition, but takes Nature as it is, and as every body sees it; he does not enter, in this work, into any details, but is content with establishing principles which are as fully demonstrated as any proposition in geometry.

Among the most considerable Maps of Germany lately published, is one that from its nature and extent may safely be attributed to French policy. It is called *Repertorium*, &c. Repertory and map of the posts and roads of Germany, and of certain neighbouring countries; or an alphabetical list of all places, lakes and rivers, &c. marked on the map, divided into 144 squares, by means of which any reference may easily be found. This map extends from Dantzic to Paris, and from the Adriatic sea to Sleswick; consequently, it comprises all Germany, a great part of Italy, Switzerland, France, and the Low countries. While the war raged this map with its references could not but be extremely useful.

ITALY.

Liberality of Canova, the Sculptor.

It is with great pleasure that we announce to the public, from the *Roman Gazette* of the 28th of December last, the following instance of liberality, in the generous and charitable disposition which the celebrated sculptor Canova has made of the pension of three thousand Roman crowns which the Pope has annexed to his title of Marquis of Ischia:—

Crowns per Annum.

1. Permanent gift to the Archaeological Academy of Rome, to enable them to continue to illustrate, at their meetings, the monuments of antiquity, to explain passages in sacred and profane history, and improve ancient chronology 600
2. Every third year three prizes of 120 crowns each, for three young artists, either of Rome, or of the papal states, in the three first classes of sculpture, painting, and architecture..... 360
3. A pension of twenty crowns a month, for three years, to those who shall have gained the above prizes... 720
4. To the academy of St. Luke, for the purchase of books on art and antiquities, &c..... 100
5. Aid to the academy of the Lincei, ten crowns a month 120
6. For the succour of aged and indigent artists, resident in Rome... 1,100

Total.....3,000

The surplus which would accrue in the two years, when the prizes mentioned in article 2 are not distributed, is held disposable for what are called *anonymous prizes*; to the contest for which are admitted, not only the artists of Rome and of the Papal States, but those of every other nation whatever, resident in Rome. Five professors, members of the academy of St. Luke, form a special deputation for giving full and impartial effect to the foregoing dispositions.

Nautical Mechanism: powerful.

M. Locatelli, the celebrated mathematician of Milan, has just invented a new piece of mechanism, (says a Paris paper,) by means of which vessels may ascend rivers without the assistance of a steam-engine. The first experiment which was made on a small boat completely succeeded. The inventor asserts, that his plan is applicable even to a man of war, and that it will secure her from the danger of shipwreck. The strength of a single man, or at most that of a horse, is sufficient to put this machine in motion.

Animal Magnetism.

More than once has the continuation of the practice of Animal Magnetism on the Continent, appeared in our pages: attempts have even been made to obtain for it a public establishment, and a professor's chair. This was in Germany; but the same exists in Italy, if we may believe a work intitled "*Prodromo*" &c. an Essay on the salutary action of Animal Magnetism

and of Music, or a Report on three important cures recently effected by these means. by Dr. Angelo Colo. Bologna, 1816.

A work on the same subject has appeared at Petersburgh: "A glance at Animal Magnetism," by G. F. Parrot. The author presents in the first section of his work an historical sketch of the progress of Animal Magnetism; partly taken from the work of M. Deleuze, and partly from another, published in German by Dr. Kluge. The second section offers philosophical considerations on the same subject.

M. Parrot expects to be hardly thought of by both parties. The opponents of magnetism will accuse him of being a great partizan, in favour of it: the supporters of magnetism will reproach him with having adopted a monstrous scepticism on the subject, and with an intention of paralyzing the confidence of the public in this remedy: while the physicians who have taken neither side, will be offended with the liberty he assumes in speaking of the feebleness and inefficacy of their general systems.

From Berlin we understand, that by a cabinet order respecting magnetism, it is directed, that in order to prevent abuses as far as possible, only authorized physicians shall be allowed to attempt cures by magnetism. Those physicians who employ this means, are bound to deliver to their superior authorities, every three months, an exact account of the disorders they have treated, and of the facts which they have observed.

NORWAY.

Statistics.

The number of the inhabitants of Norway, according to the latest enumeration, was 848,485.

POLAND.

Editions of the Polish Bible.

The following is Mr. Pinkerton's account of the editions of the Holy Scriptures published in Poland, a country more destitute, as he observes, than any other in Christendom. A country which, therefore, has just cause of complaint against its Catholic pastors, who suffered a state of things so repugnant to the interests of genuine Christianity to take place under their authority. Had they carefully multiplied copies, of their own version, and with their own notes, this reproach might have been avoided.

"I shall give you the following authentic and interesting facts respecting the different translations and editions of the Bible in the Polish language, in order that you may have a just conception of the lamentable scarcity of the Scriptures in the Polish

nation. These facts, by the assistance of the learned Professor Bantke, I have collected with great care from the records contained in the ancient library belonging to the University of this city—(Warsaw.)

"There have appeared, at different times, five translations of the Bible in the Polish language. The first is called the Old Cracow Bible, and was printed in this city in 1561. Many passages of this translation being taken from the Bohemian Protestant Bible, it never received the sanction of the Pope. However, it went through two other editions, in 1575 and 1577, both printed in Cracow. A copy of this version is now very rarely to be met with, even in the best libraries of the nation. The second version, which appeared in 1563, is called the Radzivil Bible. It has never gone through more than one edition. Prince Radzivil, at whose expense this translation was made and printed, was a Protestant; but he dying soon after its publication, his son, a Catholic, carefully bought up the edition, and burnt it! The third version, by Simeon Budney, is called the Socinian Bible. This translation went through two editions, the first in 1570, and the last in 1572; both printed at Nieswicz, in Lithuania. Of this version, it is said, that only three copies exist, in distinguished libraries. The fourth translation into Polish is the Danzig Bible. This version was made and printed by the reformed church in Danzig, and has passed through seven editions; viz. Danzig 1632, Amsterdam 1666, Halle 1726, Königsberg 1737, Brieg 1768, Königsburg 1799, and Berlin 1810. The first edition was, for the most part, burnt by Wonzyk, Archbishop of Gdanz; and the Jesuits have always exerted themselves to buy up and destroy such copies of the other five editions as come in their way; so that it is concluded that of the six editions of the Protestant Bible, printed between 1632 and 1779, at least 3000 copies have been thus wilfully destroyed. The whole six editions, probably, did not amount to more than 7000 copies; so that if the copies which have been worn out by length of time were added to those which have been destroyed, it would be found, that (with the exception of the seventh edition, printed in Berlin, at the expense of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and consisting of 8000 copies) the existing number of Bibles, among the 250,000 Protestants, who speak the Polish language, must be very small. Bnt, alas! how much smaller still is the number of copies which exist among the Catholics of Poland will appear from the following facts. The only authorized version of the Holy Scriptures, in Polish, is that which was translated by Jacob Wujek, approved by Pope Clement VIII.

and first published in this city in 1599. The translation is considered, by competent judges, to be among the best European versions made from the Vulgate; and the language, though in some degree antiquated, is yet pure and classical.

"Such care, however, has been taken to keep even this authorized version of the Holy Scriptures from coming into the hands of the people, that it never was reprinted in Poland—and has undergone only two other editions out of the country, viz. at Breslau, in 1740, and 1771. Now, the whole amount of copies in these three editions of the authorized Polish Bible is supposed not to have exceeded 3000. Thus there have been printed only about 3000 Bibles in the space of 217 years, for upwards of 10,000,000 of Catholics, who speak the Polish language! Hence it is, that a copy is not to be obtained for money: and that you may search a HUNDRED THOUSAND FAMILIES IN GALICIA AND POLAND, AND SCARCELY FIND ONE BIBLE." [Compare the Pope's Bull against Bible Societies.]

RUSSIA.

Japan: Russian Information.

We know so little of the interior of the island of Japan, that every authentic piece on the subject has its interest. Lately has been published at Leipsic, *Begebenheiten*, &c. The adventures of Capt. Golownin, of the Russian navy, who was prisoner in Japan in the years 1811, 1812, 1813. This is translated from the Russian, by Dr. C. J. Schulz. 2 vols. 8vo. with a map. The work is also accompanied by observations on Japan, and the manner of living among the Japanese; and with a Supplement, by Capt. Ricard.

SAXONY.

Interior heat of the Earth.

It is well known that the deeper we penetrate into the earth the greater is the warmth. At Frerberg, they pretend to have calculated, that this increase of warmth amounts to one degree of the thermometer for 150 feet: from which it is inferred, that at the depth of 50 German (225 English) miles, iron must melt, and the interior of the earth be a sea of liquid fire.

Journal einer Reise, &c. Journal of a Mineralogical Journey; through Hungary and Transilvania; by G. G. E. Becker, Vol. I. Freyberg. The author, who is Director of the mines at Freyberg in Saxony, travelled in these countries in 1805, 1806, with the express design of investigating the machines and mechanical powers employed in the mines of Chemnitz in Hungary. He begins by some

slight notices of the appearance of this city, which at first sight announces considerable works in progress. Besides copper and lead the mines of Chemnitz yield annually nearly a hundred thousand marks of silver, and several hundred weight of gold; and they employ in their various labours nearly ten thousand miners and workmen. The annual product of these exertions amount to more than six millions of florins.

In the course of his work the author describes the organization of the corps of miners at Chemnitz—their regulations—the constructions of masonry and of timber work, in the mines, with the manner of renewing the air in the subterraneous galleries;—also the vast machines worked by columns of water, by horses, and by dogs, employed in these mines; with other particulars.

TRANSLATION OF THE BULL AGAINST BIBLE SOCIETIES,

Issued from Rome, June 29th, 1816, by Pope Pius VII. to the Archbishop of Gnez, Primate of Poland.

VENERABLE BROTHER,
Health and Apostolic benediction.

In our last letter to you we promised, very soon, to return an answer to yours; in which you have appealed to this Holy See, in the name also of the other Bishops of Poland, respecting what are called *Bible Societies*, and have earnestly enquired of us what you ought to do in this affair. We long since, indeed, wished to comply with your request; but, an incredible variety of accumulating concerns, have so pressed upon us on every side, that, till this day, we could not yield to your solicitation.

We have been truly shocked at this most crafty device, by which the very foundations of Religion are undermined; and, having, because of the great importance of the subject, convened for consultation our venerable brethren, the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, we have, with the utmost care and attention, deliberated upon the measures proper to be adopted by our Pontifical authority, in order to remedy and abolish this pestilence as far as possible. In the mean time, we heartily congratulate you, venerable brother; and we commend you again and again in the Lord, as it is fit we should, upon the singular zeal you displayed under circumstances so hazardous to Christianity, in having denounced to the Apostolic See, *this defilement of the Faith, most imminently dangerous to souls*. And although we perceive that it is not at all necessary to excite him to activity who is making haste, since of your own

accord you have already shewn an ardent desire to detect and oppose the impious machinations of these innovators ; yet, in conformity with our office, we again and again exhort you, that whatever you can achieve by power, provide for by counsel, or effect by authority, you will daily execute with the utmost earnestness, placing yourself as a wall for the House of Israel.

For this end we issue the present letter, viz. that we may convey to you a signal testimony of our approbation of your laudable exertions, and also may endeavour therein still more and more to excite your pastoral solicitude and vigilance. For the general good imperiously requires us to combine all our means and energies to frustrate the plans, which are prepared by its enemies for the destruction of our most holy Religion : whence it becomes an episcopal duty that you first of all expose the wickedness of this nefarious scheme, as you already are doing so admirably, to the view of the faithful, and openly publish the same, according to the rules prescribed by the Church, with all that erudition and wisdom in which you excel ; namely "that Bibles printed by Heretics are numbered among prohibited books, by the rules of the Index, (No. II. and III.) for it is evident from experience, that the Holy Scriptures, when circulated in the vulgar tongue, have, through the temerity of men, produced more harm than benefit," (Rule IV.) And this is the more to be dreaded in times so depraved, when our holy religion is assailed from every quarter with great cunning and effort, and the most grievous wounds are inflicted on the Church. It is, therefore, necessary to adhere to the salutary decree of the Congregation of the Index (June 13th 1757,) that no versions of the Bible in the vulgar tongue be permitted, except such as are approved by the Apostolic See, or published with Annotations extracted from the writings of the holy Fathers of the Church.

We confidently hope that, even in these turbulent circumstances, the Poles will afford the clearest proofs of their attachment to the religion of their ancestors ; and this especially by your care, as well as that of the other Prelates of this kingdom, whom, on account of the stand they are so wonderfully making for the faith committed to them, we congratulate in the Lord, trusting that they will all very abundantly justify the opinion which we have entertained of them.

It is moreover necessary that you should transmit to us, as soon as possible, the Bible which Jacob Wuike published in the Polish language with a commentary, as well as a copy of the edition of it lately put forth without those annotations, taken

from the writings of the holy fathers of our Church, or other learned Catholics, with your opinion upon it ; that thus, from collating them together, it may be ascertained, after mature investigation, what errors may lie insidiously concealed therein, and that we may pronounce our judgement on this affair for the preservation of the true faith.

Proceed, therefore, venerable brother, to pursue the truly pious course upon which you have entered ; viz. diligently to fight the battles of the Lord in sound doctrine, and warn the people intrusted to your care, that they fall not into the snares which are prepared for them, to their everlasting ruin. The Church waits for this from you, as well as from the other Bishops, whom our epistle equally concerns, and we most anxiously expect it, that the deep sorrow we feel on account of this new species of tares, which an enemy is sowing so abundantly, may, by this cheering hope, be somewhat alleviated : and, we heartily invoke upon you and your fellow-Bishops, for the good of the Lord's flock, ever increasing spiritual gifts, through our Apostolic benediction, which we impart to yourself and to them.

Given at Rome at St. Mary the Greater, June 29, 1816, the 17th year of our Pontificate.

POPE PIUS VII.

PARTICULARS OF THE STATE OF LOMBARDY; THE DAIRY ASSOCIATIONS, THE BREED OF CATTLE, AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RANKS OF SOCIETY.

[See pages 99—101.]

Whatever may be the advantages derived from combination, they are not restricted to any particular form. The movements of men may be directed by beat of drum ; but there are others, which though not so precise to a moment, may, nevertheless present very interesting subjects. This diversity has furnished M. Lullin, with occasions of remark, very distinct from those which we have already presented to the reader. That traveller observes, that the further we advance eastward in Italy, following the course of the river Po, the deeper is the layer of vegetable earth found, and the more fertile, the greater is the influence of the rivers, flowing on the level with their brinks, and thereby watering the lands more effectually ; the cultivation of grain diminishes, and meadows of great extent take its place. Cattle form the wealth of this part of Lombardy. The whole right bank of the Po is planted with superb oaks, which afford acorns on which vast numbers of hogs are fattened.

It is remarked, that the shade of these oaks does not injure the plants beneath them; which is attributed to the triple effect of the fertility of the soil, its free watering by the rivers, and the sun of Italy. These meadows are singularly fertile—they produce three and sometimes four crops of hay; but being subdivided into an infinity of plats, which belong to a multitude of meadows, there are scarcely any which singly could support a cheese-dairy; because cheese-making requires the whole of the milk furnished by at least fifty cows. To obtain this quantity therefore, the inhabitants of Lombardy have long been in the habit of forming themselves into societies in their respective neighbourhoods, to make cheeses from the whole supply, thrown into a common stock. Twice every day they bring the milk of fifty or sixty cows, in partnership, to the principal dwelling, where it is manufactured for the benefit of the associated owners.

This ingenious method has passed from Italy into Switzerland; where it has been adopted almost universally.

The race of horned cattle changes in the vicinity of Placenza; where the great fawn-coloured beeves with short horns, of Piedmont, are no longer seen. In Lombardy the cows are of a beautiful grey slate colour, with long and singularly monstrous horns. This race is evidently the produce of a cross breeding continually kept up between the Hungarian race of cattle and that of the Cantons of Switzerland. This noble Hungarian breed subsists without mixture further south in Italy, and furnishes the prime of cattle; but the cows are bad milkers; and the Lombards have long been convinced of the necessity for crossing the breed, in order to derive from their meadows the whole product which they are susceptible of yielding. For this cause, from a period of which there are neither recollection nor traces, two thousand cows pass yearly down the mountains of St. Gothard, and are distributed throughout Lombardy, where they impart a principle, regenerative (as it were,) of the species, which alone maintains their most valuable properties, among the cattle which are bred in Italy.

The consequence of so great plenty of food as this country affords is, an immense population, no branch of which is directed to manufactures, because no raw material is within its reach. Moreover, this population is divided into four classes only; that of the public functionaries and the military; that of the proprietors of the land, who live on

the rents they derive from the farms; that of dealers and artizans; and that of the farmers, non-proprietors of the soil, who live only on the produce of their rural occupations. This last class resides only in their isolated farm-houses, which cover the whole surface of Lombardy, while the other three classes reside in the cities, or great towns; and this is the reason why no villages, no associations of dwellings, adjoining each other, are seen throughout the country.

But every state has its disadvantages: every good has its evil:—the whole of the lands being in the hands of proprietors possessing capital, this class is extremely numerous, and produces that number of cities which presents an agreeable appearance of ease and plenty. This order of things, which to the eye denotes public opulence, is attended with a serious inconvenience; it cherishes, in the whole class of these proprietors in easy circumstances, a security that contributes, for want of interesting occupation, to that listlessness, that moral paralysis, with which the Italians are so justly reproached: while, at the same time, it throws the whole class of cultivators too far into the back ground, and diminishes their natural interest in events, which concern the public.

LONGEVITY.

There is something in the extreme Old Age to which a few of our race attain, that commands an interest in the attentive mind. Such instances are distinguished by their rarity; and this distinction excites a respect, which, in connection with favourable personal qualities, amounts almost to veneration. Long life is not found exclusively in any situation; nor does it depend on any mode of living. None can predict it, as the property of any individual; and whoever flatters himself with so much as the probability of it in his own case, is the most likely of all his contemporaries to be self-deceived. After all, the longest life known, especially in modern times, is but short; and when arrived at its utmost, it has the same similarity to a dream, as that which characterizes a more limited period of worldly existence.

When persons who have attained a very advanced age have been men of reflection, and have *accustomed themselves to reflect* on passing events, they are usually most entertaining and instructive; not that they are "the *brief* chronicles of the times;" but that they speak their minds without reserve, as all which they *might* implicate have long been removed from the stage of action. Perhaps, among those who have

enjoyed the most varied opportunities of comparing the manners of past times with those of the present, the members of the Jewish nation may be placed conspicuously. Travelling from country to country, they see the manners of many people; they have opportunities of forming comparisons, which fall to the lot of few others; and being in most places not merely treated as aliens, but with a certain degree of contempt, among the vulgar, they have much to say; and usually much to complain of. Such, at least, has been the case with those aged Jews with whom we have conversed; and such *was* the fact, perhaps much more than it is, even in England and in London. We have formerly mentioned the great age of a Jew admitted into the Hebrew Institution for their poor: we have now to record, an instance of equal longevity; and of at least equal versatility, and promptitude in the art of getting a living.

Indeed, it has often appeared to us wonderful by what means the Jews are enabled to maintain themselves in any tolerable comfort. The mass of them *appear* poor, to say the least; yet, in this country, they have no inducement to practice that hypocrisy which elsewhere leads them to the assumption of an indigent exterior. Be that as it may, *Christian* charity has been found extremely beneficial to Jews; and we know (and have heard of other) families, which, without such assistance, must have perished for want, in the metropolis of the British empire. Since the time we refer to, an Act of Parliament empowers the superiors of the Jewish nation to tax their more affluent brethren, for the support of the indigent members of their community; and they have established an institution for the reception of their poor, at Mile End.

JOSEPH MOSES, was born at Amsterdam in the year 1704—and came over to England in the 30th or 32d year of his age. He was for some time an itinerant dealer in fur, from which circumstance he was called *Joseph Cats-aschindar*, or the *Cat-skinner*. But that was not his only craft;—He was skilled in various mechanic arts, and had his industry equalled his ingenuity, he might have acquired sufficient wealth! But Moses was alike indolent, and improvident; when master of a few shillings, he thought himself rich, and would then smoke his pipe, and drink his coffee, with as much proud indifference as a Turk. He was however of so charitable a disposition, that he would share his last sixpence, or his last crust, to relieve the necessities of another. At what time he married is not known—but he survived

his wife nearly half a century. He had three sons, the youngest of whom is still living, and has obtained some celebrity as a Quack Doctor and Chiropodist, (*corn-cutter* is grown obsolete) particularly at Cheltenham, where he is well known by the title of Dr. Moseley.—Moses himself was not unskilled in the healing art, and it is said that there are many persons now living, who can bear testimony to his skill, particularly in the cure of Ulcers—whence he also was dignified with the title of M. D. and by way of eminence was called *The Doctor!* As a Pedlar he travelled on foot nearly all over England, to dispose of his different wares, but for the last fifty years, he resided in Bath, going about the streets to sell caravan boxes, which he made himself. He was remarkable for strength, of which a striking example occurred about two years ago—a young man who resided with him was preparing some boxes for sale, and had for some time endeavoured in vain to bend a piece of iron wire into the form of a handle; at length he brought it to Moses, who not only bent it into the required curve, but making his thumb the purchase, with a pair of pincers, he turned the ends back horizontally, forming the handle complete. The wire he made it of, was one-fifth part of an inch in diameter.

In the year 1802 the Officers of the Bath Volunteer Company gave an entertainment at Sydney Gardens. The old man's son was a private belonging to the corps, and like his father remarkable for his strength. Indulging to excess in drinking, he was brought home at a late hour, in a state of insensibility, and laid down in the passage, his wife unable either to raise him from his stupor, or to convey him up stairs, called old Moses to her assistance; he was then in his 100th year: the old man (who was little pleased at being thus disturbed) got up, and seizing his son by the arm, dragged him up stairs, as if he had been a mere log of wood.

In his person Moses, was tall and very athletic; he told one, that when young, he could bend, or rather twist, a bar of iron thicker than a kitchen poker, with nearly as much ease as another man could a cord. He was of a very peaceable disposition, unless when provoked by any personal insult, and those who had once felt his power, were very unwilling to encounter it a second time. He was abstemious in his habits of living, and for the last four or five years of his life, his principal nourishment was brown sugar, of which he ate a large quantity. His declining years were not soothed by any acts of kindness from his son, who seemed indeed to have

forgotten that he had an aged parent in existence. The old man however experienced the utmost tenderness and care from Shomberg, the son of his daughter in law, by a former husband; who with kindness, that does him credit, never ceased to administer to his wants; and finally closed the eyes of old Moses, the 20th of February, 1817, at the advanced age of ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE years!

DR. CAREY ON A COFFEE SIMMERER.

To the Editor of the *Panorama*.

SIR,—The use of *Coffee* becoming every day more extensive in this country, I presume that any suggestion for the improvement of that pleasing and salubrious beverage cannot be unacceptable to the public. Under that persuasion, I beg leave to communicate a method of coffee-making, which I have long practised, and which I find to answer my purpose better than any other; although I have tried several, and bestowed on the subject a share of attention, which your readers will hardly deem censurable, when apprised, that coffee has, for the last three years, been my *only* beverage, except morning and evening tea.

My process, Sir, is that of *simmering* over a small, but steady flame of a lamp—a process at once simple, easy and (without watching or attendance) uniformly productive of an extract so grateful to the palate and the stomach, as to leave me neither the want nor the desire of any stronger liquor.

But, to accomplish this, a vessel of peculiar construction is requisite.—Mine is a straight-sided pot, as wide at top as at bottom, and inclosed in a case of similar shape, to which it is soldered air tight at the top. The case is above an inch wider than the pot—descends somewhat less than an inch below it—and is entirely open at the bottom—thus admitting and confining a body of hot air all round and underneath the pot.—The lid is double; and the vessel is, of course, furnished with a convenient handle and spout.

In this *simmerer*, the extract may be made either with hot water or with cold. If intended for speedy use, hot water will be proper, but *not* actually *boiling*: and, the powdered coffee being added, nothing remains, but to close the lid tight, to stop the spout with a cork, and place the vessel over the lamp; where it will soon begin to simmer, and may remain unattended and unnoticed, until the coffee is wanted for immediate use. It may then be strained through a bag of stout close linen, which will transmit the liquid so perfectly clear, as not to contain the smallest particle of the powder.

The strainer is tied round the mouth of an open cylinder, or tube, which is fitted into the mouth of the coffee-pot that is to receive the fluid, as a steamer is fitted into the mouth of a saucepan: and, if the coffee-pot have a cock near the bottom, the liquid may be drawn out as fast and as hot as it flows from the strainer.

If the coffee be not intended for speedy use, as is the case with me, who have my *simmerer* placed over my night-lamp at bed-time, to produce the beverage which I am to drink the next day at dinner and supper; in such case, cold water may be used, with equal, or perhaps superior advantage; though I have never found any perceptible difference in the result, whether the water employed was hot or cold. In either case, it soon begins to simmer, and continues simmering all night, without ever boiling over, and without any sensible diminution of quantity by evaporation.

With respect to the *lamp*—although a fountain-lamp is undoubtedly preferable, any of the common small lamps, which are seen in every tin-shop, will answer the purpose, provided that it contain a sufficiency of oil to continue burning bright during the requisite length of time.—The tube, or burner, of my lamp, is little more than one-eighth of an inch in diameter: and this, at the distance of one inch and three quarters below the bottom of the pot—with the wick little more than one-eighth of an inch high—and with *pure Spermaceti oil*—has invariably performed, as above described, without requiring any trimming, or other attention—and without producing any smoke; whereas, if the wick were too high, or the oil not good, the certain consequences would be, smoke, soot and extinction.

One material advantage, attending this mode of coffee-making, is that a smaller quantity of the powdered berry is requisite to give the desired strength to the liquor.—The common methods require that the powder be coarse; in which state, it does not give out its virtue so completely, as if it were ground finer: whereas, in this process, it may be used as fine as it can conveniently be made; and the finer it is, the smaller will be the quantity required, or the richer the extract, as I have agreeably experienced, since I have been enabled, by the new invention of Messrs Deakin and Duncan of Ludgate Hill, to have my coffee at once reduced to the proper degree of fineness, by a single operation, without the tedious labor of a second grinding, with the mill tightened.

I am, with due respect,

Sir, your obedient humble servant,

JOHN CAREY.

West Square, Lambeth, April 2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

A more full Account of Travels for exploring the Interior.

Government-House, Sydney, July 8, 1815.—An anxious desire to render the discoveries in the lately explored country, to the westward of the Blue Mountains, as complete and important to the mother country and the present colony as the means within his power would enable him, having induced his Excellency the Governor, while at Bathurst, to instruct Mr. Evans to proceed from thence, and pursue his discoveries as much farther westward as his means of carrying provisions, the nature of the country through which he should pass, and the unforeseen occurrences to which, as a traveller in an unexplored country, he might be exposed, would permit; and Mr. Evans having returned with the persons who attended him, all safe, his Excellency desires to lay the following brief account, extracted from his journal and report of this tour, before the public:—

On the 18th of May, Mr. Evans commenced his tour of discovery, and on the 2d of June, finding his provisions would not enable him to proceed farther, he began to retrace his course back to Bathurst, where he arrived on the 12th ultimo, having been absent thirty-one days. In the course of this tour, Mr. Evans has been so fortunate as to travel over a vast number of rich and fertile vallies, with successions of hills, well covered with good and useful timber, chiefly the stringy bark and the pine, and the whole country abounding with ponds and gullies of fine water; he also fell in with a large river, which he conceives would become navigable for boats at the distance of a few days travelling along its banks. From its course he conjectures that it must join its waters with those of the Macquarie River; and little doubt can be entertained, that their joint streams must form a navigable river of very considerable size.

At a distance of about 60 miles from Bathurst, Mr. Evans discovered a number of hills, the points of which ended in perpendicular heads, from 30 to 40 feet high, of pure limestone of a misty grey colour. At this place, and also throughout the general course of the journey, kangaroos, emus, ducks, &c. were seen in great numbers, and the new river to which Mr. Evans gave the name of the *Lachlan*, abounds with fish; although, from the coolness of the season, he was not able to catch any of them. In the course of this

tour, Mr. Evans also discovered a very unusual and extraordinary production, the proper or scientific name of which cannot at present be assigned to it. It possesses much of the sweetness and flavour of manna, but is totally different in its appearance, being very white, and having a roundish irregular surface, not unlike the rough outside of confectioner's comfits, and of the size of the largest hail-stones. Mr. Evans does not consider it to be the production of any insect, tree, or vegetable of the country; and from hence the most probable conjecture appears to be, that it is a production of the same nature with that which is found in Arabia, and there called "wild honey," or the "Almighty's sugar plums," and there supposed to be a dew.—Where this substance was found most plentiful, Mr. Evans saw the kangaroo in immense flocks, and wild fowl equally abundant.

The natives appeared more numerous than at Bathurst; but so very wild, and apparently so much alarmed at the sight of white men, that he could not induce them to come near, or to hold any intercourse whatever with him.

At the termination of the tour, Mr. Evans saw a good level country, of a most interesting appearance, and a very rich soil; and he conceives that there is no barrier to prevent the travelling farther westward to almost any extent that could be desired. He states that the distance travelled by him on this occasion was 142 measured miles out; which, with digressions to the southward, made the total distance 155 miles from Bathurst;—he adds, at the same time, that having taken a more direct line back to Bathurst, than that by which he left it, he made the distance then only 115 miles; and he observes, that a good road may be made all that length without any considerable difficulty, there not being more than three hills which may not be avoided.

From the entire tenor of Mr. Evans's narrative of this tour, it appears that the country over which he passed has even exceeded the country leading to and surrounding Bathurst, in richness, fertility, and all the other valuable objects for the sustenance of a numerous population.

Before closing the present account, the Governor desires to observe, that having accidentally omitted some particulars in his own tour, which he had meant to remark on, he avails himself of the present occasion to notice them.

When the Governor arrived at Bathurst, on the 4th of May, he found there three native men and six children standing with the working party, they appeared much

alarmed, particularly at the horses—but this soon ceased, and they became quite familiar, eating whatever food was offered them, and appearing very proud of some little articles of dress which were given them. Frequently, during the Governor's stay at Bathurst, small parties of men and boys came in, and they always got meat and some articles of slop clothing, and tomahawks; which latter seemed to be highly prized by them. These natives are in appearance very like those of Sydney, though rather better looking and stronger made; some of them were blind of one eye, though not always on the same side.—Their language being altogether dissimilar to that of the natives of this part of the country, it was impossible to learn whether their being thus blinded was the result of any established custom amongst them, or merely accidental; the probability is, however, that it is intentional, whatever might be the cause. A native who attended the Governor from this side of the mountains was much alarmed at the appearance of the stranger natives; but afterwards, perceiving that they did not attempt to injure him, he endeavoured to hold a conversation with them; their languages, however, appeared totally different, neither party seeming to understand a single word spoken by the other.

Those men were covered by skins of different animals, neatly sewed together, and worn the-fur side inwards; on the outer, or skin side, they had curious devices wrought. The Governor observed, on one of these dresses or cloaks, as regularly formed a St. George's cross as could be made, though he could not connect that circumstance with any other which might lead to the assigning it to a religious ceremony. The manner of forming these figures must be by the throwing up a slight part of the skin with a sharp instrument, round the outlines of the figure. They appeared, judging from the neatness of the sewing and work on these cloaks, to have made some little advance to civilization and comfort beyond what the natives of this part of the country have done. In other respects they seem to be perfectly harmless and inoffensive, and by no means warlike or savage, few of them having any weapons whatever with them, but merely a stone axe, which they use for cutting steps for themselves to climb up trees by, in pursuit of the little animals which they live upon.

These natives never brought any of their females with them on their visit to Bathurst, and the Governor had only ac-

cidentally, in the course of one of his excursions from thence, an opportunity of seeing one of them. She was blind of the left eye, wanted all her teeth, and was altogether one of the most wretched looking old creatures that could be possibly imagined, composed of merely skin and bone.

The Governor, on his return over the King's Table Land, had much gratification in beholding a cataract of immense height, which falls over a precipice little short of 1,000 feet down into the Prince Regent's Glen, forming one of the most stupendous and grand sights that perhaps the world can afford. This cataract having been discovered by four Gentlemen of the Governor's party, his Excellency has been pleased to give it the name of one of them, by calling it "The Campbell Cataract."

By command of his Excellency the Governor,

(Signed) J. T. CAMPBELL, Sec.

Further Discoveries on the Coasts of Van Diemen's Land.

Governor Macquarie, with that laudable anxiety for the good of the public service which has ever marked his administration, has recently encouraged the projection and rewarded the completion of a meritorious undertaking for the more perfect discovery of the coasts of Van Diemen's land. Mr. Birch, a merchant of Hobart's Town, fitted out at a considerable expence, a vessel for this express purpose. She set out on the expedition about the end of 1815, and in 39 days completed the circumnavigation of that interesting and hitherto little known island. She discovered some harbours previously unknown; particularly one which the commander named Port Davey, in latitude 43. 28. S. and longitude 146. E. and another named by him Macquarie harbour, situated in latitude 42. 12. S. longitude 145. 28 E.—Both of these are represented as peculiarly well adapted for the reception and shelter of shipping. They have each a river of fresh water, the banks abounding in valuable timber. As a remuneration for his patriotic exertions, Mr. Birch has obtained the exclusive privilege of trading for a year to the newly discovered shores.

* * We are glad to be able to record these discoveries, as it is understood that the French have fitted out an expedition for the purpose of examining these coasts, with a view to found a settlement.

LIVING FOSSILS.

In a late Number of our Work, (LIT. PAN. vol. v. p. 809,) we inserted an article that appeared to us to border on the extraordinary, as might be inferred from our remarks. We have since been reminded in conversation on the subject, that we really know very little of *life*; that, in fact, although we lie down every night, and seem as it were to die, yet we can scarcely explain the principles of sleep, and the cause of awaking and perfect recollection; that animals, which are torpid during winter, approach more nearly still to a state of death, yet revive, after a proper time; that microscopical animalculæ have been known to revive after many years of apparent decease, as recorded by Baker in his Treatise on the Microscope, in the instance of a variety, obtained from grains of wheat, which had been laid aside for several years;—that a similar instance is on record of a number of snails' shells, which had long laid in a drawer, and were not even suspected to contain animals;—that Franklin resuscitated a fly which had been drowned in a rum puncheon brought from Jamaica, round by America;—and lastly, that the instances of *fresh* blood being drawn from creatures sawn asunder, in blocks, of marble, &c. are well authenticated. The question, therefore, came to this, whether, supposing life to be suspended by torpidity, a greater length of time than we have experienced it, has necessarily the effect of extinguishing it?—Or, on the other hand, whether life may not be susceptible of revival, after the lapse of a period, of which we have at present no conception?

Not meaning to investigate this proposition, at length, we add a communication made to Mr. Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine in confirmation of the subject. We shall be happy to see it pursued to a satisfactory issue. There is a proper medium between believing a report because it is extraordinary, and refusing to believe, on the respectable testimony of others, what we do not ourselves behold, merely because

it exceeds our ability to account for it. That medium we wish to attain for ourselves; and recommend it to the attention of our Readers.

SNAKE OR ADDER FOUND IN A BLOCK OF COAL.

In a recent number of the Philosophical Magazine we gave a communication on the singular circumstance of two lizards having been discovered in a chalk-bed in Suffolk, sixty feet below the surface. The publication of this fact has given rise to the following affidavit of a similar discovery by two pitmen in the county of Stafford.

We, William Mills and John Fisher, both of the parish of Tipton, in the county of Stafford, do hereby certify and declare, that a few years ago in working in a certain coal-pit belonging to the Right Honourable Viscount Dudley and Ward, at what is called the Pieces in the parish of Tipton aforesaid, and on cleaving or breaking the stratum of coal called the stone coal, which is about four feet thick, and in that situation lies about fifty yards from the earth's surface—we discovered a living reptile of the snake or adder kind, lying coiled up, imbedded in a small hollow cell within the said solid coal, which might be about 20 tons in weight. The reptile when discovered visibly moved, and soon afterwards crept out of the hole; but did not live longer than ten minutes on being exposed to the air, when it naturally died, not having been at all hurt by the cleaving of the coal, whose thickness and solidity must have kept it before from all air. The hollow in which it lay was split or cloven in two by means of an iron wedge; and was rather moist at the bottom, but had no visible water. It was nearly the size of a common tea-saucer; and the reptile was about nine inches long, of a darkish ashy colour, and a little speckled. After it was dead it was thrown aside; and the large coal in which it lay, being broken to pieces, was drawn up out of the pit, and disposed of in the usual way.

"In testimony of these facts we have certified the same upon oath before the Rev. Dr. Booker, a magistrate, this 5th day of March, 1817. Witness our hands,

(Signed) WILLIAM MILLS.

The X mark of JOHN FISHER.

In the presence of WILLIAM SUMMERS."

* * Properly authenticated cases of similar discoveries will always be recorded with pleasure in our pages; and those who are alive to the interest excited by such communications are requested to communicate

them as often as they may come to their knowledge.

†† We beg leave to add, that all possible care should be taken to preserve such subjects;—*living, if possible*; but rather *dead* than not at all. The evidence of all who have seen them, should also be preserved;—as, for instance, who saw the *living lizard*, in possession of the Clergyman in Suffolk?

BATH LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Monday, Feb. 17. Mr. Cranch communicated to the Society the substance of some papers transmitted to him from Dorchester, near Boston in New England, relative to a *mummy* discovered in an immense subterraneous cavern in the State of Kentucky.

The mummy is that of a stout woman nearly six feet in height, though the whole *matériel* is so intensely *dry* as to weigh but twenty pounds.

It was found in the cavern at the distance of *three miles* from its entrance. The figure appeared seated in a sort of sarcophagus composed of five limestone slabs; the fifth stone serving as a cover or entablature to the rest, exactly similar to the ancient *cromlechs* still extant in various places of the British islands. The knees had been brought close up to the body;—the hands were clasped upon the breast;—the head, covered with something like a coronet, was erect;—and the whole figure was muffled up and covered with a number of garments made of wild hemp and willow bark. Several bags containing beads, trinkets, and various handicraft implements were lying by the body, with a sort of work-basket, a curious musical instrument, and a fan made of feathers *à la Vandyke*.

The entrance of the cavern is forty feet high by thirty feet wide, and for some years past saltpetre has been made and oxen worked as far as two miles within it. A Mr. Ward has recently explored this wonderful cavern to the extent of *ten miles*. He says that after having proceeded some miles they ascended a vertical chimney-like passage, and climbing up from one stone to another about forty feet, they entered *at midnight* a chamber 1800 feet in circumference, and 150 feet high in the centre! From this chamber they proceeded about a mile further, and how much further they might have gone they knew not. In another chamber which they traversed, they were presented with a scene to which there is at present, perhaps, no parallel in natural history—a single arch

of solid rock 100 feet high projecting over an area of not less than *eight acres*! From the observations which they made, they fully satisfied themselves of this further astonishing fact,—that Green River, a mighty stream navigable for several hundreds of miles, must necessarily have passed over their heads in three different branches of the cavern.

A great many discoveries, it is added in the communication to Mr. Cranch, have been made in Kentucky, which indicate the existence at some very remote period of a state of society, arts, and social habits far more advanced than any of the aboriginal tribes hitherto known, have exhibited.

*• The reader will have the goodness to compare this account of a mummy with that given of two mummies in the fifth Volume of the present Series of our work, p. 181, which we re-printed from an American paper. There can be no doubt, but what other evidences also will be found, fully justifying the opinion of another race of men having autiently peopled these districts. As yet, no traces of letters have been discovered: for the letters on certain rocks in Massachusetts are uncertain. The existence of autient fortifications, must not be forgot, when this recondite subject is under consideration.

SHIP PUMPS.

The following simple and ingenious method of working a ship's pumps, when the crew are either too few in number, or too much exhausted to attend to that duty when its performance is most necessary, namely, in a heavy gale, was put in practice with great success by Captain Leslie, of the ship *George* and *Susan*, on a late voyage from Stockholm to North America. He fixed a spar aloft, one end of which was ten or twelve feet above the top of his pumps, and the other projected over the stern. To each end he affixed a block and pulley. He then fastened a rope to the spears of the pump; and, after passing it through both pulleys along the spar, dropped it into the sea astern. To the rope he fastened a cask of 110 gallons measurement and containing 60 or 70 gallons of water. This cask answered as a balance weight and every motion of the ship from the roll of the sea made the machinery work. When the stem of the ship descended, when a sea or any agitation of the water raised the cask, the pump spears descended; and the contrary motions of the ship raised the spears when the water flowed out. The ship was cleared in this way four hours; and the crew, of course, were greatly relieved.

HINTS, PLANS AND PROCEEDINGS OF Benevolence.

*Homo sum :
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*

SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPORT AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS, THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

The annual meeting of this Society was held at Batson's Coffee-house, on Wednesday, the 16th of April. An interesting Report was read by the Secretary, by which it appeared, that this Society had added 206 Schools within the last year to their former list. The total number of Books given at the Society's expence since the commencement of the Institution, was stated to be 460,342 Spelling-books, 90,233 Testaments, and 8166 Bibles, for the use of 417 Schools, containing upwards of 410,000 scholars.

It appears that earnest applications have been made to the Society from the colony of New South Wales, in behalf of the numerous poor children of settlers, soldiers, sailors, and convicts,—praying for those Scriptures, and the means of using them, so extensively diffused through this country. —Schools for this purpose, it was reported, are already established at Siduey, Paramatta, Concord, Castlereagh, and Richmond; with a wish to extend the same to Van Dieman's Land, Port Dalrymple, and Newcastle; settlements attached to that colony. For the accomplishment of this expanded object, the Society have sent over 11000 Spelling-books, and 30 sets of collective Lessons.

It was further reported, that similar applications had been made from the Island of Ceylon, where much exertion is making for the moral improvement of the rising generation. The Society have forwarded 400 Spelling-books, and 6 sets of collective Lessons for that object.

Thus, under the benign favour of the Almighty, new channels appear to be opening for the conveyance, and new soils preparing for the reception of religious truth: whence we are encouraged to hope, that Christianity may spread its moral influence and saving power within the Southern Tropic, and this Society become an efficient medium towards rendering "the kingdoms of this world the kingdom of our Lord and his Christ."

Do we praise, and justly too, the man who labours to alleviate the bodily suffer-

ings, and promote the temporal welfare of our fellow creatures? How much nobler is the attempt to rescue them from everlasting destruction, to raise them from that state of darkness, degradation, and misery, into which they are fallen; to direct them into the way of righteousness, and furnish them with the means of being happy, both in the life that now is, and in that which is to come!

We have heard much of late of juvenile depredations, of crimes of the greatest magnitude having been committed by children. —To what is this to be ascribed? Certainly, in the first place, to the corruption of our nature; but, in the next, to the neglect of *religious* instruction—and of all the means that have been devised for counteracting the effects of this corruption, and for promoting the best interests of individuals, and of the community; the institution of Sunday Schools deservedly holds a distinguished place.

It is the design of these Schools not to give children a learned, but a religious education—not to exalt them *above* their situation in life, but to make them happy, useful, and respectable members of the community.

Nothing more is attempted nor need be done, than to give them that instruction in the first rudiments of christian knowledge, which, with the grace of God, might make them good Christians: to bring them up on the one hand to a love of honest labour and industry, that they may learn to eat their bread with joy and thankfulness; and also that they may be trained up to such a sense of religious duty, as, through the merits of their Redeemer, may lead them into the way of peace, and may secure their happiness in the world to come.

For the furtherance of the designs of this Society, it is hoped that the hearts and hands of many may be opened to aid this "Labour of Love,"—for whether we consider the *general* motives which should incite us to aid an institution which has for its object such important ends, or the *particular* motives arising from the experience of what is passing around us, and the consequences which may reasonably be expected from the gradual advance of youthful depravity, if not restrained—every principle of humanity—every argument of the understanding, and every sentiment of the heart, plead for its support.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, Mr. Thomas Smith, 19, Little Moorfields; the Treasurer, John Thornton, Esq. King's Arms Yard; and by Sir Peter Pole, Bart.; Thornton and Co., Bankers, Bartholomew Lane.

M

Vol VI. No. 32. Lit. Pan. N. S. May 1.

National Register : FOREIGN.

AMERICA : BRITISH.

The Montreal Papers of February 8th, mention, that articles of impeachment have been presented against two Judges of the capital of Canada, for malversation, injustice, and oppression.

In the House of Assembly in Lower Canada, the Speaker notified to the House, on the 21st of February, that he had the same morning signed warrants for the imprisonment of S. W. Monk, Esq. one of the Judges of the colony, conformably to the order of the House; after which, the Deputy-Sergeant at Arms at the bar, informed the House, that, in obedience to its orders, he had lodged S. W. Monk, Esq. in the common gaol of the district.

AMERICA : UNITED STATES.

The American Congress have adopted a proposition of commemorating, on the first of January, the Independence of America, by adorning the Capitol with four Historical Pictures, representing the four leading points of the war that secured their freedom; and have empowered the President to employ the President of the New York Academy to paint such Pictures, 48 feet by 12, without any limitation as to price.

On March 3d, the time for which the late President, Madison, was chosen, expired; and it is said, that he signed nearly one hundred bills which had been passed by the Congress, after eleven o'clock at night. On the next day Mr. Monroe, his successor, was sworn into office, under the Portico of the Capitol at Washington. His inaugural speech is very long, and very flattering to the people, and to his Predecessor.

Mr. Monroe was the American Minister in this country, in the year 1793, and afterwards in France. He served in the first American war, and lost a leg in it; but is supposed to be rather of the Washington school, than of the present temper of American Democrats. In his appearance there is an air of manhood and of considerable personal dignity.

The American Papers again manifest a spirit of hostility to the introduction of British manufactures by resolutions and proposals, which merely tend to show the inveterate hatred that actuates a portion of the population of the United States against every thing English.

AUSTRIA.

Metropolis lighted with Gas.

The city of Vienna is to be immediately lighted with gas. It will begin in the street called Krugerstrasse. Count Esterhazy will give a place in his palace for erecting the furnace. It is calculated that the expense of this establishment will amount to six or seven millions of florins. M. Prichtel, chief of the Polytechnic Institute, will have the direction of it.

Literature.

April 3.—Those who travel through Modern Greece, will soon discover among the people a degree of acquired learning, which teaches us to believe, that they are awakened to a consciousness of the worth of their ancestors, whom they eagerly seek to emulate. The number of young Greeks who reside in Germany, particularly in Vienna and Munich, is a proof that the want of education is felt in their country. In Greece itself the most appropriate means are employed for the instruction of those who are unable to seek education in foreign countries; and Athens, the seat of the greatest philosophers, artists, orators, and poets of ancient Greece, is now again resorted to by young men from various provinces, to be instructed in the philosophy of Plato and the eloquence of Demosthenes. We shall soon hear of new and able writers from these schools. As a proof how eagerly the learning of the Germans is used by the young Greeks for the literary improvement of their country, we mention "The History of Greek Literature, by M. F. Schoell," which has been translated into modern Greek by Mr. Skouffo, a young Greek from Smyrna, who has formed himself by travels through all Germany and Turkey, and completed his studies in Munich. The first volume of this translation has already been published at Vienna. An excellent preface by the translator gives a proof of the elevation of his mind, and at the same time a picture of the minds of those to whom he chiefly directs his glowing and highly figurative language. At the conclusion of his preface, Mr. Skouffo says, "Shall we suffer foreigners to seize on the (intellectual) culture of our country, in order to have the right to reap the fruits of it? No! we are too proud to leave to foreigners the honour of calling our nation into life again!" The whole is dedicated to Madame Roxander de Stourdza, Lady of Honour to her Majesty the Empress of Russia, now married to the Privy Counsellor and Minister of State, Von Edling, at Weimar. May these laudable efforts of a

nation from which civilized Europe is entitled to expect so much, at least not be thwarted by the Turkish Government!

BELGIUM.

Royal Baptism.

The Baptism of the infant son of the Prince of Orange was celebrated with great splendour, March 29th, in the Dutch Protestant church at Brussels. The most distinguished persons present were, the King and Queen of the Netherlands, the Princes William and Frederick, the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, and the Princesses Dowager of Orange and Brunswick. The young Prince was carried on a gold cushion, covered with a lace veil, by the first lady of honor. The Prince of Orange himself presented his son, who received the names of William Alexander Paul Frederick Louis.

BRAZIL.

The Tea Tree Naturalized.

The Portuguese government having transmitted to Brazil some seeds of the tea-tree, have succeeded in naturalizing this plant at Rio Janeiro. It is cultivated at this moment with success by several Chinese, who have gone there for that purpose.

CHINA.

Statistics.

At a time when we are in suspense relative to the fate of our embassy to China, the following account of that immense empire must excite interest.

Extent of the Empire in

square miles.....	1,297,999
The same in acres.....	830,719,360
Number of inhabitants.....	333,000,000
Revenues in pounds sterling.....	412,140,625

This gives 256 persons to a square mile, or 2½ acres to each person, which is full one half more in proportion than the population of England.

The revenues amount to 8½d. a year each; so that as the British revenue stood in 1815, before the abolition of the Income Tax, one person in England paid as much as 180 in China.

Commerce in Tea : Smuggling.

By the latest accounts that have reached this country from Canton, there were, when the vessel which brought them (an American) sailed, no less than 42 ships, chiefly American and Swedes, loading in the river with teas for Europe! Nominally these vessels are bound to continental ports, but their cargoes are destined for Great Britain and Ireland! by smuggling in the Channel, and by running the rest of their cargoes from the Continent.

EGYPT.

Horse valuable : African breed.

We learn from a late traveller in Egypt (1812), that a Dongolese horse had been sold at Cairo, at a price equal to a thousand guineas sterling. The horses in that country are reputed in the East as the best in the world, and were mentioned with high distinction by Bruce, in his Travels to Abyssinia. He describes them as of great size, full sixteen hands high at four years old, with substance in proportion. It is not said that they are of the racing kind, or coursers of the desert, which indeed their description does not indicate. Dongola, the country where they are bred, is an arid and sandy desert.

At Cairo, last Winter, they experienced a circumstance not remembered by the oldest Egyptian to have occurred before—four days of successive torrents of rain, which had nearly destroyed whole villages: the houses having been built of unbaked clay, scarcely a dwelling escaped without injury, and had the rain continued a few days longer, half the city must inevitably have been washed away.

FRANCE.

Benevolence to the Clergy.

An ordinance of the King regulates in the following manner the employment of the 6,100,000 francs of increase applied by the budget of 1817 to the amelioration of the situation of the clergy:—185,000f. to increase from the 1st of Jan. 1817, the allowances of the archbishops to 25,000f., and those of the bishops to 15,000f.—2,190,000f. to increase from the same epoch the salaries of the *desservans* (officiating clergy) to 700f.—383,000f. to give an increase of 100f. to *desservans* aged seventy years, as well as to the rectors of cantons of the same age, not pensioned.—400,000f. to increase from 200f. to 250f. the salaries of the vicars other than those in towns of a large population.—450,100f. to complete the sum of 900,000f. for the indemnities to be paid for the year 1816 and 1817, to the *desservans* authorized to say two masses in a day.—200,000f. to ensure annual succour to the *desservans* when age and infirmities force them to abandon their functions.—90,000f. to complete the payment of the expenses of the Royal Chapter of St. Denis. The employment of the sum of 2,200,000f. which completes the 6,100,000f. to be fixed hereafter.

The Paris Papers say that Joseph Buonaparte, the Ex-King of Spain, is founding a colony in the wilds of America, and that the numerous emigrants now on

their way down the Rhine, from Switzerland, are under the protection of his Agents.

The *Moniteur* contains the *Law of Bills of Exchange*. It enacts—

"That the holder of a bill of exchange drawn on the Continent or islands of Europe, and payable in the European territories of France, whether payable at sight, or at one or more days or months, or usances, or at sight, must demand payment or acceptance within six months from its date, on forfeiture of all claim upon the indorsers, or even the drawer, if the latter has made provision for it."

On the night of the 1st and 2d of April the Royal Forest of Gavre was almost entirely destroyed by wilful conflagration. This awful spectacle presented for a long time the appearance of an ocean of flame.

Paris, March 31.—The Tribunal of Police yesterday condemned to fine a considerable number of shopkeepers of the Palais Royal, of the street St. Honore, and of several other quarters, for having their shops open on Sunday last.

Reformation: impious books burnt.

Letters from Bourges state, that one of the most beneficial effects of the mission, which took place there during the Passion week, was to induce many persons, and particularly the young people, to burn 7 or 800 volumes of impious or licentious works, among which were four complete copies of the works of Voltaire and Rousseau.

Stage coaches, built on the English model, began to run from Paris to St. Denis and Versailles, on the 9d inst.

Parisian Newspapers.

A patient and laborious moralist, who is said to be engaged on a *History of Modern Manners*, has amused himself with drawing up an epitome and classification of all the subjects, introduced during the past year into those journals of the capital, which reckon most on the frivolity of the public, and the indulgence of their readers. The result of investigation is as follows:—

"In the papers in question the chamber-maids of the Boulevards, and the actresses on tours in the departments, occupy twelve times as much space as the Princesses and other distinguished females of Europe put together. The statistics of the Theatre de Brunet exceeds, by twenty-two pages, the history of the Session of the two Chambers. The sum total of the articles devoted to the Odeon surpasses, by one-half, all that has been written in the same journals on

liberty of person and of the press, on the finances, commerce, and agriculture. Four times as much anxiety has been expressed concerning the retirement of an actor from the Theatre Francaise, and an actress from the Vaudeville, as on the effect of the inundations and the high price of provisions. The performances for the benefit of our players fill 1840 pages, while 72 lines only could be spared for our system of Loans and our Sinking Fund. Mademoiselle Mars and Mesdames Duret and Catalani, have had for their share two-thirds of the whole contents of the annals of 1816; and, it is calculated, that in 1817, they will not have less than four-fifths."—(*Gazette de France*.)

Theatrical intercourse.

(From a French paper.)—*Paris, March 25.*—There has been established between France and England a new kind of commerce, of which few speculators suspect the existence. Certain managers of the English theatres keep an agent at Paris for the purpose of negotiating with our authors of the Boulevards, for the purchase of their melo-dramas before they are represented. These are afterwards fashioned according to the English taste, into novelties, which are not despised at Drury-lane and Covent-garden. It is remarkable, that a hissed melo-drama is not considered in this negotiation as a remarkable commodity. "*The City Barber*," which could scarcely escape damnation at the Boulevards, is now in England, where they are very busy in preparing it to appear with advantage before the good folks of London. It is well known that this melo-drama is by the author of "*The Thieving Magpie*," which was so well received by our neighbours. We shall see if "*The City Barber*" will be as lucky as that same "*Magpie*," which has established the fame of its author, and made the fortune of La Porte St. Martin.

Ravages by Wild Boars.

By the following petition presented to the French Chamber of Peers from certain communes in the arrondissement of Lenlis, in the department of the Oise, it would appear that the remnant of the Forest Laws in France is still injurious to those who have the misfortune to live in the neighbourhood of the royal domains:—"The undersigned inhabitants and proprietors of the communes of Beaurepaire, Verneuil, Fleurine, Villers, St. Francbourg, Juille, Pompoint, Point, St. Maixence, encouraged by the paternal regard of the King for all his subjects, and persuaded that every complaint founded on

justice will be favourably received by the Chamber of Peers, address themselves to the Chamber with confidence. It is not to a trifling abuse, but upon a calamity that threatens to deprive them, along with their property, of all the means of their existence, that they solicit the attention of the Chamber of Peers. Situated on the borders and in the interior of the forests of Chantilly, these communes see their fields and even their gardens a prey to the ravages of a prodigious number of wild boars. All attempts to drive them away have been unavailing. Alarm is universally diffused. The inhabitants recall with terror, that about thirty years ago the country became a waste from the same cause. In 1789 the inhabitants were permitted to destroy these dangerous animals with their own hands, and a few weeks were then sufficient for ridding their lands of such formidable intruders. About eight years ago they began to re-appear, and for these three last years they have multiplied in a frightful manner. During the present year, when the scarcity of grain renders it valuable, the inhabitants have suffered more from their devastations. They have already destroyed all the rye that has been sown. The Royal hunting, for which these forests are reserved, is not sufficient for putting down the evil. Those alone who have an interest in opposing this scourge can destroy it. Already have petitions been addressed without effect, or with inadequate results, to the local authorities. In this situation the petitioners implore the interposition of the Chamber to obtain permission to repel this dangerous and destructive invasion. They are convinced that it belongs to the Chambers to originate all measures necessary for securing the inviolability of property guaranteed by the Charter, and still more by the known justice of the King."

(To this petition there are 146 signatures.)

MARSHAL MASSENA.

Andrew Massena, Prince of Ealing, Duke of Rivoli, Marshal of France, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Grand Cross of the Orders of St. Stephen of Hungary, of St. Hubert, of Fidelity, of Baden, and Hesse d'Armstadt, born at Nice, May 8th, 1758; died at Paris, April 4th, after a long and severe illness.

After having served three years at sea, in his youth, he entered the army of France in 1775; being attached to the Royal Italian regiment, in which he had an uncle a captain.

He became, successively, chief of the 2d battalion of the Var, Colonel of the *ci-devant* regiment of the Sarre, General of Brigade and Division in 1793. In 1794 he enjoyed the command of a corps of 20,000 men, destined to the expedition against Oneille, and the siege of Soragio. He commanded constantly the advanced guard of the army of Italy, took a principal share in all the great affairs of that army, and acquired the name of the *favourite Child of Victory*. Hostilities having recommenced in 1799, he conducted, in quality of General in Chief of the army of the Donake, that memorable campaign of Switzerland, which the battle of Zurich rendered so decisive and so glorious; 70,000 prisoners were the fruits of this campaign, where he had to contend against two great Captains, Prince Charles and Marshal Suwarroff. He immediately afterwards assumed the command of the wreck of the army of Italy, in the campaign of 1805, and penetrated into Germany. He was afterwards charged with the conquest of the kingdom of Naples, and subsequently sent to Poland. He returned to France at the peace of Tilist.

The war called him again into Germany in 1809. There, after several honourable combats, he received in the plains of Essling the title of Prince, after having sustained the shock of the enemy's right, and saved the French army by his able conduct and invincible courage. He afterwards acted a brilliant part in the battle of Wagram, in which he was seen, though sick and suffering, advancing at the head of his troops, and animating them by his example. He ended his military career by the command of the army of Portugal in 1810 and 1811. He here displayed anew the firmness of his character in the midst of difficulties of all kinds with which he was surrounded, and which he had to surmount. He has left a widow, two sons, and a daughter, married to Lieutenant-General Count Rielle, his pupil, who was his first Aide-de-Camp from 1793.—(*Moniteur*.)

GERMANY.

Intermixture of Religions.

At the time when the Allies were advancing into France, a Russian corps passed through Iserlohe. On this occasion there were assembled in the Lutheran church of that town, professors of the religions of every quarter of the world, among whom was even a Turkish Dervise, some votaries of Fo and Confucius, and several adherents to the religion of the Dalai Lama.

Commerce facilitated: Improvements.

Munster, March 20.—A ministerial rescript, published here, orders speedy mea-

asures to be taken to make the river Lippe navigable as far as Lunen, for the union of it with the Munster canal, for the union of this canal from Maxhafen with the Ems at Rheine, and for the repairing of the roads from Wesel, Durtmund, and Hamm, to Munster, and thence to Rheine, in order to facilitate the conveyance of goods by land when the navigation is impeded. From Rheine, the Hanoverian government will continue the road to Leer. From all this, it appears that our government has the intention of promoting the communication with the sea by way of East Friesland; which the late custom-house regulations of the kingdom of the Netherlands render very necessary.

Finances, equalization: improvement.

Nuremberg, April 11.—The Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar has expressed to the Provincial States his satisfaction at the steps they have taken in the examination of the financial situation of the Grand Duchy, and the propositions they have made to meliorate it. His Royal Highness has confirmed the decrees of the Diet relative to the consolidation of all the debts of the Grand Duchy into one and the same mass—to the establishment of a uniform system of taxation—to the suppression of all exemption from contributions, which the possessors of baronial property have hitherto enjoyed—to afford an indemnity for them—and to the formation of a provincial Committee, which shall continue its operations during the recess of the Diet, in order to suggest and mature different plans upon the new financial organization.

Foreign Artists banished.

Frankfort, April 10.—The Senate has, on the demand of the soi-disant painters of this city, founded on certain ancient privileges, prohibited all foreign artists from sojourning here. This measure is surprising enough at a time when Frankfort is the seat of the Diet of the German Confederation, and the rendezvous of a great number of strangers.

A Caution.

The following accident happened at Munich on the 12th of February:—An apothecary's shopman being engaged in beating up, in a mortar of serpentine stone, a mixture of oxymuriate of potash, sulphur, sugar, and cinabar, for the purpose of making chemical matches, a terrible explosion took place, which killed the person who was making the mixture, wounded the apothecary, who at that instant entered, blew the mortar to pieces, and damaged the stove and furniture of the

room. The true cause of this is not known, but it must be attributed either to a too long continued friction, or to the accidental striking of the pestle against the sides of the mortar.

Frankfort, April 17.—According to the statements published by Mr. Storch, there are in Russia 20,000,000 of roubles in gold and silver coin, 25,000,000 in copper, the real value of which is only 6½ millions; and 577 millions of roubles in paper, which pass at a fourth part of their nominal worth. Russia has therefore 622,000,000 nominal value, of the value of 170,500,000 in money. The government hopes to raise the value of the public funds by withdrawing paper from circulation.

INDIES: EAST.

Extraordinary Drought.

In the western parts of Bengal very great droughts have prevailed for some time past. The rivers have become so dry as to deny a passage to the sugar boats; and an alarming scarcity in the rice crop is anticipated.

Fugitive Royalty.

Letters just received from Loodbeanu, announce the singular circumstance of the recent arrival of the Ex-King of Cabool, Shaw Shooja ool Mooluk, at that station. This illustrious Prince, venerable alike for the greatness of his misfortunes, and for the singular fortitude with which he has endured them, has, for several years, wandered a miserable fugitive in the mountains to the North of the Sikh empire, unceasingly pursued and harrassed by the avaricious lust of his treacherous host, Runjeet Singh. He is said, after encountering many dangers, and making many hair breadth escapes, to have finally eluded the vigilance of his pursuers, under the disguise of a pedlar, or merchant; travelling on foot, with very few retainers. He has been hospitably received in his new asylum; and doubtless will have no cause to repent that he has thrown himself on the protection of a nation, whose peculiar attribute it is to succour fallen greatness, and to uphold the injured.

Isle of France.

The number of Buildings destroyed at Port Louis, by the great fire in September, has been correctly ascertained, and amounts to 1482, instead of 1200, as mentioned in the first account. The total loss of property by the conflagration is estimated at ten millions of dollars. Most of the merchants and other inhabitants lost their all.

ITALY.

Religious Concerns.

Rome, March 18.—M. de Grever, a Dutch priest, has arrived here, as it is believed, on an important mission, viz. that of reconciling the schisms which distract the Belgian Church. He has had an audience of his Holiness and of the Cardinal Secretary of State.

Several Franciscans are destined for the Brazils. In general they are respectable for their knowledge and their religious zeal.

By the interposition of his Holiness, the Jews of the Brazils will enjoy the same toleration as those of Rome.

There are many Spaniards and Lombards at Rome as well as French. They appear to form a crusade in favour of the arts. Never were students of sculpture, painting, and all the fine arts, so numerous. There will be a public exhibition of the productions of all the young artists, and of all the words bespoken by purchasers.

Among the phenomena of the weather at this season, a storm was experienced at Rome, March 6, which covered the country round with snow and hail. The rain also fell in torrents, and a thunderbolt struck the castle of St. Angelo, doing considerable damage.

April 8.—We learn from Palestine, that three fine statues were discovered there in the last year. Unhappily that country is infested by brigands, so as to prevent many enlightened persons from travelling there.

Banditti numerous.

New bands of brigands have shewn themselves on the roads from Rome to Naples. The road from Rome to Florence is equally infested. The Papal Government redoubles its activity to re-establish the public safety.

Milan, March 28.—Between the canton of Tessin and the Italian frontier a band of robbers has lately assembled, whose number amounts to nearly 2,000. They chiefly consist of disbanded soldiers, who formerly belonged to the Italian regiments in Buonaparte's service, and are headed by the *ci-devant* General Lecchi, who, in his military career, obtained considerable renown.

The depredations of banditti are daily increasing. The three following places are infested by bands of robbers; namely, the frontiers of the Papal territories in Naples, the Spanish side of the Pyrenees, and the southern frontier of Switzerland.

Relics Venerated.

A letter from Genoa, dated Feb. 21, observes, that on the preceding Sunday, the

King, attended by his Ministers and a numerous retinue, went to the Metropolitan Church of St. Lorenzo, in that city, to pay his devotions to the precious relics of John the Baptist, which many ages ago were acquired by the valour of the Genoese, and are deposited there for public veneration.

Jews Favoured.

A proclamation issued by the Government of Lombardy, re-establishes the Jews in that part of Italy in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges connected with religious considerations that were granted to them in 1805.

Burying-Grounds regulated.

The King of Naples issued a decree on 11th of March, which ordains that, for the future, throughout the whole extent of his States, the burying-grounds shall be placed out of the neighbourhood of any dwellings. The formation of new burying-grounds will commence this year, and is to be completed, all over the kingdom, by the end of the year 1820. The expense will be defrayed by the districts.

Antiquities sought after.

The works at Pompeii are proceeding every day with more success, and the discoveries in statues are very precious. They have discovered a colossal statue of *Parthenope*, of the greatest beauty.

* * The discovery of this Statue is the more interesting to the city of Naples, as it anciently was called *Parthenope*, from one of the Sirens, whose body was found on the sea shore. When it was afterwards beautified and enlarged by a colony from Eubœa, it was called *Neapolis*, or the new city; whence its present name, Naples.

NORWAY.

Herring-Fishery, and Exportation.

The herring-fishery has been but indifferent this winter on the Norwegian coasts, and has already ceased; but it still continues on the coast of Bohuslaen, where it is very productive: great quantities are also salted at Kullen, upon the northern point of the Sound. The greatest exportation this century was in 1801—557,352 tons of herrings, and 24,419 barrels of oil. In 1808 the fishery ceased entirely; and the last exportation, in 1810, was only 363 tons (barrels) of herrings, and one barrel of oil.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, March 22.—The whole court is going to-day to Potsdam, where, at the beginning of next week, the Duke of Anhalt-Bernburg will arrive with the Princess, his daughter, the bride of Prince Henry of

Prussia. The marriage contract will then be signed.

Important Political Movements.

The Sessions of the Council of State was to be opened towards the end of the month of April. To this Council, which has to frame a system of finance, and next, it is probable, a Constitution for Prussia, great importance attaches. It is to be composed of sixty members, the most distinguished personages of the nation. The Princes of the King's house, and the Ministers of State, are among them. In his Majesty's absence the Prince Chancellor presides. The eyes of Europe, if we mistake not, will be earnestly bent upon this illustrious body—the first Parliament that ever sat within the walls of Berlin.

An article from Berlin, observes,—“On this side the Elbe the prosperity of all classes is on the increase—public and private credit improve, and rents of houses are rising; the wages of labour are 83 per cent. higher than they were before the war in 1816.”

Frankfort, April 4.—“The Prussian Government gives, since the return of peace, the first example of repayment of National Debt in specie. Obligations have been extinguished in presence of notary and witnesses, to the amount of 2,200,000 florins. This has made a great noise in the trading world, and will raise very much the credit of the Prussian State.”

Berlin, April 8.—An establishment, entirely new in Prussia, that of justice of the peace, has been introduced into the Grand Duchy of Posen. Besides the cognizance of quarrels, the justices of the peace are required to try the means of amicable reconciliation between the parties, before binding over to any formal process.

Destructive Tempest.

“*Berlin, March 15.*—A violent tempest broke over Strehlin, in Silesia, on the 7th instant. The storm tore down mills and buildings. The lightning twice struck the Senate-house and set it on fire; to save it was impossible. The tower, one of the highest in Silesia, was burnt, with the clock and bells; the other part of the Senate house also caught fire, and was partly destroyed.

“This great storm passed over Bury on the 4th and 5th, in which the steeples worked as in an earthquake. Some labourers in the fields pretend to have felt the shock of an earthquake. The buildings and forests have suffered much; part of the town wall was thrown down and

carried away, and with it three houses, and wounded several persons.

RUSSIA.

Regulations concerning Travellers.

The following Ukase has been recently published, on the formalities which strangers must observe on entering Russia. It is highly interesting to travellers, and particularly to commercial men:—

I. All persons coming from foreign countries must, in order to be admitted, be provided with passes from the Russian Ministers or Agents at Foreign Courts.

II. Persons belonging to towns and places where there are no Russian Mission or Consulate must, on approaching the Russian frontiers, produce passes from the Governor or superior Commanders of such places. Passes from Subalterns, Land Commissaries, Land Councils, and Magistrates, are not to be received.

III. The Russian subjects who have received passes for travellers in foreign countries for a certain time will be readmitted without observation, on such passes.

IV. Mixed Russian subjects, and persons empowered by them, obtain their passes from the Authorities of that Government in which they have their possessions, and pass and re-pass with such passes without obstruction.

V. All passes must be exhibited at the frontier barriers. If they are in the proper form, the person exhibiting, in case of no special order not to allow him to pass, will be allowed to enter the kingdom.

VI. and VII. These provisions, that also extend to all parts, with respect to passengers there landed, with the exception of masters of ships and crews, who remain subject to the old regulations, shall be enforced, for the nearest European States, within two months; and for the more remote, as Italy, Spain, and Portugal, within four months from the day of the subscription of the Ukase.

Protection to Sectaries : New settlements.

The Emperor Alexander has issued a RESCRIPT in favour of the *Duckaborski*, a sect of dissenters from the Greek Church. It forbids all further persecution of this sect, and observes, “Does it become a Christian Government to employ harsh and cruel means, torture and exile, to bring back into the bosom of the Church those who have gone astray? The doctrine of the Redeemer, who came into the world to save the sinner, cannot be spread by

constraint and punishment. True faith can only take root, with the blessing of God, by conviction, instruction, mildness, and, above all, by good example."

The *Duchaborski*, or as they ought more properly to be called, *Doukubors*, are a sort of Quakers of the Greek Church. They profess a system of universal equality, founded on a peculiar interpretation of the Evangelists; refuse to make the sign of the cross; and reprobate the use of oaths. Paul the First by persecuting them only augmented their numbers. The present Emperor thought it a wiser plan to isolate them; and, for this purpose, assigned to them certain fertile but desert lands on the borders of the Molochne, north-west of the Sea of Azof, in the Government of the Tauridium. Here they have accordingly settled, and have built a village which they call "Bogdanowka," or the Gift of God. The number of males in the settlement amounts to 1150.

* By turning to *LIT. PAN.* vol. xv. p. 1632, the reader will find a particular account of this sect, under the name of *Duchaborski*; a term signifying *wrestlers with the spirit*. Their particular tenets, are there stated at large, from Mr. Pinkerton.

Commercial concerns.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—The amount of goods imported into St. Petersburg, last year was above 90,000,000 of roubles; and that of goods exported nearly 77 millions and a half.

The extraordinary trade in corn has lately doubled the number of strangers at Odessa. That sea-port seems in a fair way of becoming one of the most considerable towns of the Russian empire: its increase proceeds in a manner beyond all conception.

This prodigious exportation of grain from Odessa forms a striking article in the German papers; they state, that last year there were exported from that place, in 1366 ships, goods to the value of 5,406,000 roubles, and only to the amount of 408,600 roubles imported. Among the 846 large ships which arrived, were 407 Russian, 266 English, 101 Austrian, 25 French, 23 Turkish, 15 Swedish, &c.

Voyage round the World.

The ship *Rurik*, commanded by Lieut. Von Kotzebue, which was fitted out two years ago by Count Romanzow, for a voyage of nautical and geographical discovery, happily arrived in June, 1816, in the harbour of Petropauloskoi (St. Peter and St. Paul,) and sailed in July to Behring's Straits. This account has just been received from Kamschatka. It appears, that

Lieut. Kotzebue had discovered several new islands, which he has named Romanzow's, Speridow's, Krusenstern's, and Suwarrow's islands.

Ravages by Wild Bears.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 27. The bears, which the French Papers stated to have besieged Moscow, have really appeared in much larger numbers than usual; not, indeed, about Moscow, but between Irkutsk and Nerlschinik, in Siberia, 12 or 1,500 leagues from the capital of Russia. They penetrated with fury into the hamlets and remote habitations, the inhabitants of which had for a time much difficulty in repelling their attacks. About Weichne Oudensk, near 400 of these ferocious animals were killed.

Bonaparte's mercies at Moscow!!

The following is given as an extract of a letter from Count Rastopchin to one of his friends at London:—"I was much surprised at seeing in Bonaparte's appeal to the British Nation, that he had incurred danger in wishing to save Moscow from the conflagration in the year 1812. His amazing efforts and greatness of mind were, however, limited to mounting his horse as soon as the fire appeared, and galloping to the distance of two English miles from the town, in order to place himself in safety. He passed three days and three nights in a palace in the midst of a corps of troops, who bivouacked, and only returned to Moscow on the fourth day when the conflagration had ceased, after having consumed 7,632 houses. I was well informed of all that was passing by means of 6 officers disguised, who remained undiscovered during the whole of Bonaparte's stay at Moscow; but on his quitting it, he set fire to the palace of the Kremlin, among others, and to the Castle of Petrowsky, which had served him as an asylum during the great conflagration. Perhaps this was done by him as an act of kindness, with the intention of purifying them by fire from the evils he had been the source of. From the tone of this appeal it would seem, that he dictated it at the moment when his mind was guided by the same feelings as during his passage to the island of St. Helena in 1815; and he appears unwilling to forget the style of his bulletins, which serves as a proof that habit is a second nature."

* By turning back to Vol. XII. p. 909, the readers will see Napoleon's own account of the burning of Moscow, with the confusion that marks his narrative: this is now accounted for. Count Rastopchin is again noticed in p. 1094, on account of having

burned his own Mansion, in order to deprive Buonaparte of the use of it. See p. 1261 of the same volume for an account of this Officer's life and progress.

SPAIN.

Blessings of the Inquisition !

In the annals of the Inquisition, published by Don Llorente, it is stated, that in the first twenty-eight years, this tribunal sentenced 130,400 persons to be burned alive ; 70,980 to be burned in effigy ; and 1,405,071 to various penances.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, March 25.—The Marshal of the Court, Gyllerstrom, who possesses estates in Pomerania, has been banished from the kingdom ; he must quit the capital in three days. The Journal called *The Union, or Scandinavian or National Journal*, has ceased to appear, and the last number, which contained among other things, observations on the *ci-devant* Governments of foreign Kings, has been subjected to the *censure* of the Jury of the Liberty of the Press. The Pamphlet called "*Considerations on the 14th of March, 1817,*" has been suppressed by the Editor, almost immediately after its appearance. There reigns here a suppressed fermentation, the consequences of which it is not easy to foresee. The Government displays much energy under these circumstances. Rigorous measures are talked of, calculated to keep down the parties which shew themselves in this kingdom, while tranquillity is reviving in Europe.

Stockholm, March 4.—Official Article.—

"As it has been found that several persons are of opinion, that the Ordinances for the prevention of luxury will not be put into execution, it is hereby certified that the Government, which, on the one hand, directs its attention to the most suitable means of promoting the exportation of our home productions, is resolved, on the other hand, to pursue the most effectual measures to diminish the importation of all unnecessary articles from abroad."

SWITZERLAND.

Distress from various causes.

The Lausanne Gazette, published March 18 says,— "All the accounts from our mountains as well as from Tyrol, bring melancholy news. The Aar has overflowed its banks between Langenthal and Lotzwyl, and done much damage. In the Gademthal four houses have been buried by the avalanches. In the village of Thon, in Glaris, a second avalanche has killed eight persons. Near Nelstall, in the same can-

ton, immense falls of snow have swallowed up several farms. Thousands of trees have been thrown into the air to a great height. In the same village two children have been killed. On the eighth another avalanche buried a woman and seven children. A man, who is still alive, was carried to a great distance. On the 9th the snow fell in abundance, and fresh disasters were feared."

The following particulars are given of the violent Earthquake lately felt in Switzerland :—

"On the 11th of March, at 24 minutes past nine o'clock at night, a violent earthquake was felt at Lausanne. The phenomenon was repeated in several successive shocks in the space of one minute. It was felt in the whole Canton, as also at Berne, Neufchatel, and Geneva, where, it seems, the shocks were even more violent. In several places, at Geneva particularly, the furniture was displaced in the houses, and the doors thrown open. The birds were precipitated from the perches on which they were asleep in their cages. At Verdun, a picture closely affixed to a wall was thrown upon the floor ; and a stone floor in another house was split into several pieces. Twenty-four hours previously, some persons were struck by a violent shock, like that of some subterraneous and deep detonation. In general, a sort of crackling noise was observed in the walls, which was prolonged even after the shock. The annals of Switzerland mention about 120 earthquakes since the sixth century, presenting an average of 11 in each century since the year 663."

Swiss Claims of Commerce.

The Swiss Diet has addressed a memorial to the King of France, relative to the commercial interests of Switzerland. It is astonishing that this country did not negotiate for an object of so much importance to the greater part of the population at the same time that the military capitulations were concluded, in virtue of which Switzerland furnishes to France a certain number of regiments, and engages to keep them constantly complete. Switzerland now claims from France :—

"1. "The re-establishment of the duties on the footing on which they stood in 1815, with respect to all the productions of the Swiss territory.

"2. The right of transit to the ports of Marseilles, Bourdeaux, and Havre, and the Spanish frontier.

"3. The revocation of the prohibition against manufactured goods, and in particular, cottons."

Lausanne, April 15.—The greatest distress prevails in the district of Sargans, in the canton of St. Gall. It is said that, in the commune of St. Ammen, near the lake of Wallenstadt, several persons have died through hunger and inanition, and that the unwholesomeness of the aliments used menaces the public safety. In the Grisons, the fall of avalanches appears to be at an end. Twenty-five houses were destroyed, twenty-eight persons were engulfed, and forty-three cattle.

Emigrants from Switzerland to North America still pass in great numbers by Strasburg. It is said in that town, that an *ex-great* personage (Joseph Buonaparte) who is founding a colony in the new world, has agents in Switzerland to excite this emigration.

Letters from Basle state, that the merchants of that town frequently receive accounts of the emigrants who had gone to the United States. There are very few of them who do not regret their country. Those who cannot pay their passage remain during six years in a kind of slavery. Notwithstanding this dreadful result, the mania of emigration still continues. On the 2d of April, six vessels freighted with 1800 emigrants, for the most part of the cantons of Basle and Argovia, departed from Basle.

The intelligence that has arrived from the higher districts of the Grisons excites the most lively fears. Never were the snows in greater quantity: the tops of the houses are no longer seen, and some of the roofs have fallen in from the weight of the snow. Some villages, particularly in the valley of Tavesch, are entirely abandoned. A frightful avalanche has destroyed the village of Nueras in that valley. By reports from Dissentis, a little distant from that village, eleven houses and mills, along with the inhabitants and stables, have been swallowed up. On the 8th, the rector and twenty four other persons wounded, were dug out of the rubbish alive. Many dead bodies were likewise found, and 28 persons are still missing. Avalanches have likewise caused frightful disasters in the valley of Dischnah. We learn likewise from the canton of Uri, that at Meyen, an avalanche overwhelmed two men, and that another threatened the village of Realp. This passage of Mont St. Gothard is shut up.

On the 10th, an avalanche destroyed a house at Gadmenthal, in the province of Bern. The news from the Tyrol are equally afflicting: four avalanches have succeeded each other in one place. At Nanders, the snow filled the whole valley to the height of a tower. At Ischgel, in

the Pinzgau, twenty one houses were destroyed. At six leagues from Inspruck, ten persons were killed. The course of the Inn is interrupted.

TURKEY.

Letters from Vienna say, that accounts had been received at Constantinople from Bagdad, dated at Bagdad in January, of the Turkish Pacha having openly defied the Firman of the Porte. The Ottoman troops had in consequence surrounded the town, against which a vigorous siege was carrying on. The rebellious Pacha had numerous partisans, and was supposed to be in considerable strength, though not powerful enough to meet his adversary, and appointed successor, in the open field. Whether the rebel is secretly encouraged and assisted by any other Power, we know not; but it has been by such rebellions that the Turks have of late lost some of their finest provinces.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Latest State of the Colony.

Letters and Papers have been received from New South Wales to the 1st of August. They give a favourable report of the improvement of that Colony. The drought which had continued for a length of time had been succeeded by deluges of rain, which had carried away several bridges. It would, however, do great good to the colony. The inducement held out to the convicts to join the natives in the interior, and to live by plundering the industrious inhabitants, had arrived to a great height. Governor Macquarie had, in consequence, issued orders denouncing thirty-four of these miscreants; also a Proclamation prohibiting the appearance of armed bands in the neighbourhood of Sydney, or any of the adjacent villages. The advertisements in the *Sydney Gazette* convey an idea of the great improvements in every description of European manufacture, of East India goods, West India produce, &c. They have their Theatre, their Hyde, their races, and every description of amusement—England in miniature!!

EARTHQUAKES AND REMARKABLE PHENOMENA, IN SPAIN.

The Earthquake which was felt at Barcelona on the 18th ult. at eleven o'clock in the morning, was likewise felt on the same day at Lerida, at Saragossa, and at Madrid. At Saragossa it was experienced some minutes before, and at Madrid some minutes after the shock at Barcelona; but in the two latter cities much more strongly than in the former. At Saragossa the

concussion was so violent as to throw down a painting in the chapel of the Virgin of the Pillar, during the performance of mass; the people were frightened and fled from the church. At Madrid the commotion was still more alarming, and was felt particularly at the Royal Manufactory of porcelain at the Retiro, an edifice almost ruined during the war. There it overthrew a wall that killed two men. A violent shock was likewise felt at the Palace of Justice. The Judges, who were sitting, deserted the hall, which trembled around them. It was believed to come from the west, and it is feared that Lisbon has suffered by this convulsion. News from that town are therefore expected with impatience. The weather at Barcelona continued clear and serene, and the air had recovered its usual temperature. We have just witnessed a phenomenon seldom experienced in regions distant from the coast. On the 20th of the month the weather was rainy from the morning downwards, and the warmth was greater than is usual at the season. At three o'clock in the evening there was some lightning, accompanied with thunder, which soon ceased; but at half-past six o'clock there suddenly arose a violent wind, like those which in summer commonly precede violent storms. There fell at the same time hail and rain along with the thunder and lightning. The heavens were brightened, and there only remained a black cloud, which increasing instantly, in an extraordinary manner, discharged from its skirts, about a quarter before seven o'clock, such a flash of lightning, and such a clap of thunder, that people who were in the streets, or in the country, fell to the earth, frightened with the terrible noise; with the glare which struck their sight, and with the sulphurous smell which extended to the most retired recesses of their dwellings.

Some seconds afterwards, there was another clap of thunder, not so strong as the former, and the cloud opening, discharged an immense globe of fire, which falling on the tower of the convent of Franciscans, overturned the iron on its summit, and set on fire the wood work, a portion of which, in a state of combustion, having entered the church, destroyed a part of it; while the rest, descending by the walls, kindled the different doors and windows of the convent, broke, tore up, and divided the cells, overturned and destroyed the furniture which they contained, and excited such terror in the monks, who were in the choir, that they fell to the earth, and would perhaps have been choked by the sulphurous vapour which surrounded them,

had they not immediately received assistance. This explosion was followed by a heavy fall of hail, which lasted more than a minute; after which, the heavens recovered their serenity."—*Pampeluna Paper*.

This event, it appears, was more disastrous than at first stated. By letters recently received, we learn that not only some villages have suffered by the earthquake, but that the whole town of Arnedillo, in Old Castile, has been buried under the fall of a neighbouring mountain; that the whole inhabitants have perished, and that nothing but the top of the belfry is seen above the ruins.

EARTHQUAKES IN SWITZERLAND.

Lausanne, March 28.—We neither in truth know what passes on or under our earth. It trembles every where. We are reaping in the midst of winter; it freezes in spring; the thunderbolt falls amid the snow—we know no more of the matter. These phenomena have been felt over all Savoy, but particularly at Des Ouches, in the valley of Chamouni, where they have been attended with great disasters. So early as the 17th of January an earthquake was felt there. On the 19th a second, and on the 20th a third convulsion. From the 1st to the 8th of March, a violent wind from the south alarmed the whole valley. On the 8th an enormous avalanche destroyed a forest of fir-trees, and overthrew a house, which this forest covered and appeared to protect. Of five persons, by whom it was inhabited, only two escaped: these were children; the father, mother, and daughter perished in the snows. On the 11th a great earthquake was felt; the concussion shattered the roofs of the churches of Des Ouches and St. Gervais: it overturned furniture and vases: its violence excited general terror when joined to the frightful breaking of the glaciers. At the same time lightning was seen on Mont Blanc, and a vivid light in an opposite quarter of the horizon. On the 11th and 12th, subterranean noises were prolonged during the whole night. Eleven concussions succeeded, and continued to the rising of the sun. On the 13th new commotions were felt, at 10 o'clock in the morning, a second at 11, a third at ten minutes past two in the afternoon, a fourth towards evening, and a fifth at midnight. On the 14th the shaking of the earth was repeated at seven o'clock in the morning, and was followed about mid-day with a fresh concussion.

On the 13th, in the village of Chaney, near Geneva, a lamentable accident happened, which appeared to be in con-

sequence of these commotions: several labourers were employed in enlarging the road, and filling up a chasm made by the Rhoe, when, on a sudden, a hill of sand rolled down and buried two of them.

National Register : BRITISH.

“Windsor Castle, April 5.—The general state of his Majesty has been extremely quiet during the last month, and his Majesty's health continues to be very good, but his Majesty's disorder is unabated.”—

By express command of the Queen, the exotic garden at Kew is ordered to be submitted to the daily inspection of the public after the holidays.

The following is a copy of a circular letter from the Secretary for the Home Department to the Lords Lieutenants of counties :—

Whitehall, March 27, 1817.

MY LORD,—As it is of the greatest importance to prevent, as far as possible, the circulation of blasphemous and seditious pamphlets and writings, of which, for a considerable time past, great numbers have been sold and distributed throughout the country, I have thought it my duty to consult the law-officers of the Crown whether an individual found selling, or any way publishing, such pamphlets or writings, might be brought immediately before a justice of the peace, under a warrant issued for the purpose, to answer for his conduct. The law-officers having accordingly taken this matter into their consideration, have notified to me their opinion, that a justice of the peace may issue a warrant to apprehend a person charged before him upon oath, with the publication of libel of the nature in question, and compel him to give bail to answer the charge. Under these circumstances, I beg leave to call your Lordship's attention very particularly to this subject; and I have to request, that if your Lordship should not propose to attend in person at the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be holden in and for the county under your Lordship's charge, you would make known to the Chairman of such Sessions the substance of this communication, in order that he may recommend to the several Magistrates, to act thereupon, in all cases where any person should be found offending against the law in the manner above mentioned. I beg leave to add, that persons vending pamphlets or other publications in the manner alluded to, should be considered as coming under the Hawker's and

Pedlar's Act, and dealt with accordingly, unless they shew that they are furnished with a license, as required by the said Act.—I am, &c. SIDMOUTH.

REVENUE.

Subjoined will be found an official statement of the receipts of the Consolidated Fund for the quarter, ending on the 5th instant; and also of the receipts of the same quarter for the years 1815 and 1816.—The custom duties have increased in the present year, but those of the excise have experienced a diminution. The increase in the customs shews an improvement in our commercial circumstances; and the decrease in the excise is, with great apparent truth, ascribed chiefly to the badness of the last harvest. The short supply of grain did not admit of so much being malted for the use of the brewer and distiller. Other causes have, of course, contributed to this defalcation; among which, we apprehend, may be fairly enumerated the decreased consumption of foreign wines and spirits, arising from the distresses of the country, and a limited expenditure in consequence. Upon the whole, a comparative view will shew that the receipts of the first quarter of 1817 exceed those of the same period in 1816 by a considerable sum.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Consolidated Fund in the quarters ended the 5th of April, 1815, 1816, and 1817.

Quarter ended			
5th April, 1815.	Ditto, 1816.	Ditto, 1817.	
Customs	£1,288,038	£1,394,639	£1,719,314
Excise	4,674,768	4,325,528	3,819,211
Stamps	1,279,576	1,520,536	1,192,611
Post Office	411,000	376,000	342,000
Assessed Tax	614,861	726,909	868,104
Land Taxes	104,949	133,227	993,493
Property Tax			
Miscellaneous	58,160	72,712	91,594
	8,430,160	8,551,551	9,487,878
Charge upon Consolidat- ed Fund this Quarter		Estimate	8,800,000
		Surplus	687,878

The number of Excise licenses granted in 1815, was 299,171; in 1816, was 271,649; and in 1817, was 278,729. In 1815, of these 49,540 were for ale; 16,407 for wine; and 38,413 for spirits:—in 1816, were 48,762 for ale; 12,758 for wine; and 35,188 for spirits:—and in 1817, were 48,403 for ale; 11,791 for wine; and 35,185 for spirits.

RICE.—The duties on rice, during the last three years, were as follow :

	Canada Rice.			East India Rice.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1814,	6,278	3	2	266	12	8
1815,	31,978	0	2	1,646	4	3
1816,	39,374	18	2	1,043	8	10

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The number of rank and file (India and France excepted) for the present year for Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, is 80,538—including Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, the number amounts to 92,282.

ABSTRACT OF EXPENCES: NET PAY.

Situations.	Gen. & St. Officers.			Medical St. Offrs.			Total.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
N. Amer.	7,876	7	11	3,753	8	4	11,629 16 3
Nv.Scotia	4,156	8	9	1,537	11	3	5,694 0 0
Wind.and L. Islands	11,687	12	1	7,061	4	7	18,748 16 0
Bahama . . .	173	7	6	396	18	9	570 6 3
Bermuda				260	1	3	260 1 3
Jamaica	2,781	12	1	2,034	17	6	4,116 9 7
Gibraltar	812	2	6	1,414	7	6	2,226 10 0
Malta and Ion. Isles	7,853	11	8	3,913	2	1	11,766 13 9
Africa . . .	173	7	6	953	11	3	1,126 18 9
C. of Good Hope	1,679	0	0	1,387	0	0	3,066 0 0
Mauritius	2,662	19	7	1,587	15	0	4,250 14 7
Ceylon . . .	2,804	8	4	2,842	8	9	5,646 17 1
N.S.Wales	1,038	14	7				1,038 14 7
St. Helena	3,117	14	2	173	7	6	3,291 1 8

G. total £46,817 6 8 27,315 13 9 74,133 0 0

War Office, Feb. 17, 1817. PALMERSTON.

PRODUCE OF ASSESSED TAXES.

Schedules and Duties. 1815, ending 1816.

1816, ending 1817.

	£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
A. Windows	2,217,153	10	8½	2,108,140	15	6
B. Inhabited Houses	993,670	4	4	981,694	14	10
C. Male Ser- vants	539,589	6	9½	507,823	3	0
D. Carriages, &c.	477,278	5	6	439,311	5	0
E. Horses for riding, &c.	784,853	0	0	690,493	9	11
F. Other Hor- ses, & Mules	798,645	0	0	676,596	0	10½
G. Dogs . . .	172,640	18	0	149,077	16	0
H. Horse deal- ers	13,653	0	0	11,897	1	0
I. Hair powder	49,813	17	9½	44,693	6	0
K. Armorial Bearings	38,316	6	2½	37,879	4	6
L. Game Cer- tificates	129,333	0	0	126,716	10	0
Ten per Cent. Arrears	43	7	4½	0	0	0
	6,214,990	16	8½	5,783,323	6	7½

WILLIAM LOWNDES.

THOMAS DAVIS LAMB.

GABRIEL TUCKER STEWARD.

Office for Taxes, March 13, 1817.

Reduction of the West India Dock Rates.
commenced Monday, March 31st.

Sugar to be reduced from 9d to 8d per cwt.—Coffee and cocoa from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 6d. per cwt.—Cotton from 2s. 8d. to 2s. 4d. per cwt.—Rum and wine from 1d. per gallon, and 1s. per cask, to 1d. per gallon only.—Ginger from 3s. 6d. to 3s. per cwt.—Pimento from 5s. 4d. to 3s. per cwt. Dyewoods from 10s. to 9s. per ton.

The charge on shipping for the use of the docks for six months, and for discharging and cooping the cargoes from 6s. 8d. per ton register to 5s. per ton; and in case of a ship remaining in the docks longer than six months, or of a new ship entering the export docks, 1s. per ton register may be paid for the use of the docks for three months, and for every succeeding three months, or less, 1s. per ton.

Government have issued the whole 24,000,000 of 2½d. *Exchequer Bills* to the Bank at 5s. premium, but the public at present are purchasers of stock, which accounts for the great rise.

The aggregate amount of *Bank Notes* in circulation on the 30th of December, 1816, of 5 pounds and upwards, was 15,221,420l.; bank post bills, 1,199,340l.; bank notes under five pounds, 8,293,390l.; and aggregate amount of the whole, 24,654,150l.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Woolwich.—The Dock-yard at Woolwich is in a rapid progress of improvement. An immense forge for making anchors of the largest size will soon be completed. All the work is to be executed by machinery, which will be put in motion by a steam engine of great power: enormous masses of iron work are now lying on the wharf for this improved manufactory. Three new ships now on the stocks, will be finished in about two years; these are—the *Thunderer*, 74; the *Hawke*, 74; and the *Isis*, 50 guns. The first is in the same dock where the *Nelson* was built. There are also repairing here—the *Scarborough*, 74; the *Devonshire*, 74; and the *Aigle* and *Maidstone* frigates.

Greenwich Hospital: Rent: Mines.

By a Paper laid on the Table of the House of Commons, it appears that no less than £15,388. 7s. 1d. was due from the tenants of the estates belonging to Greenwich Hospital, for arrears of rent, for the year ending Nov. 21, 1816. By another Paper it appears that the produce of the lead and silver raised from the estates of the Hospital, in the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham, sold and unpaid for, on Nov. 21, 1816, amounted to £25,109. 10s.

The following ships, which are building, are to be proceeded with, viz.—

Thunderer, Hawke, Talavera, Prince Regent, Princess Charlotte, Carnatic, Agincourt, Britannia, London, Belleisle, Formidable, and Melville, of the line; Royal George and Prince Regent yachts; Southampton, Isis, Lancaster, Winchester, and Portland, frigates; Venus, Blonde, Hebe, Diana, Latona, Blanche, Minerva, Arethusa, Fisguard, Melampus, Trincomalee, and Seringapatam, frigates; Tees, Samarang, Lynx, and Athol sloops.

The following ships are to be repaired in the present year, for which the expences are provided, viz.—

General Scarborough, Devonshire, Tremendous, Poitiers, Gloucester, Fame, Warpite, Illustrious, Sultan, Benbow, Egmont, Edinburgh, Elephant (to be cut down to a frigate,) Foudroyant, Stirling Castle, Mulgrave, and one other line of battle ship; Junon, Nereus, Maidstone, Aigle, Shannon, Menelaus, Undaunted, Leonidas, Apollo, Briton, Seine, Belvidera, Resistance, Pyramus, Dartmouth (never at sea, £12,000.), Theban, and two other frigates; Curlew, Parthian, Drake, Raleigh, Redpole, Peloria, Pilot, and three other sloops.

The works on the lines round Plymouth Dock were recommenced a short time ago, on a limited scale. Forty-seven men and three boys of those who had been employed there before, are entered.

Improved State of Things.

The Board of Agriculture has received information, that the extensive tract of land in the Isle of Ely, called Burnt Fen (nearly 16,000 acres,) which was deluged early in the winter, from a breach in the bank of the river, has been so well drained by the constant working of the wind-mills, that the whole of it is now in a proper state to be sowed with oats.

In all parts of the kingdom, so much ploughed land was never known by the oldest persons, as for next harvest.

At all the late sales of *farming stock*, through the different counties in England, prices have been much on the increase. At one sale, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, a lot of *ewes in lamb* fetched the high price of nearly four pounds each. In the period of the American war, they would not have averaged above fourteen shillings per head. Amongst other sorts of stock, horses for the road have risen much in value, as the breed of them is growing scarce, from the late depreciation.

We congratulate our readers on the improvement which has taken place in va-

rious branches of trade, and particularly the Irish linen, which bids fair to arrive at that respectability which it enjoyed previous to the late depression. The Dublin market of the week before last, experienced considerable briskness; the price of linens increased from 4d. to 5d. per yard. Considerable orders were given; and the stock being low, will be the means of giving employment to many persons of both sexes, who for a considerable time have nearly subsisted upon charity. This information is derived from an undoubted source.—

Swansea Paper.

We understand that the shawl trade in Glasgow has so much improved as to enable the manufacturers to advance their journeymen's wages four shillings per week. (*Caledonian Mercury.*)

Wool.

It appears, that the import of Foreign Wool into this Kingdom, from the clip of 1816, has nearly, if not quite, closed; that the total import of Spanish Wool into the ports of London and Bristol is only 9,700 bags—and of German Wool into the same ports, is only 5,700 bags, between July, 1816, and April, 1817; making a total of no more than 15,400 bags for that period, instead of 40,000 bags! which have been imported per annum for several years past—that the extensive orders sent by the East India Company into Devonshire have already had a salutary effect on the price of English Wools. In opposition to the conclusion drawn from these statements, it is, however, contended, that although the quantity imported may be diminished one half, yet that the quantity for several years past has immensely exceeded the importation of former years, even when our Foreign Export Woollen Trade much exceeded what it has since been; that, therefore, the present importation does not exceed the present demand; and that the foreign growers have not obtained in other quarters a better market than Britain.

Butter.

The following are the quantities of British and Irish butter, exported within the last three years;—in 1814, 22,436 cwts. in 1815, 32,641 cwts. in 1816, 36,714 cwts.

The foundation stone of the new church at Egham was laid a few days since at the north corner, on the old scite, in the presence of a numerous and respectable assembly of persons.

Lately, a pawnbroker of Nottingham was convicted of having received goods in pledge from a child under 12 years of age, and paid the penalty of 40s. and costs.

AN OUTLINE OF THE DORRING PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

There were 263 subscribers in the class that might require relief; representing, in the aggregate of the families, above one thousand individuals—nearly one third of the entire population of the parish, and above one half of the labouring class: not one of these was deficient in the weekly payments; which enabled the committee, aided by the liberal subscriptions of the more opulent classes, to afford relief to the subscribers according to their several necessities, during thirteen weeks of last winter, by distributing 2,982 quartern loaves of bread, 906lbs. of meat, 742 bushels of coals, and 1,978 faggots. This has kept upwards of eighty families from seeking parish relief, and has afforded essential temporary comfort to the whole thousand, without any feeling of degradation, or a known murmur or complaint.

Each subscriber is furnished with a ticket, put on a pasteboard, for recording his payments, and the benefits he may occasionally receive. This he hangs up in a conspicuous part of his cottage, as a kind of charm against the *degradation of pauperism*, and a proud trophy of *industrious independence*. On this ticket is intimated, that he who wastes his earnings in public-houses, at unseasonable hours, or on Sundays, will forfeit all benefit; and that, on the other hand, the industrious will be countenanced and encouraged. The benefit of these two rules is obvious, as each member of the institution is thus placed under the eyes of all.

The first Annual Meeting of the Bedford and Bedfordshire Saving Bank, established on the 4th of May, 1816, was held on Thursday last at the Shire Hall, in Bedford. The Honourable Captain Waldegrave; M. P. was called to the chair; and he read a most satisfactory detailed account of the flourishing state of the funds of that Institution, by which it appeared, that since May last, *Seven hundred and Seven* deposits have been made, amounting to £3040, 19s. 7½d. and that only £86 0s. 8½d. has been drawn out by fourteen depositors.

Hindoo Antiquities from Java.

We understand, that a Gentleman lately arrived from Java, has brought with him several very fine specimens of ancient Hindu sculpture. They will no doubt afford considerable gratification to the admirers of the art, and the students of the antiquities and mythology of the East. They furnish an indubitable proof of the

amazing extent to which Hinduism was diffused over the Eastern Islands, as well as of the high degree of scientific skill and general civilization to which the inhabitants (at least those of Java) had attained. The collection consists of figures of Siva, Ganesa, Durga, Buddha, &c. obtained from various parts of the island, but chiefly from Brambana and its vicinity. The ruins of this latter place, and those of the temple of Boro Buddha, situated in the centre of the Cadu district, about thirty miles distant from the former, we are led to believe contain some of the most remarkable Hindu antiquities extant. The merit of the discovery of these and other temples is to be attributed, almost exclusively, to the persevering industry manifested in British researches, whilst that lovely and interesting island was in our possession.

Coffee-Houses.—It is recorded in a Review of London, published near a century since, that the first coffee-house ever established in England was kept by a barber, named James Farr, at the sign of the Rainbow, opposite Chancery-lane, which still goes by the same name. In 1701, he was presented by the Inquest of St. Dunstan's in the West, for making and selling a liquor called coffee, as a great nuisance, and prejudicial to the neighbourhood.—Who would then have imagined, that in the progress of fifty succeeding years, such nuisances would have increased to no less a number than 3000? In 1768, when the signs were taken down, to give free circulation to the air in the streets of the metropolis, and the numerous taverns decreased, coffee-houses continued to multiply, in consequence of the opinion of the College of Physicians, which stated publicly that coffee was a wholesome beverage. It was then received into general estimation, and continued to be drunk with avidity until the present day, when it appears by the register at the licensing office, that there are upwards of 9000 coffee-houses existing in London and its environs.

Dreadful Explosion of the Norwich Steam Packet.—On Thursday morning, April 3, a melancholy accident occurred at Norwich. One of the steam-packets which pass daily from that city to Yarmouth, having started about nine o'clock with about 20 passengers on board, before it had proceeded thirty yards, one end of the great boiler gave way with a tremendous explosion, by which nearly the whole vessel was instantly blown into atoms, little being left but the keel and flooring; and,

shocking to relate, nearly half the passengers fell an immediate sacrifice. The mangled bodies of eight of them presented a horrid spectacle to the crowd, which soon assembled. Six others who had sustained serious injury were conveyed to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. John Diggons, the engineer, who was standing over the boiler, and in the act of fastening a screw when the explosion happened, together with a passenger walking on the deck, an infant two months old, and one or two women, taken out of the river, were amongst the few that escaped unhurt; the infant was found sleeping at the bottom of the vessel, after the wreck had been cleared. The magistrates have undertaken to investigate the cause of this dreadful catastrophe, and there is no doubt that it will be found to have originated in negligence or error. The fire was forced too much in order to increase the power of the machinery at the first going off, and the weight which regulates the safety valve had not been applied before the starting of the vessel. Notwithstanding this shocking catastrophe, the other steam packets were full of passengers on Monday.

THE IMPORTANCE OF AIR, IN THE PRODUCTION OF LIFE.

The causes which impel fishes of various kinds, but especially Salmon, to quit the Salt waters of the ocean in order to deposit their spawn in fresh water, have given occasion to a diversity of opinions: the following seems to be founded on nature, and merits attention. By what instinct the fishes acquire sufficient knowledge of the properties of this air; and of its production by these plants, still remains a mystery.

The impregnated eggs of insects, and even fishes, do not produce young ones, unless they are supplied with air, that is, unless the fœtus can respire. I have found that the eggs of moths did not produce larvæ when confined in pure carbonic acid; and when they were exposed in common air, the oxygen partly disappeared, and carbonic acid was formed. The fish in the egg or spawn, gains its oxygen from the air dissolved in water; and those fishes that spawn in spring and summer in still water, such as the pike, carp, perch, and bream, deposit their eggs upon subaquatic vegetables, the leaves of which, in performing their healthy functions, supply oxygen to the water. The fish that spawn in winter, such as the salmon and trout, seek spots where there is a constant supply of fresh water, as near the sources of streams as possible, and in the most rapid

currents, where all stagnation is prevented, and where the water is saturated with air, to which it has been exposed during its deposition from clouds. It is the instinct leading these fish to seek a supply of air for their eggs which carries them from seas or lakes into the mountain country; which induces them to move against the stream, and to endeavour to overleap weirs, mill-dams, and cataracts.

BOTANY.

The *Agave Americana muricata*, or great American Aloe, is now in bloom at Lockinge Park, near Wantage, Berks. It is thought to be one of the finest plants of that description that has ever blown in this country. The height of the flower-stem is 21 feet. It was placed in the greenhouse by Charles Wymondesole, Esq. about a hundred years ago.

SPRING GUNS.

Among the causes tried at Warwick Assizes, one was to recover a compensation in damages for injury sustained by a little boy, named Jay, who was, in August last, severely wounded by the discharge of a spring gun set in a garden, near Birmingham, belonging to a Mr. Whitfield. The facts as they appeared in evidence, were briefly these:—On the 7th of August, between six and seven in the evening, the boy in question, who is about 13 years of age, accompanied by a younger brother, went into a field adjoining the garden of the defendant, in search of a stick, for the purpose of making a standard to a kite. With this intention they went to the hedge which skirted the defendant's garden, and while one of the lads was in the act of cutting a stick, he received the contents of a spring gun in the lower part of his body. He was taken to the hospital, where he remained for many weeks in a most dangerous state, but afterwards recovered. The gun had been loaded with small pebbles, 17 of which had been extracted, and seven yet remained within him. The Learned Judge in addressing the Jury, observed, that the right to defend property in this way was questioned by the most eminent lawyers of the present day. He was, however, of opinion in this case, that the plaintiff had a right to recover: and farther, that if the plaintiff had even broke into the defendant's garden, the action would lie. "Surely," said the Judge, "the law never intended to give any man the right of shooting another for so trivial a trespass as that alledged to have been committed by the poor unfortunate plaintiff in this case."—*Verdict for the Plaintiff Damages 120*l*. Costs 40*s*.*

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PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. II. *Petitions for Reform, in the Commons House of Parliament; and for Retrenchment of National Expenses.*

[The present Session has been distinguished by the presentation of a very great and unusual number of Petitions addressed to both Houses; but especially to the House of Commons. Many of them (some hundreds in number) were printed. We give the history of these proceedings, in the present article.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday,

Jan. 29.

Lord Cochrane presented a petition from the inhabitants of Bristol, for a Reform in the House of Commons, and an abolition of sinecure places, which were too frequently employed as the means of influencing the decisions of that House. Ordered to lie on the table. A petition was also presented by Lord Cochrane from the inhabitants of Saddleworth, in the county of York. This petition was rejected, as a gross libel on the House: 43 for, and 135 against it.

Jan. 31.—Sir W. Lemon presented a petition from the freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Cornwall, requesting a reform in Parliament, the abolition of sinecures, and a general retrenchment of all unnecessary expenditure; the petitioners leaving it entirely to the wisdom of Parliament to decide as to the time and the manner of carrying the proposed reform and retrenchment into effect.

Mr. Brand said, he should support this petition by all the means in his power. This petition proceeded from a pure and unsophisticated source, and differed widely from those wild and chimerical, and, he might also say, audacious doctrines that had been lately promulgated. The petitioners in the present case did not look to annual Parliaments and universal suffrage—doctrines big with ruin to the popular part of the Constitution of the country, with a *farrago* of which the table of the House had been loaded the last night of their meeting.

Mr. W. Elliot said, that, on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, he felt himself compelled to differ from those friends with whom it was usually his pride to act, and with whom he was united upon all others. For himself, he had additional reverence for the Constitution, that had braved so many dangers. He trusted that the House would pause, and even that those who were

more friendly to the cause of reform would pause, before they touched the frame of the Constitution, and would look to the quarters whence the innovations proceeded, and the character of the publications that recommended the projected changes.

Sir F. Burdett said, that, having a number of Petitions to present to the House on the subject of Retrenchment and Parliamentary Reform, he must protest against some of the doctrines he had heard lately laid down as hostile to the right of petitioning. The privileges of the House depended upon the support which each individual Member received in the discharge of his duty. On the present occasion he only knew the object and tenor of the Petition, and would not interpose his own private opinion against it, as the Petitioners had a right to adopt what course they thought best; and it was for the House afterwards to dispose of the Petition as they thought fit. He was not answerable for the purport of the Petition. The subject of reform could no longer be deferred.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer wished to be informed as to the point of order, whether a Member was not bound to state the subject of a Petition before he offered it to the House.

The Speaker said, that two points were clear as to the rules of the House; the one that a Member was bound to state the subject of a Petition, and the other to see that the language should be respectful to the House: otherwise a Member would depart from his duty.

Sir F. Burdett said, he had read the body of the Petition, but was unable to determine if the language would be palatable to the diseased ear of the House, as few liked to be told of their faults. The language did not appear to him to be offensive.—I cannot be answerable for the Petitions, from the time it would take to read them.

The Attorney-General said, that should the Petitions be received, the House must hear them read, and so also must the Member by whom they were presented.

Mr. W. Wynne observed, that if it were the duty of Members to present Petitions, it was no less their duty to read them first, and make themselves acquainted with the contents, as a protection to the House from disrespect and insults. The House must have confidence in its Members, that nothing shall be introduced derogatory to its character or inimical to its privileges. When a Petition, like the one presented last night, states, that instead of Parliament attending to the interests of the nation, "the public were insulted by protracted

discussions and party conflicts for power," it could not be considered as a necessary part of the Petition, but the language was evidently employed to insult the House.

The Speaker put the question on the bringing up the petition.

Mr. Canning.—"Has the Hon. Baronet read the Petition?"

Sir F. Burdett replied, that it might have been possible for a member of that House to be incapable of reading a petition which he had to present. Instances had been known where great men had been obliged to make their mark because they could not write, and it might happen that they could not read. The rule was so far bad, and certainly a novel one. He spoke the sentiments of a million and a half of the people, ardent for reform, and he would warn the House not to treat them with contumely and neglect.

The Speaker.—The rule is, that when an Hon. Member has a petition to present, he is bound to read it before he introduces it to the House.

Mr. Canning.—On that ground, and conceiving it to be essential to the privilege, the real freedom of this House, and the security of our dearest interests, I shall object to this unread petition.

Mr. Brougham knew that he must yield to the Chair in this instance; but he would intreat the House to pause before it permitted the intemperate zeal, and he would say, presumption of the Right Hon. Gentleman, to hurry them to a measure, which must have the worst consequences. He would tell him, he could not put questions in this haughty spirit; no Member had a right to question another: the House must do it through the Speaker.

February 7.—Mr. Calvert presented a petition from the Common Hall of the City of London, praying economy, retrenchment, &c.—Laid on the table.

Sir F. Burdett presented a petition from Bradford.

After it had been read, Lord Castle-rough observed this was one of the petitions manufactured in London for the service of the provinces, which the House had already agreed to reject.

Mr. Brougham rose to take notice of what the noble Lord had said as to *manufactured petitions*. There was nobody disapproved more than he of petitions manufactured, as some offered to the House appeared to have been; he had rather have bad writing, bad spelling, bad grammar, and even bad sense, the *bona fide* production of those who signed them, than others, however elegant, sent down cut

and dried for the purpose; but he solemnly warned the House against the grand mistake of supposing, that in point of fact, these petitions did not contain the sentiments of the petitioners, because they had adopted a form written out by others; instead of taking the trouble to write one for themselves.

Sir F. Burdett conceived it an unparliamentary course to resist a petition without stating precisely what were the objectionable words in it. Ministers had no objection at all to petitions being handed about or cooked up at tavern meetings, that were to support their views; and it is well known that petitions are generally the work of one person.

The House rejected the petition.

February 11.—Several petitions presented: among others,

Lord Cochrane presented a petition from the Journeymen Tailors of the City of London, stating, that they had never before meddled in politics, and that the dull state of their trade arose from the corrupt state of representation in that House.

February 14. Lord Cochrane observed, that considerable expence was incurred in the transmission of petitions from distant parts of the country, which made the task of presenting them to that House a great burthen upon those who had many put into their hands to lay before parliament.

The Speaker observed, that the member's privilege of franking did not protect him from the evil complained of by the Noble Lord.

Mr. C. Grant thought there must be some misunderstanding on the subject in the Post Office, as three or four pounds had been returned to a member, to whom it had been charged as the postage of a petition.

The Speaker rose again to explain, and said, that he was in error. He had found a clause inserted in an Act, passed two years since, on East India shipping, which provided for the case in question. It would be better that the clause should be read, (which was done accordingly.) It provided, that a member of Parliament might receive any petition sealed, and open at the ends, not exceeding six ounces in weight, free of postage.

Mr. Brougham presented a petition from Aldgate Ward desiring Parliamentary reform. He completely denied that universal suffrage was constitutional.

Lord Cochrane would just throw out a suggestion, which he thought would shew the practicability of extending the suffrage,

and that was to vote from the militia lists, giving all, who were liable to serve, the right of choosing representatives. The wisdom of the people, he thought, might be relied on with equal confidence to the wisdom of that House. The people judged coolly on such questions.

Mr. Warré said, with respect to the coolness and wisdom of the people, the Noble Lord had provided some good evidence on both, in the petition which he presented on Tuesday, and told the House it was read to and signed by 20,000 persons in the course of an hour. The Noble Lord had certainly been the medium of presenting many petitions to the House, and he came there like a mercer, with his goods under his arm, every evening. He goes down to Hampshire to assemble the people, and having achieved his purpose, in an incredibly short time, brings up the petition, and throws it hot upon the table. So much for the people's coolness. He (Mr. Warré) was not disposed to examine the language of petitions in the spirit of hyper-criticism; but where he saw attempts to introduce new doctrines among the people, fraught with the greatest mischief, he should always raise his voice against them.

Mr. W. Wynne said, that when such assertions were made as those which many of the petitions contained, it was impossible not to say that the people were deluded; and when they were so utterly false and unfounded, it was also impossible not to believe that they were made with a view to mislead and injure the people.

Mr. Brougham said, it was not to be expected that he should be silent after what had passed that evening. The Noble Lord (Cochrane) had said, that he (Mr. B.) set up his opinion in competition with 500,000 of his countrymen, and that he had dared, for such was the Noble Lord's expression, that he had dared to slander the people of England, and treat them with derision. It was not very doubtful what impression was intended to be made out of doors by this attempt. In his place, where the assertions were made, he would say they were false. He would not talk to them of their grievances, and bewilder them at the same time with niceties of history, and antiquarian questions of doubtful authenticity, and of no importance to their present condition! He would blame those who manufactured these pernicious doctrines. They were told by these wiseacres, that 1200 years ago we had a perfect Constitution (when this country was divided into separate districts, under separate governors). Why, they knew nothing of the Constitution in those days—it did not

exist; and yet, exclaimed the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, these examiners of our Constitution—these learned researchers into antiquity, rise up with their little nostrum in their hands, and their blunders in their mouths, and tell us you must, if you are honest, subscribe to the true doctrine of the true Reformers—who know what the Constitution was 200 years before it existed! Such were the sentiments foisted into the petitions; but he was far from believing that the delusion had spread so far and wide as had been represented, though hundreds, yea thousands of petitions, had come up to the House.

Lord Cochrane said, knowing the manner in which these petitions originated, he felt it his duty to say, that the person who had prepared them, was one of the most worthy men in existence, and he had therein stated the sentiments which he and the people sincerely believed.—As to the attack which had been made upon himself, it would fall like a blunt arrow, or like the stone thrown at the coach on a recent occasion, which did not penetrate the glass.

Sir Samuel Romilly would vote for the reception of the petition, although he acknowledged that it was the duty of Members to read before they presented them; but the people must not be denied a hearing, because those to whom they had entrusted their complaints neglected to peruse them.

Lord Lascelles observed, that many petitions on the subject of Reform had been signed in that part of the country which he had the honour to represent. There was some distinction between the language of these petitions, and the sentiments of the petitioners. The people were suffering, and they wished to embody their grievances in a memorial to the Legislature, consequently they signed these petitions; but they must not be regarded as maintaining the sentiments of the noisy demagogues who proposed them. He did not like contests between the house and the people, and would recommend that the petitions should be received, because he believed they had been drawn up purposely for rejection.

After some further observations the petition was brought up, read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Brougham thought it highly desirable that the House should counteract the pernicious effects of the absurd doctrines which were in circulation. The blunders if they were blunders, about universal suffrage, were calculated to do essential mischief to the sacred rights of the Constitution, bewildering the fancies of the uninformed, and deluding them with visionary

theories, which, if ever reduced to practice, the country would be reduced to destruction. What he alluded to was, the gross absurdity of its being held out to the people as their right, according to the ancient Constitution, and the mischievous tendency of telling them that they are despoiled of this privilege by the great ones of the land. When he heard that universal suffrage was the ancient and imprescriptible right of the Constitution, which our ancestors bled to maintain, he should like to see the history from whose pages these notions were obtained; he never met with them any where, and the book would be a great curiosity. Was it in the time of King John, or King Charles, that universal suffrage was established? Why, in those times, the persons who really did vote, enjoyed the right from actually holding a number of individuals in a state of villenage. He thought the House would do well to take some measures to dispel these false notions from the minds of the people, not by telling them that such questions were above their comprehension, but by a dispassionate examination of the subject, which should set forth the absurdities and nonsense which were afloat through the country.

February 24. Lord Cochrane brought in a Petition from Mr. Hunt, explaining his conduct previous to the Meeting in Spaffield.—Ordered to lie on the table.

March 12—On the motion of Sir F. Burtett, the Adjourned Debate on the Reform Petitions was ordered to be resumed.

On the Clerks bringing up some of these Petitions—

The Speaker informed the House that, since the former evening of the debate, he had caused the several Petitions brought in by the Hon. Baronet, to be sorted and arranged according to their respective classification. The total number amounted to 527; of these, one was without any name; two without names attached to the particular sheet of the petition; twenty-eight with the same words as those in the Petition from the parish of Quick, which the House rejected on the 29th January last; 468 printed. Besides these, there were eleven like the Halifax Petition, and four like the Holmwood Petition. The remaining thirteen were in various other forms. The first question then for debate was, as to the one without any signature—was that to be read?

Lord Castlereagh moved that this, as it was a mere nonentity, should be rejected; which motion was agreed to. The two Petitions without names attached to the

same sheet, then shared the same fate. The next class consisted of twenty-eight Petitions, similar to that from Quick, which had been rejected.

On the question that they do lie on the table,

Sir F. Burdett could not understand what were the precise words to which the House objected in petitions. The objectionable part of the petition from Quick was, that it stated that House not to be the constitutional representative of the people. Why, that was the very complaint of the people; and in what other language could they demand a Reform in that House? How else could they describe the foundation of their argument? The Hon. Baronet reviewed the various objections urged against the form of the petitions, and complained of such a verbal scrutiny, when the grievances alleged were self-evident and notorious.

Mr. Wynne read an extract from one of the petitions, which stated that the House had treated with contempt the constitutional petitions of the people. He also adverted to the needless abuse and irrelevant matter which some of the petitions contained. He would therefore move as an amendment to the motion already made, that these petitions, instead of being at once simply negatived, be rejected. Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Elliot rose at the same time, to second this amendment.

Lord Cochrane defended the different meetings for reform throughout the country from the imputation of being riotous; the contrary was the fact.

Mr. Martin thought the House might receive the petitions.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote thought it was not very courteous to reject the petitions for an informality in their language. What stronger instance of the indifference, if not contempt, of the House to the prayers of the people could be given, than the deserted state of the benches? Now, when more than 500 petitions were about to be discussed, Gentlemen appeared to be almost entirely absent from their duty, and enjoying themselves at their dinners.

Sir F. Burdett lamented that while the Treasury Benches appeared so fully attended, he looked round him in vain for those from whom he would more naturally expect assistance on the present question. Much had been said about the impropriety of sending Petitions about the country for signatures; but was not that the very mode pursued by Ministers themselves? Did they not frame Petitions and Declarations, and send them about for signatures, to bankers' shops and other places, where their requests could not be refused? But

every thing was fair on their parts, and foul on the part of the people. Gentlemen, however, may rail, but they "Could not rail away the seal from the bond." He complimented Major Cartwright, whom he considered as a good-hearted Englishman, and ridiculed the idea of his having the magical power of inducing a numerous persons in the country, not acquainted with him, to attach their signatures to Petitions sent by him, unless the sentiments contained in them were conformable with their own.

The next question was, That the FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY EIGHT petitions be now read.

Mr. W. Wynne said, that the rule for rejecting printed petitions was made in 1666, was repeated in 1793, and had so lately as in 1813, been again asserted, upon the presentation of a printed petition by the Hon. Barington (Sir F. Burdett).

Sir F. Burdett contended that the order of 1666 applied to private petitions. The Prince Regent and the House of Lords received petitions, and why should that House refuse them?

Lord Castlereagh was fully satisfied that the persons who had prepared the petitions in question, had drawn them up in an objectionable form, for the very purpose of getting them rejected.

After some observations from Mr. Smyth, Sir E. Brydges, and Mr. Bowell, against the Petitions, and from Mr. P. Moore, who expressed himself warmly in their favour, the House divided; for receiving them, 6; Against them, 58; Majority, 52.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, April 28, 1817.

The speculations of men have always reference to futurity. Those who interest themselves in public affairs are never satisfied with reporting what they already know; but must be continually engaged in prying into that which attracts their anticipation. And yet nothing is so common; as to hear the most sagacious confess the deceptions they have formerly experienced. They did hope this—and they did hope that:—they expected things would turn out so and so; but they took another course, better or worse, as the case may be.

We can calculate the flowings of the tide; but not the "tide in the affairs of men"; we can foretel eclipses, but not the conjunctions and oppositions of the interests of states, or of statesmen, of empires and

dominions. At this moment, it should seem to all philanthropic citizens that the preservation of peace was the duty and the interest of all men; and yet, there are not wanting those who cherish a lurking hope of misunderstandings which may lead to serious consequences. They will find them in the north; if baffled there, they seek for them in the east, if the east will not gratify them, they turn to the west.

These are restless spirits; not a few to whom we are indebted for such imaginations have been obliged to quit their former connexions: "the world is not their friend, nor the world's law"; careless therefore, what mischiefs they occasion, they endeavour to regain a kind of importance, no matter by what means.

If we consider Europe geographically, we find in Sweden obscure rumours which nobody knows what to make of. While on one hand, it is affirmed that plots have been formed for the arrestation, and even murder, of the Crown Prince (Bernadotte) and his son; on the other hand, no credible particulars have as yet reached the public; and what has been said, has also been denied;—authentic intelligence—there is none.

Our readers know our opinion on the feelings likely to be cherished by a great part of the Swedish nation; and we derived our intelligence from the best of sources, at the time. That these have essentially changed, we do not believe, but, we believe, that whenever the partizans we allude to think proper to execute their schemes, they will be conducted with greater carefulness, than those have been which lately have found their way into newspaper circulation. The most suspicious circumstance, if we rightly conjecture, is the boast not long ago made by Sweden of being on the best terms with Russia.

As to Russia herself, the conspicuous part she has lately acted has brought her under the difficulty of a kind of obligation to continue to justify her exaltation among the potentates of the world, and especially of Europe. The chain of posts with which she has almost surrounded the Turkish empire is notorious; and not less suspicious;—but the suspicion has reached the Divan, and the sons of the crescent are examining their frontier fortresses, which, for them is a great labour, and not to be undertaken without cause. Suspicion has pointed still further east; and we have some information which tends towards

that quarter; but on the whole we hope that peace will prevail, and that none of the Asiatic empires will have occasion to appeal to British treaties and friendship.

The finances of Russia have been outstripped by those of Prussia; and it should seem as if the opinion formerly stated in our pages would be verified, that Prussia would be the first state in Europe to restore her finances to order and credit. That every effort for that purpose would be made, cannot be doubted. The army also will be, if not kept up to its war standard, yet recruited as opportunity offers, to a respectable amount; the prudence of this is obvious, though we hope it is superfluous. As to any new constitution to be formed for Prussia; we have our doubts; it may be agreed to, or it may cause divisions; it may be eventually beneficial, or directly the contrary: even the Prussians, themselves, are divided in their opinions; and we may say, with Sir Roger de Coverley "much may be said on both sides."

DENMARK is at quiet, so far as we know, though little pleased, it may be thought, with some things lately experienced. We consider her as being not an unconcerned spectator of the course of affairs in Sweden; nor of any commercial exertions making, or to be made, by any of the neighbouring ports in Germany. In fact, commerce is of great consequence to Denmark; and we hope she will steer clear of the folly of non-importation edicts; which are certainly non exportation edicts, at the same time; whether so intended or not. An example of this, or we are greatly mistaken, will ere long be discovered in Sweden.

HOLLAND, or rather the kingdom of the Netherlands, though imbued, undoubtedly, with the usual selfishness of commerce, yet too well understands the real maxims of mercantile dealings to be easily seduced to adopt such errors, though appearances may be saved towards a starving people, and amidst the difficulties of contending interests. A toll lately laid, very unadvisedly, on shipping resorting to Antwerp has been taken off, and the officer who enforced it has been reprimanded. The birth of a Prince in the House of Orange, will do much to please the Belgians; but, princes of that illustrious House should be born at the Hague, say the Hollanders.

AUSTRIA holds her head high, as an Empire, entitled to much consideration. She is doing all in her power to encrease

her manufactories, her commerce, and her mercantile connexions. What Venice has been we know; and some incident may restore that city of islands to her ancient splendor. Neither is the port of Trieste, or the means of ship-building possessed by Auatria, to be wholly despised: they are not equal to what some countries enjoy; but diligence, skill and perseverance, may do much. Austria still suffers in her finances: what may ensue should disturbances break out in her neighbourhood, exceeds the limited discovery of human foresight.

FRANCE is an object to which the eyes of all Europe have so long been directed, that we almost think it strange to have nothing striking to introduce respecting her. We trust that she meditates peace, for we cannot discover her interest in provoking any of her neighbours. It is worthy of remark, that when the public funds were extremely low, the Bank actions maintained a respectable price, and fell, comparatively, very little:—at the present moment, when the public funds are higher than they have been for a long while, the Bank Actions, though they do rise, yet they do not keep pace with the funds. We infer that commerce is much more steady in France than politics; and that it will contribute essentially to the preservation of peace, in which state alone commerce can flourish.

The feeling of the public mind is gradually approaching toward that tone of loyalty, which every well wisher to that distracted country must desire. Not that the people, and especially the army, has forgot former prejudices, altogether, but that they find the terrors of a tranquil Government, not quite so unbearable as they had been taught to expect. They find that peace has its charms, and its enjoyments, at least equal to war, while the satisfaction of retaining their sons by their fire sides, instead of sending them to slaughter, maintains feelings equally laudable and natural, in every heart and bosom,

Spain has for a long while past exhibited the spectacle of a government at its wit's end. It was, certainly, very difficult to convince Spain that such was her appearance; but at length, she seems to have arrived at a conviction of the fact. She finds her resources not inexhaustible, nor unassailable in their most vulnerable parts. She is distressed. Report affirms that she has cast her eyes toward Britain for as-

sistance; it may be so; but Britain has enough to do at this moment to take care of herself, and she cannot afford to an alien more than her compliments and her compassion. So far as Spain is concerned, we know not what may be the issue; but thus it usually is, when the Sovereign is *excessively pious*.

Far be it from us to say a single syllable in derogation of personal piety; but this is certain, that the duties attached to a Crown demand something very different from a talent for embroidering petticoats, though such vestments may be destined to the honour of the Virgin Mary, herself. The priesthood may, perchance find a satisfaction in having such *doings* to boast of, but the true patriot will blush at the recollection of them. A King should not be ridden by priests. He may take all proper care of the Church, without demeaning himself to offices equally unbecoming a man and majesty.

The confusion in the Spanish American provinces surpasses our comprehension. We wish that both parties were tired of the work of blood: Humanity demands the cessation of such bitter and sanguinary contentions. If right reason might have any influence, that, too, demands the same cessation. But we fear, that, while the angry passions of man are let loose, as they are in Spanish America at this moment, that the wisdom of an angel would be baffled in the attempt to stem the torrent of mischief now raging in that part of the Transatlantic hemisphere.

As to the United States of North America, we take on trust what Mr. Monroe the new President, informs us in his inaugural Speech on the subject of their prosperity. Prosperous, may they be, while they envy not the Prosperity of others; but whenever that accursed passion, envy, disturbs them, their Prosperity can no longer be an object of good wishes. It cannot escape observation, that, if Mr. Monroe's Presidency should prove unfortunate, the Speech he has delivered will become evidence against him: it will prove that he received his charge in good plight, to whatever condition his measures, and proceedings may reduce it.

At length we "homeward turn our weary way." The concerns of Britain are so numerous that scarcely is it in the power of Hope, to flatter herself that all should go right. We are still without that information from China, which may guide our judgment on the causes, the facts, and the

consequences of what report has stated from that quarter. It is probable, that much will be found to have been exaggerated. An article of a Commercial nature will interest the Custom-House guards of our coasts, more than any other description of men in the Kingdom, we mean the number of tea ships at Canton.

In India, expectation is on the tip-toe. That there is a necessity for chastising some of the Marhatta powers, and checking predatory incursions is generally felt: that it may not be in our power to direct the events of a war with those people, nor close it at our pleasure, is also felt; and till something absolutely insufferable — of a more Governmental nature, than a mere inroad, which may readily be disavowed, can be substantiated, it may be the part of Prudence to postpone the seeking of redress by hostile means. This, however, we conjecture, is rather in embryo at present, than absolutely decided on: time will shew whether our conjecture is correct.

At home, affairs are certainly looking rather upward than downward. Agriculture has as much to cheer it, in prospect, as it has had for many years, at this season: and Commerce finds her commodities in very decent demand for exportation; certainly, too, the major part of them, the principal of them, have considerably risen in price. This is favourable in more senses than one; for as a great proportion of these commercial transactions are orders from the Continent, they shew that the Continental customers are not quite so limited in their prices—and in their means, as they have been.

If the Continent should speedily become only decently wealthy, its dealings with Britain will become more advantageous.

At this moment, the Continent, in common with ourselves, is losing a portion of its population by emigration. This may have two effects, those who depart may have reasons different from mere discontent with their condition, in a commercial point of view; their country, therefore, may be more quiet without them; and those who remain may find more and better employment, after the departure of their more adventurous compatriots.

We have heard little or nothing lately of tumults; but we are exceedingly sorry to learn, that at home, as well as abroad, penury has introduced disease. Disease, thus introduced, is one of the most fatal scourges of human life. We trust that it will be met with promptitude in our own island; and

that the supplies necessary to check it, will not be withheld by any grudging, or even sparing hand.

How far this consideration may have influenced the mind of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, we know not. It is understood that he proposes to lend to the various parishes who need it the assistance of Government credit, in order to facilitate their raising of money to employ their poor. As this is not an operation entirely new to other of our concerns, and as in those cases, the knowledge that money might be raised superseded the necessity for raising the money, it is hoped that something of the same kind may take place again; and that the general employment of the poor by regular means may occasion a very agreeable disappointment to the extent of the plan.

The Bank has given notice of its readiness to pay in cash its small notes, issued more than a twelvemonth ago; this may be added to the hopeful symptoms of prosperity approaching. Political reasons, certainly, suspended cash payments at the Bank; political reasons may command the resumption of them. We must now wait the Financial Statements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer,—which, it is understood, will not include either a new loan, or additional taxation.

Commercial Chronicle.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, April 20, 1817.

The productions of various parts are seldom so perfect as to require no skill in the manufacture, to render them suitable for the purposes to which the consumer intends to apply them. Of this, the Article **WINE** is a striking instance. In its natural state, and when recent, the best of wines are but imperfect liquors; or as the term is, equally elegant and grammatical, "the red wines are quite green." They need a portion of brandy, and some of them a considerable portion, to ensure their keeping till in a state of maturity; till their arrival at a due age. Report affirms, that Ireland furnishes to Portugal an extensive supply of Whisky as a substitute for Brandy; and it appears to be sufficiently credible, that good whisky should produce a better effect, under skilful management, than bad brandy.

The inferiority of the last season's vintage, as well in France, as elsewhere, was likely to furnish Brandy not less inferior in the requisite qualities; and it is well known that Brandies in the London Market rose in price, greatly. The difference acted as a premium on a less congenial spirit; but one which, as those in the secret affirm, makes equally good wine, though its flavour is not so delicate, in the opinion of careful judges. Who knows what the consequences of this may prove? Alder berries from Covent Garden market, and whisky from Ireland, to make wine in Portugal!—why may we not as well save the freight, and import genuine Port from our cellars at home? What is it, that England cannot supply to foreign countries?

By the bye, the consumption of Cape Wine has increased greatly, on account of the low price at which it can be afforded; and although it certainly retains, as yet, too much of a watery flavour, yet, we learn, that the improvement it receives from standing some time in the cask from which old Madeira has been drawn, is so considerable, that good judges have been deceived by it. A more careful selection of the fruit from which it is made;—a longer time taken in the country, to allow for its ripening, with proper care at home, will ensure to this Article a reputation, and demand, which, in time, may render this Wine colony of no little importance to a state that cannot boast of its own productions, now, though formerly its wines were in the highest favour at the Court of France, itself.

SUGARS are in greater demand than the stocks in the warehouses can readily supply: in consequence, a parcel newly arrived has been caught at, at prices considerably higher, than were previously current. This has proved a disadvantage to old sugars; which have been offered on favourable terms; but the buyers, looking forward to the arrival of more from the islands, will not make offers for the old. It is understood, that the supply last year is reduced 5,000 warehoused casks below what it was at the time corresponding with the present. Had it been equal to the then statement, the article must have lowered in value; at present, all that is certain is, that it is not likely to rise.

This will be more satisfactorily ascertained when raw sugars come more freely to market. The first holders will find themselves in fortune's way; especially if their goods prove to be of the higher qualities; those at present offering being of the

lower qualities, and not exceeding 10,000 hhd., and 5,000 tierces; these are not proper for the refined market; which, nevertheless, is well supplied with goods except fine lumps, which are still scarce, and consequently command disproportionate prices. Loaves of every description are low; and compared with the foregoing, are exceedingly low. They are not, however, likely to be lower; and possibly may experience a turn in their favour, should the new sugars be delayed by any accidents.

The demand for foreign SUGARS has somewhat revived.

COFFEE has recovered from the depression it has suffered, under the immense quantity brought to market by the East India Company. The public sales have improved 2s. to 3s. per cwt. of middling or superior qualities; nor has the advantage rested with the British only; for foreign goods according to their merit, experienced the like or even a greater augmentation. Extensive parcels of Jamaica coffee realized good ordinary 70s. to 72s. fine ordinary 75s. to 76s. good middling 87s. and upwards. East India coffee not much in request; prices nearly stationary. The private demand for coffee, has also been increasing; and the prices more favourable.

COTTON has been affected at Liverpool by the numerous arrivals, amounting to 8,469 bags. This has caused the trade to purchase very sparingly; and of consequence the market has been dull, to say the least of it. In many kinds the prices have declined from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. The sales may amount for the last week to 3,500 bags. In London the sales by auction might amount to 1,200 bags, besides those by private contract. Some kinds of cotton continue scarce, as Orleans, and these the holders find no difficulty in disposing of at the current value. The general prices, however, are rather on the whole a shade lower; especially, as further supplies are expected.

The little business lately effected in Tobacco has been done rather at limited prices. The export has not amounted to any thing worth notice; and has been felt in a trivial degree.—The home trade may be taken at an average of 8d. to 10d. per lb.

INDIGO is now on sale at the India House to a considerable amount. The holders have not realized the prices to which they had raised their expectations; yet on the whole the prices are, so far as can be deter-

mined at present, considerably above those of the last sale.

The prices of Fish OILS have rather given way, within these few days, and the demand has much diminished. Rape and Linseed Oils have also experienced a decline; but these are expected to revive. There is no rough TURPENTINE now on sale; and SPIRITS have experienced a rise in price. HEMP, also, has experienced a rise; and the demand is improving, which we consider as a favourable symptom for our commerce in general; the improvement of the Shipping Interest, will improve that of many other branches of Commerce.

The PROVISION Market continues much as before; that is to say, prime parcels of BEEF and PORK continue in good demand; are very far from being plentiful, and therefore command fair prices;—while at the same time inferior parcels of Pork, especially, may be forced off by means of low prices, to the little advantage of the holders, and probably to no advantage to the original dealers. While this shews the advantage of a good commodity, it is but fair that those who supply the Public well should reap their reward; while the negligent must suffer, for their negligence. BACON remains steady; and fine butter in request; inferior very heavy, as might be expected.

PRICE OF BULLION. £. s. d.			
Portugal gold in coin	3	19	0
New Doubloons	3	16	0
New Dollars	0	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Standard Silver, in bars	0	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather has been altogether the reverse of what might have been expected at this season of the year. Instead of the April showers, which have been proverbially said to produce May flowers, we have had an uncommon series of dry weather; with the appearance of rain, but not the reality.

Stock is in middling demand. The price of good draught horses has improved of late. The general concerns of the farm are rather hopeful than otherwise, but the enormous weight of the poor is felt in many places to be extremely oppressive.

The corn has generally looked well; but the want of rain is unfavourable to the springing up of that part of it which was late sown. In all probability, a wet May will produce its usual effects and cause a rapid but unsightly progress.

Bankrupts and Certificates in the order of their dates, with the Attorneys.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED, March 15.
 Bown B. High-street, Portsmouth, taylor.
 Smethurst H. Oldham, Lancaster, hatter
BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.
 Sudren G. Sudren, Turtton, Lancaster, bleachers.

BANKRUPTS.

Adams L. and J. Barker, Doncaster, York, iron founders. *Sols.* Mason, Gray's Inn.
 Brown J. Cock-hill, Ratcliffe-highway, slop-seller. *Sols.* Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street.
 Clements J. Newport, Monmouth, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Platt, New Boswell-court.
 Clarke R. East Dereham, Nor.olk, innkeeper. *Sols.* Longdill and Co. Gray's Inn.
 Daniel C. Napton on the Hill, Warwickshire, victualler. *Sol.* Dawson, Saville-place, New Burlington-street.
 Dutton T. King-street, Cheapside, warehouseman. *Sols.* Oakley and Co. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.
 Gee W. Leeds, Yorkshire, hosier. *Sols.* Tottie and Co. Poultry.
 Game W. Enfield, Middlesex, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Hamerton, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street.
 Hilling S. J. Norwich, jeweller and hardwareman. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's Inn.
 Woodburn J. Millthorp, Westmoreland, timber merchant. *Sol.* Addison, Staple Inn.
 Pearson T. North Shields, Northumberland, linen and woollen draper. *Sols.* Robinson and Co. Austin-friars.
 Wells J. Poland-street, Oxford-street, cheese-monger. *Sol.* Phipps, Weaver's Hall, Basinghall-street.
 Wiffin W. jun. Lavenham, Suffolk, grocer. *Sols.* Wigglesworth and Co. Gray's Inn.

CERTIFICATES, April 5.

CERTIFICATES to be allowed, April 5.

S Sams, Bathwick, Somersetshire, bookseller. W. Bullock, Bread street-hill, wine and beer merchant. J. Richardson, Kirkby Kendal, Westmoreland, house carpenter. S. Hamblin, Wootton Underedge, Gloucestershire, innholder. J. Warburton, Hardwick Mill, Herefordshire, miller. W. Clark, Warley, Yorkshire, seedsman. T. Evans, Liverpool, linen draper. S. Best, Norwich, upholsterer. T. Brown, Chorley, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. W. Bayliff, Manchester, calico printer. J. Farror, Birmingham, dealer. J. and G. Todd, Liverpool, tailors. G. Bristow, Golden-square, warehouseman. W. Wale, Fetter-lane, coal merchant. J. P. de Roure, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant. S. Joseph and W. Hughes, Throgmorton-street, merchant. W. Woodcock, Preston, merchant. B. Hooper, Feuchurch-street, stationer. G. and S. Robinson, Paternoster-row, booksellers. E. Graham, Birch-lane, broker.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, March 18.

Marshall H. G. Chester, carpenter.
BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.
 Turner M. Cannon-street Road, Middlesex, stone mason.

BANKRUPTS.

Brookes W. Paternoster Row, silk manufacturer. *Sol.* Blacklow, Friar street, Soho.
 Brown E. and T. Hindle, Blackburn, Lancaster, grocers. *Sol.* Wilson, Greville street, Hatton Garden.
 Cree R. Plymouth Dock, linen draper. *Sols.* Darke and Co. Chancery-lane.

Charleton F. J. Newcastle upon Tyne, ship owner. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Cheapside.

Hanby M. Huddersfield, York, liquor merchant. *Sols.* Exley and Co. Furnival's Inn.

Harris J. late of Worcester, baker. *Sol.* Platt, New Boswell-court.

Lancaster J. Whitley Lower, York, woollen cloth manufacturer. *Sol.* Batty, Chancery lane.

Morrice D. Tenby, Pembroke, rope maker. *Sol.* Biggs, Southampton buildings.

Plaistow J. and G. Plaistow, Liverpool, coopers. *Sol.* Windle, John-street, Bedford Row.

Willey W. Leicester, draper. *Sols.* Burley and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

CERTIFICATES, April 8.

R. Branthwaite, late of Pillgwenlly, Monmouth, coal merchant. J. Taylor, Heath Charnock, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer.
 R. Constable, Wandsworth, Surrey, carpenter.
 R. Jupe, jun. late of Castle street, Leicester, square, and of St. Martin's court, Middlesex-lace dealer. W. Hool, late of Burton in Kent, Westomland, saddler. A. Northcott, Lloyd's Coffee House, London, underwriter. J. Osborn, York-row, Kennington, Surrey, oilman. W. Wilson, Portland place, Middlesex, music dealer. J. Appleton, late of North Shields, ship owner. E. Green, Dartford, Kent, linen draper.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, March 28.

Barnes W. Liverpool, merchant.
 Holloway B. Bridgewater, Somerset, draper and taylor.
 Wilkin S. Norfolk, miller.

BANKRUPTS.

Abrahams L. late of New York, but now of Craven buildings, Drury lane, glass merchant. *Sol.* Charter, Cook's court.
 Bradley S. Chester, carpenter. *Sols.* Edge and Co. Norfolk street, Strand.
 Binion J. Edward street, Portman square, ironmonger. *Sol.* Sherwin, Great James street, Bedford Row.
 Breeze W. Stafford, potter. *Sol.* Wilson, Temple.
 Chear J. Chester, miller. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.
 Cottrell R. Duke street, Manchester square, painter and glazier. *Sol.* Pearse, Paternoster Row.
 Dark S. Heddington, Wilts, farmer. *Sol.* Nethersole, Essex street, Strand.
 Davies J. Poppin's court, Fleet street, printer. *Sol.* Topping, Greville street.
 Etheridge J. Southampton, shoe maker. *Sol.* Willis and Co. Warrford court.
 Galey J. and W. Galey, Birmingham, brush makers. *Sol.* Chilton, Chancery lane.
 Grafton E. Liverpool, earthenware dealer. *Sols.* Bunce and Co. Temple.
 Henriques J. Cheltenham, jeweller. *Sol.* Hunter, Millman street, Bedford Row.
 Hearn J. Cornwall, ironmonger. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's Inn.
 Halcrow S. Trafalgar square, Middlesex, mariner. *Sols.* Courteen and Co. Walbrook.
 Morris T. Tenby, Pembroke, rope maker. *Sol.* Biggs, Southampton buildings.
 Matthews J. Harefield, Middlesex, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Wood, Dean street, Soho.
 Noyes R. Wilts, paper maker. *Sol.* Millett, Temple.
 Paxton W. Goddington, Oxford, baker. *Sol.* Chilton, Chancery lane.
 Pearson J. Portsmouth, draper. *Sols.* Briggs and Co. Essex street, Strand.

Parsons R. Swansen, iron master. Sols. Briggs and Co. Essex street, Strand.
facturer. Sols. Harvey and Co. St. Helen's place.
Steel J. Devon, shoe maker. Sol. Walker, New Inn.
Thomas P. Mitre court, merchant. Sol. Hirst. Milk street
Taylor A. North Shields, sail maker. Sol. Watt, Broad street

CERTIFICATES, April 12.

S. Kethero, Mansel Lacy, Hertford, miller. T. Parfet, Bath, mason T. Lea, Liverpool, money scrivener R. Humphrys, Old Jewry, taylor. O. S. Gray, New York Coffee-house, Sweeting's Rents, tavern keeper. R. Smith, Pendleton, Lancaster, dyer. J. Garnar, Worcester, boot and shoe maker. W. Gevton, Bideford, Devon, shopkeeper. W. Reynolds, Tadcaster, York, flax dresser. J. Day and J. Spratswill, Tavistock street, Covent Garden, drapers. T. Holt God lming, Surrey, cabinet maker. J. White, Bridstow, Devonshire, horse dealer. C. S. Bodien, Minorities, insurance broker. W. and W. T. Timbrell, Grange Walk, Bermondsey, leather factors. H. Laugher, Birmingham, button maker.

BANKRUPTS, March 25.

Baines T. Preston, Lancaster, coal merchant. Sol. Windle, John street, Bedford Row
Beech J. Stone, S.afford, linen draper. Sols. Wright and Co. Temple
Carter W. late of Bragbury House, Hertford, dealer. Sol. Charsley, Mark lane
Drew R. late of Bourdeaux, in France, but now of Bradninch, Devon, merchant. Sol. Bruton, Broad street
Howse S. Wendlebury, Oxford, victualler. Sols. Edmunds and Co. Chancery lane
Hopcott D. Hereford, dealer in wool. Sol. Taylor, Featherstone buildings
Henson S. Nottingham, bill broker. Sols. Enfield and Co. Nottingham
Lea T. Stapenhill, Derby, dealer. Sols. Lowes and Co. Temple
Matthews E. Chester, saddler. Sols. Philpot and Co. Temple
Marsh T. Liverpool, spirit dealer. Sol. Chester, Staple Inn
Muir A. Leeds, York, linen draper. Sol. Evans, Hatton Garden
Marshall J. King's Head court, Newgate street, linen draper. Sol. Chrisshop, Child's place, Temple Bar
Nash R. late of Kingston upon Thames, Surry, seed crusher. Sol. Sherwood, Canterbury square, Southwark
Parsley P. J. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, baker Sols. Windus and Co. Chancery lane
Parker R. Manchester, victualler. Sol. Ellis, Chancery lane
Pagett G. late of York street, Westminster, plumber and glazier. Sol. Oldham, Earl street, Blackfriars
Spiers J. late of Birmingham, linen draper. Sol. Egeron, Gray's Inn
Steevens W. Bristol, coal merchant. Sols. Hurd and Co. Temple
Todd G. Newcastle upon Tyne, spirit merchant. Sols. Raine and Co. Temple
Wright R. Egham, Surrey, innkeeper. Sols. Rogers and Co. Westminster

CERTIFICATES, April 15.

T. Lester, Hatton Garden, Holborn, hardwareman. G. Williams, Church Row, Middlesex, dealer. J. Battersby, Lower Shadwell, Middlesex, ship owner. J. Russell, late of

Otham, Kent, paper maker. R. Bamptoe, Birmingham, chandler. P. Messent, Aldermanbury, London, silk manufacturer. J. Steele, Liverpool, Lancashire, merchant. J. Watts, late of Manchester, draper C. Christmas, the younger, Pall Mall, Middlesex, music seller R. Percy, Blandford Forum, Dorset, and J. Force, Wimborne Minster, Dorset, auctioneers. T. Newman, Cheltenham, Gloucester, common brewer.

BANKRUPTCES ENLARGED, March 29.

Higson J. Frudsham, Chester, brewer. Purzey J. High-street, Poplar, grocer.

BANKRUPTS

Bates J. Halifax, merchant. Sol. Beckett, Noble street
Cooper H. J. Lamb's Conduit street, working jeweller. Sol. Wilson, Copthall court, Throgmorton street
Dowley J. Willow street, Bankside, corn merchant. Sol. Meymott, Great Surrey street
Dutton G. Brown's buildings, St. Mary Axe, cheese factor. Sols. Bunce and Co. Temple
Elliott C. Tiverton, Devon, innkeeper. Sols. Hurd and Co. Temple
Geary W. Norwich, hosier. Sols. Edmunds and Co. Chancery lane
Jenkins J. Birmingham, builder. Sols. Baxter and Co. Fumival's Inn
Knott J. Manchester, manufacturer. Sol. Harvey and Co. St. Helen's place
Leader D. C. Coleman street, painter and glazier. Sol. Pope, Modiford court, Fenchurch street
Perry C. S. Birmingham, coal dealer Sol. Pulton, Wine Office-court, Fleet street
Pendray W. Bodmin, Cornwall, mercer. Sol. Makinson, Temple
Wroe J. Tong, York, worsted manufacturer. Sol. Evans, Hatton Garden
Whitley J. Daw Green, York, vintner. Sols. Wigglesworth and Co. Gray's Inn
Woolrich R. Wednesbury, Stafford, innholder, Sols. Long and Co. Gray's Inn
Waite W. Huddersfield, plumber and glazier, Sols. Atkinson and Co. Leeds

CERTIFICATES, April 19

T. Nicholls, Marlow, Herts, paper maker. Halderson, Sunderland near the Sea, mercer and draper. O. S. Grey, Sweeting's Rents, Cornhill, tavern keeper. J. Favel, Thayer-street, St. Marylebone, haberdasher. J. Nachbar, jun. New Brentford, market gardener. W. Morley, Royston, Derbyshire, farrier. S. Samson, Royal Exchange, Exchange broker, J. Price, Laufjost, Monmouthshire, money scrivener. J. Mitchell, Midlavan, Sussex, carpenter and wheelwright. J. Wainwright, Leeds, manufacturer. W. Henfrey, Loughborough, innkeeper. H. Smith, Blakeney, Norfolk, grocer and draper. W. Herbert, Wood-street, Cheapside, silk manufacturer. W. Besly, jun. and B. Besly, Tiverton, Devon, merchants. J. Duckley, of the Lodge, near Flamstead, Hertford, miller.

BANKRUPTCES ENLARGED, April 1.

Lloyd J. P. Tring, Hertford, surgeon. Lewis R. P. and J. F. Morris, St. Martin's-lane, warehousemen.
Sykes W. Milk-street, London, silk manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

Burrows Elizabeth and W. Burrows, Leeds, millers. Sol. Lake, Dowgate-hill.
Brownson R. Manchester, calico manufacturer. Sol. Barber, Fetter-lane.

Cooper W. late of Shipdham, Norfolk, shop-keeper. *Sols.* Redit, King's Road, Bedford Row.

Farrant W. Strand, tailor. *Sols.* Lowden, Clement's Inn.

Griffith J. Carnarvon, woollen manufacturer. *Sols.* Edmunds and Co. Chancery-lane.

Hall T. and J. Malkin, Compton, Derby, coach makers. *Sols.* Allen, Soho.

Levin L. W. Jewin-street, merchant. *Sols.* Courteen and Co. Walbrook.

Lovegrove R. late of A. Borfield, Berks, farmer. *Sols.* Newbery, Reading.

Piper W. Hammer-smith, barge builder. *Sols.* Upstone, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital.

Sadler F. Wilmslow, Chester, calico manufacturer. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Shaw J. Manchester, cotton merchant. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Smith D. jun. and J. Hampshire, Kirkburton, York, scribbling and fulling millers. *Sols.* Strangways, Langbourne Chambers, Fenchurch-street.

Sandilands J. T. Twynning, Gloucester, money scrivener. *Sols.* Watts, Symond's Inn.

Tratham J. J. Falmouth, Cornwall, stationer and printer. *Sols.* Follet, Temple.

Wright C. H. Portsea, Hants, merchant. *Sols.* Williams, Red Lion-square.

Williams T. Claines, Worcester, victualler. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

CERTIFICATES, April 23

S. Waldegrave, Sewardstone, Essex, coach and postmaster. *Sols.* Elcock, Tottenham-court-road, warehouseman. F. Greenwood, late of Upper King-street, Middlesex, jeweller. J. Ward, Banbury, Oxford, grocer. G. James and H. Cox, Bristol, brandy merchants. M. Dodd, Change-alley, ship broker. J. Wainwright, Doncaster, York, grocer. J. Williams, Lower Coleman-street, Middlesex, paper stainer. E. J. Powell, Somerset, glazier. W. Earnsby, Bristol, baker. T. Bailey, late of Macclesfield, linen draper. J. Higginson, Manchester, innkeeper. W. Arle, Tottenham-court-road, saddler. W. Fenton and S. Lee, late of Leeds, York, merchants. H. Searle, late of the Strand, boot maker. J. Coles, West Smithfield, London, banker.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, April 5.

Cohen E. London, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Brown T. G. Westin, and J. Brown, Muscovy-court, Tower Hill, merchants. *Sols.* Swain and Co. Frederick's-place.

Bell J. Baildon, York, worsted manufacturer. *Sols.* Evans, Hatton Garden.

Clifford W. Stow on the Wold, Gloucester, stone mason. *Sols.* Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street.

Gardner N. Shelsley, Worcester, farmer. *Sols.* Lowndes and Co. Red Lion-square.

Hatfield R. Dewsbury, York, dealer. *Sols.* Evans, Hatton Garden.

Hamblin W. Wootton Underedge, Gloucester, clothier. *Sols.* Taylor and Co. Gray's Inn.

Love W. Huddersfield, York, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Walker, Lincoln's Inn.

Ridley H. Orlington, Northumberland, wood-monger. *Sols.* Constable, Symond's Inn.

Sack J. Salford, Lancaster, printer. *Sols.* Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street.

Thomas G. Bristol, oilman. *Sols.* Taylor and Co. Gray's Inn.

Tam Mary and Sophia Tarn, late of Dover-street, Piccadilly, but now of Leamington,

Warwick, milliners. *Sols.* Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street.

Uhr R. A. late of Great Prescott-street, Goodman's Fields, now of Swan-lane, Thames-street, merchant. *Sols.* Wilson, Staple Inn.

Young W. Boston, Lincoln, victualler. *Sols.* Lodington and Co. Temple.

CERTIFICATES, April 25.

J. Raine and B. Shout, Bagnigge Wells, London, brewers. T. Bohoe, Reading, Berks, painter. W. Walker, Allerton Grange, Leeds, farmer. T. Birch, jun. Wigan, Lancaster, linen manufacturer. G. Clarke, St. John-street, West Smithfield, shoe manufacturer. R. Gibson and W. Woodcock, New-street, Covent Garden, working jewellers. I. Levi, Thread-needle-street, merchant. Z. Gregory, Aston, Birmingham, builder.

BANKRUPTS, April 8.

Arkwright J. Liverpool, woollen draper. *Sols.* Windle, John-street, Bedford Row.

Bell J. North Shields, common brewer. *Sols.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.

Barker J. and T. Barker, York, grocers. *Sols.* Cardales and Co. Gray's Inn.

Coppin W. North Shields, ship owner. *Sols.* Cardales and Co. Gray's Inn.

Clark T. and C. Gray, Keswick, Cumberland, nurseryman. *Sols.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street.

Davy W. Norwich, gun maker. *Sols.* King, Serjeant's Inn.

Dunn J. Hounslow, Middlesex, victualler. *Sols.* Holmes, Great James-street, Bedford Row.

Elmott William, Peterborough, Northampton, *Sols.* Gregory, Maiden-lane, Cheapside.

Grey J. Newcastle upon Tyne, ship owner. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Cheapside.

Heywood J. Rusholme, Lancaster, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.

Hankes J. Snaith, York, brandy merchant. *Sols.* Capes, Gray's Inn.

Jones G. Aston, Warwick, gun maker. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.

King J. Yeovil, Somerset, bookseller. *Sols.* Wood, Richmond-buildings, Soho.

Lee S. Duke's-place, victualler. *Sols.* Isaacs, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe.

Leeming R. Wray, Lancaster, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.

Little J. Bales, farmer; J. Elliott, Eshgill, lead miner; J. Little, Highlee House, Cumberland, farmer; J. Elliott, Middleton, yeoman; T. Elliott, Dean Hole, farmer; S. Elliott, Durham, miner; T. Pullan, York, timber merchant; and W. Little, Durham, linen draper. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Cheapside.

Major T. some time since of Folkstone, Kent, but now of Ostend, merchant. *Sols.* Egan and Co. Essex-street, Strand.

Orme H. J. Liverpool, common brewer. *Sols.* Chester, Staple Inn.

Teasdale R. Cumberland, sheep dealer. *Sols.* Clennel, Staple Inn.

CERTIFICATES, April 29.

J. Radcliffe, Swansea, Glamorgan, grocer. J. Thomas, Leadenhall-street, tailor. J. Pal-freeman, Moxborough, York, builder. G. Thorpe, Queen-street, Middlesex, wheelwright. R. Clark, St. Mary Hill, London, ship and insurance broker. J. Atkins, Norwood, Middlesex, dealer in cattle. J. Adams, Holywell-street, Middlesex, druggist.

PRICES CURRENT, April 20, 1816.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt.	3	0	0	to 3	2	0
Ditto pearl	3	12	0	3	16	0
Barilla	1	9	0	1	12	0
Brandy, Cogniac, bond gal.	0	7	0	0	7	2
Campfire, refined .. lb.	0	4	6	0	4	9
Ditto unrefined .. cwt.	10	10	0	13	0	0
Cochineal, fine black, lb.	1	10	0	1	12	0
Ditto, East-India	0	3	6	0	5	0
Coffee, fine bond .. cwt.	4	15	0	5	0	0
Ditto ordinary	3	6	0	3	10	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	9	0	2	0
Ditto Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Smyrna	0	1	5	0	1	8
Ditto East-India	0	1	0	0	1	6
Currants, Zant. cwt.	4	18	0	5	0	0
Elephants' Teeth	20	0	0	25	0	0
Scrivelloes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flax, Riga	65	0	0	67	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	53	0	0	55	0	0
Galls, Turkey	9	0	0	0	0	0
Geneva, Holl. bond gal.	0	3	8	0	4	8
Ditto, English	0	13	6	0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	10	0	0	12	0	0
Hemp, Riga	43	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	42	0	0	41	0	0
Indigo, Caraccas .. lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto East-India	0	4	4	0	8	6
Iron British bars .. ton	9	10	0	10	0	0
Ditto Swedish c.c.n.d.	21	10	0	22	0	0
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead in pigs .. ton	18	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto red	21	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto white	33	0	0	0	0	0
Logwood	3	5	0	8	10	0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	0	0	0	6	6	0
Mahogany	0	1	8	0	2	0
Oil, Lucca .. 24 gal. jar	16	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Florence, $\frac{1}{2}$ chest	2	3	0	0	0	0
Ditto whale	28	0	0	34	0	0
Ditto spermaceti .. ton	66	0	0	0	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm .. cwt.	0	16	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom .. cwt.	4	14	0	5	0	0
Rice, Carolina bond	1	18	0	2	4	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal.	0	3	9	0	4	2
Ditto Leeward Island	0	2	10	0	3	0
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	2	9	0	0	0	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	2	8	0	3	6	0
Silk, raw, .. Ditto	1	12	0	2	0	0
Tallow, Russia, white	1	17	6	2	18	0
Ditto .. yellow	2	17	6	2	18	0
Tar, Stockholm .. bar.	1	4	0	0	0	0
Tin in blocks .. cwt.	4	19	0	5	0	6
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	0	8	0	1	3
Ditto Virginia	0	0	7	0	1	1
Wax, Guinea .. cwt.	8	10	0	0	9	0
Whale-fins (Green) ton	70	0	0	0	9	0
Wine:						
Red Port, bond pipe ..	43	0	0	50	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	44	0	0	50	0	0
Ditto Madeira	55	0	0	70	0	0
Ditto Mountain	30	0	0	33	0	0
Ditto Calavella	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry .. butt	28	0	0	46	0	0
Ditto Claret	15	0	0	45	0	0

Fire-Office Shares, &c. April 20.

	Canals.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Chesterfield .. Div. 64	100	—	—	—	—
Coventry .. (Div. 441.)	—	—	—	—	—
Croydon	4	—	—	—	—
Crinan	1	1	0	0	0
Ellesmere and Chester (D. 41.)	60	0	—	—	—
Grand Junction .. (Div. 41.)	170	—	—	—	—
Grand Surry	50	—	—	—	—
Ditto (optional) Loan Div. 51	—	—	—	—	—
Huddersfield	10	—	—	—	—
Kenett and Avon	17	—	—	—	—
Lancaster .. Div. 11	17	10	—	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool (Div. 81.)	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford .. Div. 311	420	—	—	—	—
Peakforest	63	—	—	—	—
Shropshire .. Div. 41	78	—	—	—	—
Stratford	—	10	—	—	—
Thames and Medway	9	—	—	—	—
Docks.					
East India .. Div. 71	135	—	—	—	—
London .. Div. 31	60	—	—	—	—
West India .. Div. 101	175	—	—	—	—
Insurance Companies.					
Atlas .. 50 5 pd.	2	2	—	—	—
Eagle .. 50 5 pd.	—	—	—	—	—
Hope .. 50 5 pd.	2	2	—	—	—
Imperial .. 500 50 pd.	63	—	—	—	—
London Ship	18	5	0	0	0
Albion .. 500 sh. £50 pd.	32	with Div.	—	—	—
Royal Exchange .. Div. 10	225	—	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—
Rock .. 20 .. 2 pd.	2	2	—	—	—
Birmingham Life .. 1001 pd.	—	—	—	—	—
Water Works.					
Grand Junction	23	—	—	—	—
Kent 100 pd. (Div. 21.)	34	—	—	—	—
London Bridge .. Div. 21. 10s	44	—	—	—	—
Manchester and Salford	20	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth and Farlington	11	—	—	—	—
Ditto (New) 50 .. Div. 6	36	—	—	—	—
South London	20	—	—	—	—
West Middlesex	22	—	—	—	—
Bridges.					
Waterloo .. 100s. all pd.	12	—	—	—	—
Ditto Old Annuities Div. 8	50	—	—	—	—
Ditto New do 40 sh. all pd. div	71	35	—	—	—
Vauxhall 100pd	31	10	—	—	—
Literary Institutions.					
London, 75 gs.	—	16	16	—	—
Russel 25 gs.	—	—	—	—	—
Surry 30 gs.	9	10	—	—	—
Mines.					
Beeralstone .. 38pd.	7	—	—	—	—
Butspill .. 10pd.	5	—	—	—	—
Great Hewas .. 15 pd	1	15	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.					
Auction Mart	1	15	—	—	—
Chelsea .. 10 sh. Div. 12	—	12	—	—	—
East London .. 1001 sh.	60	—	—	—	—
Globe .. 1001 sh. all paid Div 6	113	—	—	—	—
Ditto Bonds 100 sh. all pd.	72	—	—	—	—
Gloucester and Berkley	40	—	—	—	—
Gas Light and Coke Com pd 2 Dis	—	—	—	—	—
Lon. Commer. Sale Rooms 100p	—	—	—	—	—
Lon. Flour Comp. .. 14 pd.	—	—	—	—	—
Union Fire and Life	200	6	23	10	—
Worcester, and Birmingham	20	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Baromc.	Dryness by Leslie's Hygrom.
Mar 21	27	42	27	29.80	45 Fair
22	26	44	32	.81	40 Fair
23	32	44	42	.90	36 Fair
24	42	53	45	.79	25 Cloudy
25	46	55	40	.72	32 Showry
26	45	54	39	.70	22 Cloudy
27	39	45	38	.99	36 Fair
28	40	49	45	.70	22 S. Rain
29	45	50	47	.96	30 Cloudy
30	50	57	46	.99	45 Fair
31	45	58	45	30.38	47 Fair
Apr. 1	45	60	40	.42	65 Fair
2	41	58	44	.21	56 Fair
3	45	60	45	.23	71 Fair
4	44	56	39	.25	46 Fair
5	40	46	40	.26	39 Fair
6	40	45	40	.27	27 Cloudy
7	44	53	40	.31	42 Fair
8	40	58	45	.29	52 Fair
9	44	47	38	.90	43 Cloudy
10	33	40	32	.92	52 F. ir
11	32	45	40	30.20	50 Fair
12	44	52	45	.08	46 Cloudy
13	45	54	48	.02	32 Cloudy
14	47	60	51	.01	56 Fair
15	55	62	50	29.99	70 Fair
16	50	50	39	.94	58 Fair
17	40	47	40	30.18	44 Cloudy
18	40	48	42	.35	42 Fair
19	41	56	44	.36	63 Fair
20	44	55	45	.37	66 Fair

London Premiums of Insurance.

Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, &c. 15s. 9d. to 20s.
 Africa, 2gs.
 Amelia Island, 4gs. to 6gs.
 American States, 40s. to 42s.
 Belfast, Cork, Dublin, 20s.
 Brazil, 2gs.
 Hamburgh, &c. 15s. 9d. to 20s.
 Cadix, Lisbon, Oporto, 31s. 6d.
 Canada, 9s.
 Cape of Good Hope, 2½gs.
 Constantinople, Smyrna, &c. 3gs.
 East-India (Co. ships) 3½gs. to 4gs.
 — out and home, 7gs.
 France, 15s. to 20s.
 Gibraltar, 31s. 6d.
 Gottenburgh, 20s. d. to s
 Greenland, out and home, 9s.
 Holland, 15s. to 20s.
 Honduras, &c. 2½gs. to 3gs.
 Jamaica, 2gs. to 50s.
 Leeward Islands, 35s. to 40s.
 Madeira, 30s.
 Malta, Italian States, &c. 3gs.
 Malaga, 2gs.
 Newfoundland, &c. 3gs.
 Portsmouth, Falmouth, Plymouth, 15s. 9d.
 River Plate, 3gs.
 Southern Fishery, out and home, 9s.
 Stockholm, Petersburg, Riga, &c. 9s.

LONDON MARKETS.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck	Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz.	5s. 11d
The Half	ditto ditto 8 11	2 11
The Quar.	ditto ditto 4 5	1 5½
The do.	ditto ditto 2 2½	0 8

POTATOES.

Kidney	..... 7 0 0	Ox Nobles	.. 4 10 0
Champions	.. 6 0 0	Apple	..... 5 10 0

ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s. 0d to 3s. 6d

MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8b. to sink the Offal.

	Beef	mut.	veal	pork	lamb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1817.					
Apr. 7	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 6	0 0
14	4 6	5 5	6 0	5 6	0 0
21	4 8	5 0	6 0	5 5	0 0
28	4 6	5 0	6 0	5 4	0 0

SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large	32 to 40 lbs...	116s
Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs.	.....	127s
Loaves, fine	.....	120s
Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11 lbs	.....	118s

COTTON TWIST.

Apr. 28.	Mule 1st quality, No. 40	3s. 3d.
	— No. 120	7s. 0d.
	— 2d quality, No. 40	2s. 8d.
	Discount—15 to 20 per cent.	

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advanccs.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Apr. 2.	33s 6d to 39 6	31s 6d to 42 9
9.	35s 0d 38 9	31s 6d 42 3
16.	34s 0d 38 9	34s 0d 43 6
23.	34s 0d 39 0	34s 0d 43 6

LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 21d	Calf Skins 30 to
Dressing Hides .. 16d	45lb. per doz. 27
Crop hides for cut. 17d	Ditto 50 to 70.. 56½
Flat Ordinary .. 16d	Seals, Large.... 9½

SOAP; yellow, 86s.; mottled 94s.; curd 92s
CANDLES; per doz. 11s. 6d.; moulded 14s. 0d.

Course of Exchange.

Bilboa	35.72	Palermo, per oz.	116d
Amsterdam, us.	39	Leghorn	47½
Ditto at sight	38.6	Genoa	44½
Rotterdam	12	Venice,	87
Hamb. us. 2½	35.10	Naples	39½
Altona us. 2	31.11	Lisbon	87
Paris, 1 d. d.	25.0	Oporto	57½
Ditto, 2 us.	25.20	Rio Janeiro	59
Madrid	35.72	Dublin	11½
Cadiz,	35	Cork	11½
Agió Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.			

HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay.	Straw.	Clover.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Apr. 6	5 15 0	2 2 0	8 8 0
13	5 10 0	2 2 0	7 7 0
20	5 10 0	2 2 0	8 0 0
27	6 0 0	2 2 0	7 10 0

THE
LITERARY PANORAMA,

AND

National Register :

For JUNE, 1817.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,

(British and Foreign.)

PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE.

STATE OF THE ARMY.

SECOND REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE ON FINANCES:

THE ARMY.

(Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed,
March 29, 1817.)

THE prosperity of the People is the supreme law of the State;—this maxim is acknowledged and professed by all parties; but, the means to obtain, or to prolong that prosperity are so various, and assume shapes so different, and even so contrary, that no resemblance can be traced between them. Opinions therefore differ; and the wisest of men find themselves foiled by the results of measures on which they had depended for the accomplishment of their purposes. Sometimes the best intentioned plans fail from omission of something—the smallest thing in the world—but, necessary to success; and sometimes they fail from the consequences of a something too much; a redundancy, that proves to be more burdensome than useful, and like the too tall mast of a ship, is dangerous, though a mast be in itself absolutely indispensable.

If such be the uncertainties of public concerns, we are not to wonder that Statesmen differ;—they may rationally see the same object in different lights, and may honestly express the dissimilar convictions with which it impresses their minds.

VOL. VI. No. 33. Lit. Pan. N. S. June 1.

But, beside the more obvious and notorious causes of contradictory opinions, on national questions, it usually happens, that, such questions when analysed, include principles of mixed policy. And this is more especially the case when the connections of a nation are numerous, when it has the charge of distant provinces, and when—as is not infrequent—the prosperity of one or more of these, it is affirmed—or supposed—meets with rivalry, or counteraction, in the greater prosperity of others. This jealousy arises from a thousand various sources. Often, it is the mere effect of a former state of things, the operative impulses of which have ceased, but the prejudice remains. Often it depends on anticipated evils, which never may happen; and which, if they do happen, are found to be less intolerable than imagination had depicted them. They are accompanied by circumstances which greatly moderate their disadvantages, or by an altered state of society that neutralizes much of their natural dispositions or properties.

Nothing is more prevalent than impatience under evils, whether natural or political. The mind thus irritated preys on itself; and in this state, is unable to form a just and temperate judgment on affairs of magnitude. It must be confessed, that the mind of the British public has of late suffered under many and severe provocations; that they were inevitable, has not been thought by some a sufficient excuse for those who

were regarded as the occasion of them. In cooler moments, or when the sufferings now felt shall have subsided, the judgment may be at leisure for a more sedate exercise; and reflection may come in aid of its decisions. It is possible, that, at such a period, things may assume a new aspect; and what is now complained of as insupportable, may then appear to have been supported not only without fatal consequences, but possibly, without excessive inconvenience.

In Despotic Governments nothing is held so sacred as the most death like silence on the strength of the Army. To attempt to obtain the smallest information on that subject, except by those in the most confidential offices, is an approach to treason, or to *espionage*, not to be forgiven. And in fact, a cloud of spies is directed to surround the means of information, whenever a Continental power entertains the most distant intention of military operations against one of its neighbours. To meet with a favourable opportunity, is the same thing as to discover that the army is reduced in its numbers, and weakened in its strength; that its state of preparation for service, its discipline, or the deficiency of materials for the field, or of stores for defence, is considerable, and the consequences that may be anticipated, commonly follow, to justify political vigilance and jealousy.

In the fable of the boar whetting his tusks against a tree, notwithstanding the prevalence of peace among the beasts, we have the dictates of statesman like sagacity, expressed in a mode level to the meanest capacity; and this state of preparation is, unquestionably, of the utmost consequence, as a matter of policy, and prudence, to all states and countries surrounded by others; and which, of course, know not from what quarter offence may be either given, or taken. It is not equally so among ourselves: the preparations of any attack meditated against Britain, must commence with a formidable augmentation of the navy. The island is not to be assailed by military force till after a passage has been cleared across the waves. When that great highway has

become a military road, then will augmentations of an army become formidable to Britain.

For these reasons, our country may rest in safety with a military establishment less in number and force than would suit other states; and their policy is no pattern for us to copy. On the same principle, secrecy on the subject of the army is of much less consequence to Britain at any time; but, in time of peace it may be described as of no consequence at all. During the war, it was, indeed, the policy of our government to reveal the strength of the army, up to certain, somewhat distant, dates, only; and to inform the public what it *had been*: that policy is no longer applicable; and now the public is informed what the strength of that body *is*; and not only is the public informed what the strength of that body *is*, but also to what sound policy may reduce it, within a moderate distance of time. The most sanguine cannot answer for events; the prospect, or the probability, is all that comes within the controul of human powers.

The exertions of Britain, as is well known to all the world, had been gigantic; whether they exceeded, or not, her real strength, may be left to be decided by time; but, that they were such as could not have been anticipated, by the most prescient, is frankly confessed by whoever has duly considered them. Among these was the military power she displayed; a power that more than once baffled the projects of the tyrant of Europe, and triumphed over armies which never thought to have encountered their equal, much less their superior. This power was carried to an extent so much beyond the ordinary demands of the country, that no small difficulty attended the reduction of it to a regular standard. To say the truth, no previous point of time afforded a standard which could with propriety be quoted as proper to command conformity to it. For, besides the more antient and established provinces (the colonies) in which the army was usually stationed, and whose wants were known, the acquisitions of Britain comprized colonies whose wants, were, for the pre-

sent, unknown. They were, and could not but be, strangers to our manners, laws and interests; neither could we, all at once, become thoroughly acquainted with their expectations, their prejudices legitimate and illegitimate, and with those effectual though invisible ties which best encircle and secure their affections.

The circumstances, too, which involved the property, if not the existence of some of our ancient possessions, were considerably changed from what they had been. The war with America shewed the impolicy of leaving our Canadian provinces without sufficient military protection; while the existence and *soi-disant* exaltation of a negro empire in the West Indies, demanded a consideration never before necessary, in time of peace, on behalf of our possessions in that part of the globe.

Whoever looks at the East Indies, and observes the prodigious extent of the British dominions, and at the West Indies, with due discernment and apprehension, will find, in circumstances at once peculiar and trying, many occasions of hesitation and pause. To relinquish these incorporations with our Empire, were equally dastardly and dangerous. To hold them without efficient force, is, and will be, impossible. To continue the same troops in those arduous situations and unhealthy climates without change, is to banish from the enjoyments of life; to consign to a living death, those bodies of men who were so unhappy as to be destined to that service:—can a stronger cause of umbrage be imagined?

These, with a thousand other considerations, demanded the fullest information, and that was not the work of a moment;—they demanded, also, ample, and if possible, *leisurely* discussion. They demanded the suggestion of plans, with an adherence to the best and most feasible of those which might be suggested; and, above all, they demanded the concurrence of the legislature, which was not to be obtained but at a proper time and place.

The soundest policy that can be pursued in a free state is, to take an unbiassed and liberal view of things, and to convince the judgment of the public;

to accomplish this, nothing is equally suitable with those communications of evidence on which reliance may be placed. To mislead the nation, whether its representatives, or the public at large, were a crime of unequalled infamy. Happily, it is little to be feared among us; we have no want of men of sterling abilities and enlightened minds, on whom such delusion could not be practised with impunity; neither could it hope to escape detection, even if those were so inclined, whose duty should prompt them to the contrary;—but of this it may be remarked, that what will not bear to be believed, should not be so much as glanced at, or suspected, without evidence.

The deliberative branches of our Legislature possess the means, and are never destitute of the power, to enforce the most thorough investigation of national affairs. That they cannot always examine the whole minutæ in person, may be true; but sooner or later every minutia gets examined, by means of those principles which they may think proper to adopt. Subterfuge and trick may delude for a time; but they tremble at the thought of a day of reckoning, and are never secure against the direction of a Parliamentary enquiry to the close investigation of their proceedings, however occult and ingeniously deceptive.

We have already hinted, that a series of Reports may be expected from the labours of a Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider the Financial difficulties of the country. The second of these, the cost and extent of the Army, is now presented to the reader. It contains rather a history of the past than anticipations of the future,—a view of what has been done, rather than calculations on what it may be necessary or proper to do. Its character, then, is that of a deference to public wishes and solicitude. Its statements are clear and satisfactory. It examines the causes of expense under several heads, which, though altogether, they amount to a mighty sum, yet, when viewed individually, and so they must be viewed, present but few instances in which more might have been expected, than has been accomplished in the time. That a numerous army makes war

during peace on the finances of a country, is a truth both felt and feared all the world over; in a commercial country this truth is still more striking, because every hand that wields the sword is a power taken away from the plough, the loom, or other productive process.

The subject naturally divides itself into four parts:—what has been the numerical extent of the military force, and what proportion of it no longer presses on the national resources;—what numbers are now proper to be retained;—what provision shall be made for supplying future services, by a body of young men which shall be at hand, to take the place of those who, from age or accident, can no longer be depended on; and lastly, what recompence it becomes the nation to make to those who have suffered in discharge of their duty. It would be folly to omit the instruction of youth in the art of war, till that happy time arrives when all the earth shall enjoy uninterrupted tranquillity; it would be ingratitude to refuse the soothing power of a moderate competence to the widows and the fatherless of our brave defenders. Income cannot compensate the loss sustained by survivors; but, it is all the nation can offer. It cannot revive the dead; but it bears an honourable testimony to their merits, and is a branch of national duty, which

is twice blessed;

It blesteth him that gives and him that takes,
And droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath.——

The method taken by the Committee is so clear, that it admits of little illustration. The length of the Report, notwithstanding our desire to compress it, has induced us to divide it into two parts; and the rather, as the principal subject of the second part—the honorary allowance to the afflicted, or the Pension list, is a proper subject of distinct consideration. It is a subject, too, in which we are happy to see a circumstance noticed for improvement, for the remedy of a defect long felt, which though of some augmented cost, yet is of infinitely more augmented honour to the people and the country, of whose establishment it forms a part.

SECOND REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

In this department the first object that presents itself is the numerous amount of force.

Your Committee are deeply sensible of the extreme difficulty of ascertaining the precise point at which our military establishments should be fixed, on account of political considerations, and others of a still more delicate nature, which must necessarily involve themselves in the question. In taking into consideration the peace establishments of the country, it must be remembered, that if on the one hand they are proposed to be kept in a state of complete preparation, with a view of affording entire security to the nation, both at home and abroad, the continued expense must bear so heavily upon the resources of the country, as to preclude all hope of relief from the burdens of taxation, and the load of debt incurred during a long series of protracted hostilities: on the other hand, if they should be reduced too low, the temporary gain, in point of economy might be more than counterbalanced by the hazardous situation in which this kingdom, together with its numerous and distant dependencies, might eventually be placed on the breaking out of an unforeseen or sudden war; for which such a state of deficient military preparation might possibly offer no small temptation.

It is rather, therefore, for the Executive Government, acting on their responsibility, to propose, and for the wisdom of the House to judge of, a matter of this high importance; than for your Committee to offer an opinion; but they observe, in the mean time, with satisfaction, that, upon a comparison between the estimates of the two last years, and those for the present year, much will appear to have been effected in the way of reduction, both as to numbers and as to expense; and they entertain a confident hope, that such farther reductions will continue to be made, as may be found consistent with all the true interests of the country, neither erring on the side of absolute confidence in the long duration of peace, nor giving way to unwarrantable apprehensions of danger and aggression.

And your Committee farther submit, that as the duration and magnitude of the astonishing exertions made by this kingdom during the late war, must mainly be attributed to the pecuniary resources then brought into operation, which could never be more justly deemed the sines of war than during the whole course of that eventful contest, so these can be renovated and strengthened in no other way than by retrenchment and economy during the opportunity afforded by a return of peace.

At the same time, this most important consideration must always be kept in view—that if our military establishments should once be suffered to fall below the standard of efficiency and discipline, to which they are now raised by great exertions founded on experience, it will not be possible to restore them again to the

same height without great waste of time, however urgently their best services may be required.

LAND FORCES.

The first of the returns compares the numerical force maintained in 1816, with that intended in 1817; both as to the difference of actual establishments, and of the force on account of which a charge is incurred by the public, distinguished from the force in France and in India.

The second gives the comparison of the total numbers in 1814 and 1817.

The third shows the comparative expense in 1816 and 1817, and also in 1815. The reduction of that great establishment which the war had occasioned, was begun in 1816, and has been carried considerably farther in the present estimates; the difference amounts to no less a sum than 1,738,496*l.* on the net balance; although several charges, such as half pay, the Compassionate List, and other allowances of a similar kind, are necessarily augmented by the termination of the war, and a diminution of the numbers maintained on active service.

Besides the mere numerical reduction, a principle of economy has been applied to the cavalry, by a diminution of the number of horses kept for the service of each regiment, to the extent of 20 in each troop; in the last year there were only ten men dismounted in each troop, and that number is now doubled, by which a considerable charge is saved, without too far breaking down the efficiency of the regiment.

The particulars of the charge of a regiment of infantry in 1792 and 1817 are annexed, showing the general establishment of each regiment which prevailed at that period, compared with the present; and giving at one view the relative charge of maintaining the same numerical force, in the two periods, which bears the proportion of very nearly two to three: being 245,094*l.* in 1792, and 331,974*l.* in 1817, for 8,000 infantry.

A comparison is also given of the expense of regimenting a force of 8,000 infantry into battalions of 400 rank and file each (the establishment existing in 1792), and into battalions of 800 rank and file each; by which judicious arrangement an annual saving of 74,326*l.* as well as a more efficient staff, by the present mode of forming this amount of force on the same number, is secured to the public.

The pay of the army, with regard to rank and file has been exactly doubled since 1792, with additional allowances after seven years of service, but the augmentation of pay and daily allowance has been made on a much lower scale to the officers; and the colonel stands on the same footing as in 1792.

In the cavalry no addition has been made to the pay of any rank superior to that of lieutenant, which has been increased from 3*s.* 5*d.* to 9*s.* per day; the dragoon soldiers, whose daily pay was 8*d.* in 1792, now receive 1*s.* 3*d.* with the addition of 1*d.* after 10 years, and 2*d.* after 17 years of service.

The rate of agency remains precisely the same as in 1792 for corps of infantry; for corps of cavalry, the rate of agency appears to have been reduced one-fourth, from the 25th of July, 1800. It is remarkable, that no augmentation has ever been made to the allowances for clothing and appointments of either cavalry or infantry. The rates of off- reckonings were first fixed in the reign of Queen Anne, and they remain the same at the present day; but, in consequence of the great increase in the price of leather during the early part of the late war, an allowance of 15 per cent. on the off- reckonings was granted to colonels of cavalry regiments from July, 1799, after deducting therefrom 11. 16*s.* per annum for every man wanting to complete the full establishment. This allowance has been issued every two years, on a memorial from the respective colonels, showing that no diminution had taken place in the price of appointments; with the exception of two years, from the 25th of December, 1803, to the 24th of December, 1805, for which the colonels did not claim it.

The difference which appears in the present and in former estimates, between the expenses of clothing some regiments of equal numbers, is occasioned by some of them being upon the British and some upon the Irish establishment, which, for a cavalry regiment of 464 rank and file, amounts, upon the British establishment, to 2,845*l.*, and upon the Irish (in Irish currency) to 3,500*l.* or 3,230*l.* British. This is stated to be a very old regulation, in which no alteration has been made of late years.

Here follows the comparison alluded to, by which it appears, that in 1816 the total number, in the abstract, of the estimates, omitting the corps ordered for reduction in 1816, and the corps for service in India and in France, but including 21,401 officers and men of foreign corps, in British pay, was 133,505

In 1817, total number, omitting the corps ordered home from India, and the corps for reduction in 1817, and also omitting the corps for service in India and in France 92,606

Diminution in 1817 40,899

Next follows a comparison between the establishment of the army in 1814, and in 1817; in 1814, we had, in cavalry, infantry, foreign corps, and embodied militia, a force of 344,746 In 1817, a force of 122,952

Decrease in 1817 221,794

Summ voted for army services.

For 1816, were £13,435,399

In 1816 £8,727,994

In 1817 £6,989,498

Decrease for 1817 £1,738,496

By particulars of the charge of a regiment of infantry for 1792 and 1817; it appears that, by forming ten battalions of 800 rank and file each, the present ordinary establishment, instead of 20 battalions of 400 rank and file, as in 1792, a saving is effected of 74,326*l.*

Your Committee, in making a reference to the year 1792, desire to call the notice of the House to the low establishments of the latter part of that year, which were deemed sufficient for all national purposes at that time, in the contemplation of a long continuance of peace; and although many circumstances are materially changed by events which have subsequently taken place, so as to prevent any exact parallel from being drawn between the two cases, especially in the amount of pecuniary charge, yet they submit, that as near an approximation to that low scale of establishment and expense, as may be found consistent with our more extended possessions, and with the augmented rates of various fixed disbursements, would be highly advantageous in relieving the burdens, and in supporting the public credit of the country.

The difference in numbers between 1792 and the present estimate is, for Great Britain, 14,011.

Of these 3,000 are on account of reliefs for the foreign service, which is very considerably increased by the distant possessions acquired during the war. The difference for Ireland is 12,000.

The numbers estimated in the colonies and foreign dependencies, for the last six months of 1792, amounted to 12,650 rank and file. The numbers for the current year, amount to 20,416.

The numbers maintained in the foreign possessions newly annexed to the Crown, amounted, for the last year, to 18,200 rank and file; and they are for the current year 12,600. It is observable, that this last number is almost exactly the same numerical force as was spread over the whole colonies and foreign possessions of the Crown of Great Britain previous to the war.

In the estimates for 1816, these newly-acquired possessions bore the proportion of two-thirds to the force employed in the old colonies; but in the estimates for the current year, the force in the former is intended to be 12,600, and in the latter 20,416; so that the force in the former is relatively somewhat more reduced than in the latter.

A charge of 5,000*l.* in the regimental contingencies for repairs at the Horse-guards, including the salary of the surveyor, belongs properly to the army services; but all expenses of that kind should in future be carried on under the direction of the Board of Works, by which regulation the office and salary of a separate surveyor for this department will be rendered unnecessary. The present surveyor appears to have been appointed by the Secretary at War, and his salary fixed in the manner recommended by the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, in their 8th Report, p. 165 and 166.

STAFF.

The expenses of the staff exhibit a considerable saving.

Total expense of the staff for great Britain, as originally estimated in 1816, was ..£266,411

For Ireland, in Irish currency ..48,040
 present estimate for Great Britain39,630

For Ireland, in Irish currency ..24,468

In the staff upon foreign stations, the reduction seems to be carried to a still greater extent; and your Committee notice with much satisfaction, that the Governors resident at Ceylon and the Cape of Good Hope, and the resident Lieutenant-governor at Gibraltar, are no longer included in the estimate for the staff pay of their military rank; their civil appointments in time of peace being considered adequate to the support of their respective situations.

Your committee cannot leave the subject of governments abroad, thus incidentally brought before them, without expressing a wish that some means may be devised for rendering the foreign possessions of the British empire more efficient towards defraying the expenses of their own military protection, since their value to the parent State must be greatly diminished by their continuing a lasting drain on its resources.

The revenue of Malta, with its dependencies, for 1815, amounted to 114,426*l.*; the expenditure for 1816, consisting principally of salaries and pensions, on fixed establishments, amounted to 60,119*l.*

The Funds in the Ionian islands, under the immediate administration of Great Britain, in July, 1815, left a favourable balance of 20,660*l.* but expenses are incurred in the island of Zante, by building a mole, by the continuation of an aqueduct, and in making roads.

The revenues of the Mauritius for 1814, including those of the isle of Bourbon, (since restored to France) gave 206,860*l.*; the charges amounted to 119,900*l.*

There being no later return for the Mauritius in the Colonial Office, it will be proper that orders should be sent out to the Governor of this, as well as of every other foreign possession, to render more accurate information with regard to the several heads of income and charge in each respectively.

The military expenditure of the islands of Mauritius, Bourbon, and their dependencies, for 1814, amounted to 186,912*l.*

The revenue, and other receipts, of Ceylon, during 1815, including a balance in hand, amounted to 640,444*l.* and the expenditure to 647,948*l.* a very large proportion of which expenditure was incurred for the military establishments of the island, the whole of which, with the exception of the King's pay of the European troops, is defrayed out of the civil revenue. The native troops, at the period of this return, amounted to about 5,000 rank and file.

The revenue of the Cape of Good Hope, for 1815, was 229,495*l.*, and the expenditure 234,832*l.*, including the pay of a native corps.

Total Staff in Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey, and Ireland. Appointments in 1815, 217— for 1816, 111— and 1817, 100. Foreign Staff in 1815, 329; in 1816, 141; in 1817, 111.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

The detailed particulars of the public departments, printed by order of the House in

he present session led to an inquiry into the necessity of keeping the office of Commander-in-Chief at its full establishment, under the circumstances of so large a reduction in the numbers of the army; in which it appeared to your Committee, that no decrease of business in that office has yet taken place, the multiplicity of correspondence, of applications and references, having been, in fact, for the present, materially augmented. Some retrenchment may reasonably be expected in the number of persons employed, whenever this temporary pressure of business shall cease, and when the military establishments shall have been settled upon the basis of a permanent peace.

The salary of the Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief was fixed in conformity to those of the Under Secretaries of State, at 3,000*l.* with an augmentation of one-fourth, after three years of service, which your Committee submit to the House as being too rapid a scale of advance to be followed in any future appointment in any of those departments. And they farther submit, as an improvement in this arrangement, that the augmented rate of allowance should not commence till after the expiration of seven years' service.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, AND QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL, AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

Charge of the Adjutant-General's Department.

In the year 1815..... £10,383
1816..... 9,528

The estimate for the present year is 8,309*l.*: being a diminution of 2,074*l.* as compared with 1815.

Charge in the department of the Quarter-Master-General.

In the year 1815..... £8,695
1816..... 9,846

The estimate for the present year is 5,981*l.*; being a diminution of 3,868*l.* since the reduction of the army. Your Committee have had the farther satisfaction to find, by a comparison of the present establishment of this office with that of 1792, that the number of persons now employed exceeds only by one, that of 1792.

PAY OFFICE.

In the Paymaster-general's department, the business has in some respects necessarily increased by the cessation of the war, which occasions a very considerable augmentation of the number of claimants for half-pay, and other retired allowances; and which may, for a considerable time, in a great degree counterbalance the decrease of expence which would otherwise be occasioned by a reduction of establishment, or a diminution of the magnitude of the annual accounts.

The deputy and Assistant-deputy Paymaster-general abroad are intended to be abolished during peace, and the duties of paying the troops on foreign stations are to devolve on the Commissariat department: the saving

of expence will be, for the present year, as compared with the last, 8,528*l.*, which is the difference between the actual reduction of the expence of this branch of the department, and the allowances granted according to a regulation of 12th July, 1816, fixing the rate of such allowances. These allowances amount to one-fourth of the pay of those deputies who receive 3*l.* or 2*l.* per day, and to one-third to all deputies who received 1*l.* 10*s.* per day, and to assistants (in all cases) to one-fourth of their pay; which allowances, considering the great trust and responsibility imposed on those officers, your Committee do not think unreasonable. The whole amount of these allowances is not likely to exceed about 5,000*l.* per annum.

WAR OFFICE.

On directing their attention to the official establishment of the War Office, your Committee could not avoid remarking several articles, which, although sanctioned by the estimates of former years, appear to them to call for observation.

The extra allowances made to clerks for preparing the annual estimates seem unfit to be continued, as the duty performed constitutes a part of the regular and ordinary business of this office.

The number of messengers is also very large, amounting to 29, several of whom receive above 100*l.* a-year.

But your Committee wish particularly to observe on the retired allowances possessed by two clerks in this office on account of their having filled the situation, in succession, of Private Secretary to former Secretaries at War, by authority from those Secretaries at War themselves, when they ceased to fill that office. Such allowances are certainly unusual, if not without example; and therefore, on account of the precedent, wholly unfit to be continued, more especially as those two individuals still retain their situation in the office.

These two cases have been remarked upon in the 6th Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, and the practice of making such grants has been discontinued in pursuance of the suggestions contained in that Report.

Your Committee conceive, that in any future appointment to the office of Deputy Secretary at War, a salary of 1,500*l.* per annum, with an increase of 500*l.* a year, after a continuance in his office of 10 years, will be sufficient; and they also venture to recommend 1,000*l.* as a proper salary for the first and principal clerks.

In addition to the establishment of this department, which, including 19,526*l.* the charge of the branches employed in the examination of accounts for the period in arrear, amounts to 60,802*l.*; the compensations and retired allowances, forming the sum of 6,771*l.* must be regarded as a very large burden incidental to the charge of this office.

Your Committee, however, have considerable satisfaction in contrasting the state of the current accounts of this office with that of the

period when the Committee on Public Expenditure, in 1811, noticed "the disordered and disgraceful state in which the accounts of this great branch of public expenditure has been for so many years suffered to remain." In the current accounts the arrear is inconsiderable, and by the more modern and judicious arrangement, a considerable portion of the establishment had been transferred (without any interruption of the current business) to the examination of the periods in arrear; by which means nearly the whole of the outstanding accounts from 1784 to 1797 have been settled; and the Committee have reason to expect that the settlement of those now outstanding for the period between 1797 and 1810 will take place with as much expedition as the difficulty of investigating accounts which have remained so long unexamined will permit.

MEDICINES, &c.

The charge of medicines and surgical materials in Great Britain and Ireland amounted, for 1816, to 60,266*l.* which is reduced to 26,466*l.*

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Your Committee would not have thought it requisite to make any remark on the estimate for past and contingent allowances to volunteer corps of yeomanry, were they not desirous of bearing their testimony to the great utility and importance of that species of force, for the maintenance of order and protection of property; supported as it is by a comparatively small expense, and calculated to keep alive the ancient spirit of the nation, in the quarter where it is most desirable and most useful. They, therefore, highly approve of the addition of 1*l.* to each individual of this body, the allowances having been previously reduced from 4*l.* a year to 2*l.*

TROOPS IN FRANCE.

The numbers of this army will soon be reduced from 30,000 to 24,000 men; and it is understood that all practicable retrenchments are now making.

Your Committee have great satisfaction in stating, that no part of the charges of this force has hitherto fallen on this country; and they are enabled to add a confident and well grounded expectation, that the whole will continue to be defrayed out of the sums contributed by the Government of France, according to the provisions of the Treaty of Paris of 20th of November, 1815; in addition to the 15 millions of francs (1,000,000*l.* sterling) recently bestowed by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent on the gallant army which conquered at Waterloo, and captured Paris.

REGIMENTS IN THE EAST INDIES.

The troops serving within the territorial possessions of the East India Company do not fall under the consideration of your Committee, as the whole expense is borne by the Company; but, with regard to the recruiting service, for which a charge appears in the

estimate of 217,824 clearly inadequate to cover the expenses, it appears that an arrangement has been made for the payment; and the computed charge for recruits transferred to the Company's service, from 1799 to 1815, is credited to Government in the account with the East India Company, presented to the House on the 28th of May 1816, Principal, partly estimated.....2410,000
Interest 125,000

£535,000

Two regiments of dragoons, and five battalions of foot, are under orders to return, which will reduce the amount of force stationed in the territorial possessions of the East India Company to very nearly the number of 20,000, provided for by the charter. Every expense belonging to these troops will be borne by the Company up to the period of their landing, when a reduction of numbers to the extent of these regiments and battalions will take place; so that no charge can fall on the public beyond the pay and allowance requisite for the short period of effecting that reduction.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

In the Royal Military College every thing seems to be conducted in a manner honourable to those who are in authority, and on a plan conducive to the good education of all classes resorting to it for instruction. Your Committee cannot, however, but question the expediency of continuing this establishment on its present extensive scale. They most heartily join in the feelings which would induce Parliament to provide for the orphan children of those gallant men who have sacrificed their lives in the service of their country; and also for the children of meritorious officers now actually serving; but if the whole number at present on the establishment are to be provided with commissions, it must unavoidably operate nearly to the exclusion of all other classes from the army; and your Committee submit, whether such a system would not be in direct variance from what has hitherto been practised in this kingdom; and whether it might not justly be considered as inconsistent with the spirit of our constitution. But if these young men cannot be promoted, it is almost superfluous to remark on the inexpediency and eventual cruelty of educating them for stations which they are not likely to fill, and of encouraging hopes that must be disappointed.

Some reductions of expense have already taken place; among which your Committee cannot but notice, the voluntary relinquishment of his table allowance by the distinguished officer at the head of the establishment, accompanied at the same time by a statement, that although an accession of property rendered it unnecessary for him to receive any longer this allowance, he wished to be understood as by no means considering it improper to be continued to any officer who might be his successor. Some other reductions may probably still be made, independently of lower-

ing the number of young persons who receive *elemosynary* education; and it well deserves consideration whether, with regard to the senior branch, for which an entirely separate establishment is maintained at Farnham, some additional contribution might not be reasonably demanded from the officers who desire to receive the benefits of the mode of instruction there afforded. The whole sum now paid is no more than 30 guineas per annum for each officer admitted, and it is stated that the present applications for admission are much more numerous than it is possible to comply with.

It may farther merit consideration, whether in time of peace it would not be advantageous to increase the rate of payment to be required from the third class of junior students, who now contribute £100 each, while the numbers of the other two classes are reduced; and, perhaps, to give somewhat more of a civil character to the education of the place. By these means, great numbers of young persons, best adapted by their station in the country to lead the armies of a free people, may be drawn to the college, in consequence of a mode of education uniting the advantages of our public schools with the qualifications that are considered necessary for the military profession. In this manner the college may be made to pay the greater part, at least, of its own expenses, and become, during peace, a much lighter burden upon the resources of the country. Whenever war shall unhappily return, temporary alterations may easily be effected suited to the existing state of things.

The rate of expense, according to the present estimates, supposing the numbers to be full, appears to be for each student in the senior branch (besides the 30 guineas paid by himself) about £117 a year; and for each student in the junior branch about £43; but if the salaries of the officers are divided between both departments in the proportion of their respective numbers, an addition must be made of £15 nearly to each student: and if the pay of the gentlemen cadets is not deducted, which, although it may be carried to another department, is still a charge on the public (as those young gentlemen, but for the purposes of education, would not be received at so early an age) £45 more will be added to the cost of each individual, giving on the whole an annual disbursement from the public for each student in the senior department of £132, and for each student in the junior department of 103l.

By a return made from the college, the whole expense in

The year 1816 amounted to £233,819

The estimate of this year in..... 28,155

Diminution..... £ 5,664

*. The Pension list, Compassionate list, &c. will form an article in our next.

The Elgin Marbles from the Temple of Minerva at Athens; on Sixty-one Plates, selected from "Stuart's Antiquities of Athens." To which are added the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, &c. Imp. Quarto. Price £5 5s. Taylor, London, 1816.

THE Marbles which had been collected by Lord Elgin, during his "pursuits in Greece," have been brought under the notice of our readers by means of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, which was appointed to consider their value and application to the promotion of the Arts in this country.* They are not, therefore, a subject entirely new to our friends; but, as they are now become public property, they are open to public inspection, and it may prove an agreeable advantage to some, to be reminded of the pleasure and gratification they afford. But, when we say "pleasure," the recollection of profit, individual and national, ought by no means to be overlooked; for, it is nothing uncommon to see a dozen, or more, of young Artists at study, drawing, painting, or modelling, from the admirable originals presented by this collection.

To increase the opportunities of study, the Townleian Collection of Antiquities, is added, in separate apartments; and connected with that, are the Trophies won from the French in the Egyptian Expedition. It is impossible, therefore, to contemplate the wonderful proofs of the patriotism of Pericles, manifested in his design to render his Metropolis the center of attraction to all Greece by its embellishments, no less than by its predominance, without associating the gratifying recollection of the battle of the Nile, and of the triumphs of British valour and perseverance over Gallic invasion, robbery and plunder.

To what rivalry of exertions these feelings may give rise, it is not easy to foresee; but, this may safely be affirmed that the way to excellence is as open

* Comp. Lit. Pan. Vol. IV. pp. 449—705.

now as it was to Phidias, and his scholars, antiently; that Nature is inexhaustible in her variety; and that talent improved by industry will not fail to accomplish wonders. It must, at the same time, be confessed, that sculpture has not yet been a favourite art in Britain. The popular taste has not yet taken that turn which is requisite to ensure success to the Artists generally. But, who knows what effect the contemplation of so rich and interesting a collection may produce on the public mind? It therefore gives us pleasure to report that the visitors are very numerous: they must amount on a favourable day to several hundreds, and during a season to many thousands. This cannot fail of improving the judgment of the Public, of raising up patrons to the Arts, of inducing a liberality, not merely in pecuniary compensation for labour, but in estimation and treatment of talent. And talent, we doubt not, will start up from some hitherto undistinguished quarter, and will, when least anticipated, gratify, and perhaps astonish the public.

It is not undeserving of notice, that although numbers of persons presume on their ability to judge on the merit of a picture, few will take upon them to pass a verdict on the character of a piece of Sculpture; unless indeed, it be unquestionably superior, or decidedly discreditable to the Art, itself.

As the Art of Sculpture has fewer *conveniences* for the Artist,—fewer shelters for difficulties not surmounted, and requires a more severe and continued execution, so it requires in those who attempt to form a judgment on it, a more correct acquaintance with the general principles of Art, and with the study necessary to constitute a qualification for pronouncing an opinion. This is felt among us generally; and it is to the honour of our countrymen, that they are not forward to decide, where they feel their incompetence. In proportion as they become acquainted with the best models, this reluctance will diminish; and having obtained points of comparison, they will feel and express their conviction on a closer, or more distant, approach to that merit which has impressed their minds and memories.

To enlighten the public judgment then, is no less serviceable to Art, than to assist in training up youth who shall hereafter become distinguished masters. The fashion of the day, is usually too frivolous to befriend this branch of the Arts; it therefore requires the support of sterling merit, and genuine British feeling; it *must* be maintained for a while in despite to the meteor flash of the *rage*; and nothing can contribute more effectually to establish it, than opportunities of recurring without obstruction to masterpieces which develop the principles which guided the most illustrious Chiefs of the profession. Those principles may be penetrated by the intelligent student of these collections of marbles: he must study Nature, to qualify him for seizing the inspirations of Art; he must study the inspirations of Art; and ever after he will behold Nature with new eyes, and new faculties.

Nor let it be forgot, that these are the “Church works” of the Antients. We acknowledge the difficulties with which the Art of Sculpture has to contend, and over which it must triumph, or perish in the attempt, in a Christian and especially in a Protestant country. Many are apt to conclude that the artists of Greece enjoyed more liberty in their figures of Gods and Goddesses, imaginary beings, than is allowable in characterizing the piety and virtue of Apostles, and saints, male and female. But, the correctness of the conclusion may be doubted. It is more than probable, that the masters of Greece had to struggle with the prescription that commanded the conformity of their statues to the attitudes of their prototypes received from Egypt. The Egyptian images of their Deities, we know, represented dead men; little activity, or movement, therefore could be expected from them. The Greeks, certainly, were *irreligious*, in giving animation to their representatives of the Gods; and they lost in sanctity what they gained in art. Nevertheless, the artists at length triumphed over this impediment to the free exercise of their skill; and we suspect the *wicked* Phidias of being among the chief of the conspirators. This could not be accom-

plished all at once; it was the work of time, perseverance, and skill.

But, if Grecian Art, eventually overcame those obstacles which opposed themselves to its perfection, no reason can be assigned why British art should not eventually accomplish the same purpose. The means may be different; but the object is the same. The Artist of Antiquity contemplated in Homer the idea of his Jupiter: the Christian Artist must contemplate in the Gospels the image of his Christ. The character, it is true, demands a distinct, a superior, sublimity; but the Sculptor who shall animate the marble with the divinity he finds in the Evangelists, will deserve to take a precedence, that Phidias would be the first to concede. The Apostolic attendants on their Divine Master may well exercise the most practised hand: to combine simplicity with dignity is not the happy talent of every Artist, and, but too often, are these holy men represented in so unholy a manner, that we wonder not at the agony of the dying Artist who begged the priest to remove from before his eyes a crucifix so miserably executed, that he could not endure to look on it. We ourselves have seen, and of Michael Angelo, too, a Christ on the cross, the character of whose head would have much better suited either of the thieves.

Unfortunately, the Elgin collection does not abound in heads: there is scarcely such a thing as a countenance to be found throughout the whole. This produces some difficulty in determining the Deities with whose company we are favoured. We cannot trace the portrait lineaments of any model selected by the Artist; neither can we positively say how far he indulged his conceptions of ideal beauty. The whole, is a school of high nature, rather than of systematic art; and seen, as they now are, on the humble earth, the figures appear to be in a moderate degree, only, the representatives of Celestials. There is no Juno whose majestic steps trod from mountain to mountain, till she arrived at Olympus; no Iris, swift messenger of the Gods, glancing in rapid flight, on an errand of importance; no Mercury bearing a message, the behests of the arbiter of

fate. Considered as a subject for art, Neptune is a terrestrial God; and the Artist has given him a broad breast and brawny shoulders. Minerva, it is true, is in motion, but she moves on the earth, not in heaven. The other characters partake of the same properties; and have much more the air of *solid mortals*, than of ærial divinities.

But, placed aloft these properties would be far from injurious. The slender limbs of Iris and Mercury, would have been reduced to threads in the frontispiece of the Parthenon; and we incline to think that the artist purposely broadened and enlarged certain members, lest they might disappear, or become feeble, at an elevation so considerable. This, is in direct contradiction to the opinion of Mr. Flaxman, who thinks Phidias did not consider the refinements of his art which depended on perspective; while we, on our part, wonder that any artist can examine these figures, and not perceive the calculations of distance present to the master's mind. A much greater difficulty attends the observation, that they are equally well finished in all their parts, all round the figures. Now as they were to stand in the pediment of the temple, in a situation where their back parts could not be viewed, being cramped to the wall of, the pediment, the labour bestowed on them behind, is absolutely thrown away; and, loosely speaking, half the pains taken might have been saved. Suspicion inclines to the idea that they were originally intended to be viewed on all sides; but surely, Minerva's Churchwardens did not purchase a lot of ready made goods, in order, at the next vestry meeting to claim applause from the parish for their frugality. Neither can we think that Pericles would sanction the saving, who acknowledged that he found his account in something like profusion rather than parsimony. Nor does the prevalent notion that they were intended to be exhibited previously to their being placed in the Temple, solve the difficulty; for surely the artist could gain little credit by shewing how much labour he had thrown away.

Be that as it might, they are masterly performances. Whether these mar-

bles are retouched by Phidias may continue to be questioned; but, assuredly, the artist who made the models, who wrought the wet clay from which they were copied, had the power of enchantment at his finger's ends. The freedom with which he has handled his tools, the taste with which he has set his draperies, the nature he has infused into his personages, distinguish at once his powerful mind, and his commanding hand. How far they might form groups and masses, considered as associated into one composition, we have no means of knowing; but, if we are not greatly mistaken, the master who composed them, had no inconsiderable acquaintance with the effect of shade, as well as of light; and knew how to render that element of art subservient to his purpose.

The merit of these Sculptures has been pronounced superlative, by the best judges; but, if examined with respect to their condition, it is much to be lamented that they so greatly need reparation; a task beyond the powers of Modern Art. Canova, himself the first of his profession, has pronounced it "sacrilege" to touch them with a tool. Some of them have suffered from decay, attributable to natural causes, the consequence of atmospherical action, the vicissitudes of the weather, &c. in the course of so many ages; to which has been added the effects of the saline vapours from the sea, reaching them from no great distance. A much more destructive cause of mutilation has been violence; the wanton diligence of the ignorant Turkish lads, who took delight to shew their antipathy to idolatry, by breaking and ill treating these sculptures. To this mischievous disposition, with its consequences, the bas-reliefs which adorned the frieze bear most afflicting witness. It cannot be believed that in two thousand years previous to the conquest of Athens by the Ottomans, they had suffered equal mutilation with that which they have received from their present masters, since the city fell into their power.

This process of destruction was incessantly proceeding;—it was, in fact, an exuberance of *religious* feeling in

the Turks, and therefore was not likely to admit of interruption, or cessation. This forms the strongest justification of Lord Elgin for removing these antiquities from the places to which their authors had destined them; and unhappily, it is but too effectual: the eye of every spectator must be pained at beholding such exquisite art so dreadfully abused. As the conduct of his Lordship has been the subject of violent exclamation, and as the matter has been already submitted to our readers [Comp. Lit. PAN. Vol. XV. p. 415] in part, we shall in justice to the then representative of the British Nation at the Ottoman Court, insert a passage from his vindication.

In the prosecution of this undertaking, the artists had the mortification of witnessing the very wilful devastation, to which all the sculpture, and even the architecture, were daily exposed, on the part of the Turks, and travellers: the former equally influenced by mischief and by avarice; the latter from an anxiety to become possessed, each according to his means, of some relic, however small, of buildings or statues which had formed the pride of Greece. The Ionic Temple, on the Ilyssus, which, in Stuart's time, (about the year 1759), was in tolerable preservation, had so entirely disappeared, that its foundation was no longer to be ascertained. Another temple, near Olympia, had shared a similar fate, within the recollection of many. The Temple of Minerva had been converted into a powder magazine, and was in great part shattered, from a shell falling upon it, during the bombardment of Athens, by the Venetians towards the end of the seventeenth century; and even this accident has not deterred the Turks from applying the beautiful Temple of Neptune and Erectheus to the same use, whereby it is still constantly exposed to a similar fate. Many of the statues over the entrance of the Temple of Minerva, which had been thrown down by the explosion, had been pounded for mortar, because they offered the whitest marble within reach; and the parts of the modern fortification, and the miserable houses where this mortar had been so applied, are easily traced. In addition to these causes of degradation, the ignorant Turks will frequently climb up the ruined walls, and amuse themselves in defacing any sculpture they can reach; or in breaking columns, statues, or other remains of antiquity, in the fond expectation of finding within them some hidden treasures.

Under these circumstances, Lord Elgin felt himself irresistibly impelled to endeavour to preserve, by removal from Athens, any specimens of sculpture, he could, without injury, rescue from such impending ruin. He had, besides, another inducement, and an example before him, in the conduct of the last French embassy sent to Turkey before the Revolution. French artists did then attempt to remove several of the sculptured ornaments from several edifices in the Acropolis, and particularly from the Parthenon. In lowering one of the metopes, the tackle failed, and it was dashed to pieces; one other object from the same temple was conveyed to France, where it is held in the highest estimation, and where it occupies a conspicuous place in the gallery of the Louvre.* The same agents were remaining at Athens during Lord Elgin's embassy, waiting only the return of French influence at the Porte to renew their operations. Actuated by these inducements, Lord Elgin made every exertion; and the sacrifices he has made have been attended with such entire success, that he has brought to England, from the ruined temples at Athens, from the modern walls and fortifications, in which many fragments had been used as blocks for building, and from excavations from amongst the ruins, made on purpose, such a mass of original Athenian sculpture, in statues, alti and bassi relievi, capitals, cornices, frizes, and columns, as, with the aid of a few of the casts, to present all the sculpture and architecture of any value to the artist or man of taste, which can be traced at Athens.

In several places houses had been built where the statues might be expected to fall; these houses were purchased; and fragments were found, but, in other instances, the search and coat were fruitless, and the Turk, who had been induced, though most reluctantly, to give up his house to be demolished, then exultingly pointed out the places in the modern fortification, and in his own buildings, where the cement employed had been formed from the very statues which Lord Elgin had hoped to find. It was, in fact, after-

wards ascertained, on incontestible evidence, that these statues had been reduced to powder, and so used.

To preserve from a similar fate what little yet remained of these memorials of past ages, was beyond contradiction a service to the ingenious; it was to prolong their duration, and to render them useful; it was to contribute essentially to the general welfare of Art, by transferring to an enlightened country the almost expiring torch from which a new flame might be kindled. From these, British genius might derive principles which should guide the aspiring of our island in their progress to equal excellence. By these, they might see what had been done, and judge on what remained for them to do.

But, though we have been led to these remarks on the figures, which furnish the main interest of this Collection, we must not omit to notice the many specimens of Antiquities which in a less splendid Collection would be highly distinguished. The *Basso relievos* present objects of curiosity and speculation: the Inscriptions are deserving of peculiar attention and examination; some of them relate to customs not always sufficiently considered among our learned; others to points of history, which they contribute to elucidate, and thereby confirm or explain the narrative of the ancient historian; others again shew the most antient modes of writing; and among these none is more curious than the famous Sigeian inscription, which is written *Boutrosphedon*, or in the manner in which oxen plough; the lines alternately reading to the right hand, and to the left. Lord Elgin found it forming a seat or couch at the door of a Greek chapel, and habitually resorted to by persons afflicted with ague; who, deriving great relief from reclining upon it, attributed their recovery to the marble; and not to the elevated situation and sea air, of which it procured them the advantage. This ill fated superstition had already obliterated more than one half of the inscription, and in a few years more it would have become perfectly illegible.

The *ex votos*, parts of the body which had received relief from disease, for

* *Vide Dictionnaire des Beaux Arts*, par A. L. Millin, 1806, article *Pariknon*; and the Memoir, on the subject of a fragment of the frieze of that temple, brought by M. De Choiseul Gouffier from Athens, and constituted national property during the French Revolution. The Memoir is published in M. Millin's *Monumens Antiques Grecs*.

which, a sculpture of the part, testified the gratitude of the patient, afford occasion of much reflection; and lastly,—as we cannot particularize the whole, we adduce the compliment paid to some elegant female after death. Conjecture enquires whether the tomb thus rifled might not be that of Aspasia? and ever ready to fix a character distinguished by fame, *Virtù* has not scrupled to believe the affirmative. A tumulus, into which an excavation was commenced under Lord Elgin's eye during his residence at Athens, has furnished a most valuable treasure of this kind. It consists of a large marble vase, five feet in circumference, enclosing one of bronze thirteen inches in diameter, of beautiful form, in which was a deposit of burnt bones, and a lachrymatory of alabaster, of exquisite shape; and on the bones lay a wreath of myrtle in gold, having, besides leaves, both buds and flowers. The religious rites of the living, the commemorations of the dead, the gratitude of cities to those who had defended, or to those who had patronised them, the presence of heroes, once living, and of deities, the personifications of more sublime attributes, the consciousness of admiring what was admired two thousand years ago, and of late, as much as ever, impart an interest to this Collection, which we have thought it our duty to state in explicit terms. Those who visit it, in consequence of our suggestions, will confess, that we have not done it justice.

The work before us, is an attempt to communicate to readers who cannot enjoy the advantage of personal inspection, and to Foreigners in distant countries, some idea of the principal performances to which our remarks relate. It comprises, as the Title page expresses, a number of Plates from the work of Stuart; with some additions, very properly prefixed. These consist of engravings from drawings made for the Marquis de Nointel, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, in 1670, before the Temple of Minerva had been damaged by the explosion of the powder magazine it contained, occasioned by the falling of a bomb into it, during the siege by the Venetians, 1687; and of two of the most famous figures, with the still

more famous horse's head; of which casts and models are now becoming public.

It is curious to compare the different compositions proposed by modern artists, who had never seen these drawings, for filling up a pediment so extensive as a hundred feet in length. Le Roy and Stuart both tried their skill; but neither of their designs bears the least resemblance to the original of Phidias. How happy should we have thought ourselves if an art analogous to that of engraving, or that art itself, had transmitted down to us, the finished conceptions of the mighty master's mind! His original sketches, his studies, his alterations and corrections, would have formed a school of art unrivalled elsewhere.

The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, with certain explanations, and arrangements, proposed by M. Visconti, and others, correspondence, &c. constitute the chief part of the letter-press attached. The task of combining these, we presume had but little difficulty; but the accommodation to the public deserves praise, and we trust that the intention of the publisher will meet its reward; as we have reason to know, that the Volume forms a very acceptable and useful companion to visitors of taste, who find delight in admiring these wonders of Art.

The Catalogue of the Townley Collection, is delivered to the public, on application: that of the Elgin Collection is not ready.

A Critical and Historical account of the Elgin Sculptures has recently been published in *Two Memoirs read to the Royal Institute of France*, by Visconti; 8vo. and further information respecting them may be obtained from the *Memoirandum of Lord Elgin's Pursuits in Greece*. 8vo.

. We ought to add, that, connected with these apartments by a staircase, is the famous collection of Etruscan Vases, and other very curious and instructive Antiquities, formed at Naples, by the late Sir William Hamilton; and from him purchased to become the property of the British public.

A System of Physiological Botany, by the Rev. P. Keith, F.L.S. 2 vols. 8vo. price £1. 6s. Baldwin and Co. London. 1816.

WHETHER Nature follows a system or not, may continue to be debated between the partisans of Linnæus, in the affirmative, and those of Buffon, in the negative; but, the advantage of systematic arrangement, in a study so extensive as Botany, does not admit a doubt. The most capacious mind is incompetent to the reception of any tolerable notion of the science, without deriving all possible assistance from order and method. The most inquisitive can form no idea of distinctions absolutely necessary to be made, unless guided by arrangement, and conscious of having placed each article in connexion with its proper associates for the purpose of comparison.

This is true of the families of plants; but, it is also true of plants, when considered with respect to their structure and qualities. Their powers, their forms, their parts differ so essentially, that no general definition can suit the whole; the vegetable creation is well called a kingdom, having many provinces; or a world, having many divisions. Nothing can be more striking than the dissimilarity between the instructed and the ignorant, when the works of Nature are in question. What the ignorant passes by without notice, is an object of admiration to the instructed. He delights in tracing the connection of part with part, in observing the offices performed by each; their mutual services, and their combined energies in effecting the general good. He perceives that nothing is made in vain; no effort is superabundant, no power is called into exercise wantonly or wastefully. Variety is extensive, but it is not unbounded; it is surprising, but not, properly speaking, in excess. Nature has a course to which every thing must conform; and if human interference attempts to alter that course, a moderate extent of experiments shews that limits are appointed which none can overpass. It is nevertheless true, that the vegetable world is open to what

may properly be called improvements. It is in the choice of man whether he will cultivate a certain description of vegetables, in preference to another; he may choose between quality and quantity; between a smaller produce of excellent fruit, or a more abundant produce of inferior. His industry and his ingenuity need not complain of want of scope for their exercise: he is free to use them in conformity, but not in contradiction, to nature; he may introduce varieties but he cannot propagate monsters. No man can judge on vegetable varieties, unless he have a general acquaintance with the subjects included in the Botanic Science: and no man can acquire that general acquaintance unless he devote a portion of his time and attention to study. To facilitate this object, to render the acquisition of knowledge easy, and even pleasant, is a laudable purpose; and is what the worthy author had in view in composing these volumes.

The study of plants may be regarded as co-eval with the creation of man; the first of our race knew what was nutritive, and what was noxious. When banished from his original seat, he devoted his labours to tillage; and his talent of observation left him not in ignorance, of what were the most suitable seeds and fruits for his purpose. We differ altogether from Mr. Keith, in supposing that arrangement was unknown, or disregarded, in the early ages. Moses divides the botanical part of his system of Creation, into—grass—shrubs—and trees: Gen. i. 11, 12. and to this system Solomon adhered, as we learn from 1 Kings, iv. 33. compared with Deut. iv. 16. nor are we obliged to suppose that a triplicity so obvious had escaped the Egyptians, in whose learning the Hebrew legislator had been deeply conversant. Whether the Botanical writings of Solomon did not furnish information to Aristotle, has been made a question by some; we cannot pretend to determine it.

To the disciple of Aristotle, Theophrastus, Mr. Keith does ample justice; and after him the history of plants becomes more satisfactory. Dioscorides also receives his share of praise; but

our Author seems not to have been aware, that any ancient copy of his work is illustrated with figures. There is one such, we believe, in the Vatican. Modern Art, by the discovery of printing, and the introduction first of wooden cuts, and afterwards of copper-plate impressions, acquired a decided superiority; as it spread information which only the multiplication of copies could accomplish. From this time many illustrious names occur on which Mr. K. bestows praise; but above all, on Linnaeus, who may, justly be deemed the father of modern Systematic Botany. To complete this study was the lot of pneumatic Chemistry; and now a spirit of analysis is alert, together with a spirit of system: hence new stores are obtained from all parts of the globe, and, by means of arrangement, are placed in their orders, without disturbing the general System. It must, at the same time, be acknowledged, that the books relating to this science have wonderfully increased, and far exceed the powers of private persons to obtain; hence Mr. K. says truly,

Although the labours of phytologists have been directed with success to the explanation of a variety of the most important phenomena of vegetation, and although we have been already favoured with a condensed and systematic view of the result of their investigations by writers of the highest celebrity, yet there seems to be still wanting some work that shall exhibit them more in the detail, and serve the purpose not merely of a brief and rapid sketch to assist the recollection of the adept, but of a clear and copious introduction to facilitate the studies of the novice, by presenting to him—first, such an elementary view of the vegetable kingdom in general as shall be directly preparatory to physiological research; and secondly, such a view of the process of vegetation as shall render the *rationale* of the preceding phenomena preparatory to that of the following, and shall not necessarily suppose any previous knowledge of the subject.

This will involve, in the first place, an inquiry into the structure of vegetables as being organized substances; which naturally divides itself into two distinct departments—the external structure of the plant, and the internal structure or anatomy of the plant; the former including

such parts and peculiarities as are discoverable by means of outward inspection, and the latter, such parts or organs as are discoverable only by dissection. Secondly, it will involve the chemical analysis of vegetables and vegetable productions, as being the best means of ascertaining the character of the nourishment on which the plant naturally feeds. Thirdly, it will involve an account of the functions of the several organs of vegetables and phenomena of vegetable life, as being the grand and leading object of all phyto logical investigation, to which the foregoing inquiries are only preparatory steps. And lastly, it will involve the phenomena consequent even upon vegetable death, as comprehending the process by which the vegetable substance is ultimately reduced to the primary and unorganized principles of which it was originally composed, and rendered capable of mingling again with the soil or atmosphere, or of entering into the composition of new vegetable bodies.

From this extract our readers will perceive the design of the work under report. The author proceeds to describe perfect plants with parts—the root—the trunk—the branches—the leaves, &c. in their regular order. Little new can be expected on this part of the subject, or on the distinctions derived from the parts of fructification. By way of shewing the difficulties which embarrass botanists, notwithstanding the extent of their researches, we insert our author's description of the parts of fructification in mosses, a branch of the science in which more discoveries remain to be made, than probably in any other.

REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS.

The fructification of the Mosses, though extremely elegant in its structure, is yet, at the same time, so extremely minute as to be but seldom noticed except by botanists: by whom also it seems to have been long overlooked, or at the most but imperfectly investigated. The ancients who believed in the doctrine of equivocal generation, regarded the Mosses as a tribe of plants originating in the putrefaction of other vegetables, or in the accidental concurrence of generative particles collected together by the alluvion of rains or rivers, and consequently as producing no flower or fruit. The earlier botanists of modern times seem to have regarded them in much the same light; and even the great and illustrious Tournefort, who published his Botanical Institutions about the beginning of the eighteenth century, when the

doctrine of equivocal generation had begun to be more than suspected, and the doctrine of vegetable sexes admitted, at least in part, classes them along with Mushrooms and Sea-weed, under the title of *Asperma* or plants without seed. But this arrangement was now no longer regarded as being at all satisfactory; and botanists, who began to suspect that a distinction existed even in Mosses, were at last induced to undertake the irksome but indispensable task of a minute and scrupulous investigation of the several parts and appearances of individual subjects during their several stages of growth, with a view to the discovery of sexual organs. Perhaps the first hint leading to a correct view of the subject was that given by Dillenius in his Appendix to his Catalogue of Plants growing in the neighbourhood of Gisse,* in which he regards the Mosses as being indeed without seed, but furnished with little heads containing a powder, by which the terminating leaves were rendered capable of germination.

But Micheli, inspector of the botanic garden at Florence, seems to have been the first of all modern botanists who obtained a complete view of the fructification of the Mosses, as consisting of a sexual apparatus, which he not only describes † but figures; though he appears to have been at the same time wholly ignorant of the respective functions of the organs he was describing, having mistaken the barren for the fertile flower; as well as perhaps altogether unacquainted with the true and legitimate doctrine of the sexes of plants.

Dillenius who again resumed the subject in his *Historia Muscorum*, published at Oxford in 1741, a work that still stands unrivalled in this most difficult department of vegetable research, though he describes the flowers of the Mosses with great accuracy, and also with a view to sex, discriminating the barren from the fertile flower, as being sometimes produced on the same and sometimes on a different plant; yet he still unhappily mistakes the former for the latter, and, by consequence, the latter for the former, without having thrown any new light on this most important part of the history of Mosses, for which he was indeed so peculiarly well qualified.

Linnaeus, whose original ideas on the fructification of the Mosses seem to have been correct,‡ by adopting as the ultimate

result of his investigations the opinions, and consequently the errors, of Dillenius, left the subject involved in the same obscurity in which he found it; and by giving to error the sanction of his great name and authority, became, unfortunately, the occasion of misleading future inquirers, rather than of conducting them to the truth.

The elucidation of this obscure subject was afterwards undertaken by several contemporary or succeeding botanists, without much success; particularly by Hill in his History of Plants, in which he controverts the opinions of Dillenius and Linnaeus on the subject of the fructification of the Mosses, and shows them to be erroneous; proving the capsula of the former and the anthera of the latter, both terms indicating the same idea, to be a real seed-vessel, by means of the experiment of sowing the powdery substance contained in it, and obtaining as the result a crop of young Mosses.*

This was of course an unanswerable argument, and a discovery of the utmost importance to the cryptogamist; and yet Hill's work has fallen into such unavoidable disrepute, that the service he thus rendered to the cause of botany is scarcely ever heard of.

But by thus disproving the opinion of Linnaeus with regard to the anthers of the Mosses, he was now under the necessity of looking out for the true anthers in some other part of the flower or plant, which he at last discovered, as he thought, in the same flower, and in what he called the rays of the corona. But this opinion was soon found to be equally erroneous with that which he had just refuted, because it supposed the flowers of all Mosses to be hermaphrodite, which they are not in fact; and because the flowers of many of them are destitute of a corona altogether.

Several other opinions were subsequently advanced by Meese, Koelreuter, and Miller, hostile to the former and to each other, and tending only to show that the most profound mystery still enveloped the subject, or to introduce a degree of botanical scepticism inconsistent with impartial research, which discovered itself even in the celebrated Necker; urging him to exclaim rather too rashly that, whatever had been or might in future be said of the fructification of the Mosses he was determined to regard as a fiction or dream.

In this stage of progress the celebrated Hedwig first began to direct his attention

* Gissez, 1719. 8vo.

† Nova. Plant. Gener. p. 106, 1799.

‡ Smith's Introd. p. 490.

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* History of Plants, chap. xlii.

to the study of the Mosses, when perceiving all that had been previously done with a view to elucidate their fructification to present but a chaos of confusion and contradiction, he found it absolutely necessary to renounce all sort of dependance upon previous opinion and authority, and to examine every thing for himself. This he accordingly did with a degree of caution and scrupulosity, and patience, never yet surpassed; so that by employing glasses of a higher magnifying power than any preceding botanist, and taking no fact upon trust, he at length succeeded in obtaining a clear and complete view of the subject, in disencumbering it of the rubbish with which it had been so long clogged, and in presenting to the cryptogamist a superstructure, not the offspring of his own fancy, but the image of nature.

According to Hedwig, the Mosses, with regard to their fructification, are for the most part *Diocious*, that is having the barren and fertile flowers on separate plants, as in the genus *Hypnum*, or *Polytrichum*. Many of them are, however, *Monocious*, that is having the barren and fertile flowers distinct, but on the same plant, as in the genus *Phascum*; and a few of them are *Hermaphrodite*, that is having the barren and fertile flowers united and on the same plant, as in *Bryum aircum*.*

This extract is a fair specimen of the writer's manner, and while it shews his acquaintance with the subject, it exhibits his method of conveying instruction. The progress of the embryo in the seed is among the most interesting parts of Botany, and it closely resembles that of the chick in the egg. We confess that we have been *ovarists* for many years, and have supported that theory with some pertinacity: not indeed impeaching truth, or violating good manners, yet on conviction supported by experiment.

That history our author relates at length, together with that of the bud, the flower, the wood, &c.—It is not susceptible of abridgement without injury. We, therefore, must content ourselves with a few extracts less connected. On the subject of leaves, Mr. K. observes a variety of anomalies in the form, though they mostly present a compressed and flattened surface. He says

One of the most remarkable anomalies of figure is that which occurs in the leaves

of the genus *Sarracenia*, of which the lower portion is tubular, ascending and approaching to funnel-shaped, or rather pitcher-shaped reversed, with a flattened and concave limb attached by the one side to the orifice of the tube, and constituting the upper portion of the leaf. Linneæus, who was acquainted with this singularity of structure, accounted for it by supposing that it was an institution of nature, meant for the purpose of furnishing the plant with a supply of water, which it could thus catch and retain in the leaf. But as some species of the genus do not readily admit water notwithstanding their capacity to retain it, this hypothesis is regarded by Dr. Smith as being extremely doubtful, who accordingly offers a different solution founded upon the following facts.

An insect of the *Sphez* or *Ichneumon* kind had been observed by one of the gardeners of the botanic garden at Liverpool, to drag several large flies to a leaf of *Sarracenia adunca*, and to force them into the tubular part of it. On examination the leaf was found to be about half filled with water, in which the flies were now struggling; the other leaves were also examined, and were found crammed with dead or drowning flies. The leaves of *Sarracenia purpurea* are said to exhibit also the same phenomena, and seem peculiarly well adapted to entrap and confine flies, by having the margin beset with inverted hairs rendering the escape of such insects as may have accidentally fallen into the watery tube, or are intentionally forced into it, impracticable; so that the putrid exhalation from the dead insects contained in the leaf often offends the nostrils, even in passing near the plant. Hence Sir J. E. Smith infers that the growth of the plant is perhaps benefited by means of the air evolved by the dead flies, which the water has been intended to tempt, and the leaves to entrap and retain.* This ingenious conjecture is no doubt sufficiently plausible as far as the plant may be affected; but cannot be regarded as quite satisfactory till such time as it shall have been shown that the health of the plant is injured when insects are prevented from approaching it.

Thus does one branch of natural history connect with another; for we cannot help enquiring what can be the motives that influence this insect to pursue his cruel occupation? It is not to feed himself; and we cannot think it is to feed the plant. Is it a delight in witnessing the distress of these victims? had they previously

* Fund. Hist. Nat. Musc. chap. vi.

* Smith's Introduction, p. 196.

offended him? or were they laid up in store for the supply of a succeeding race, to which their putridity would prove no objection? Certain it is, that insects have much to do with vegetables, but in general they rather mean to serve themselves than the plant which they rifle, though nature may direct such propensities, as in the case of the fig, to answer important purposes.

Nothing can be more pleasing to an intelligent mind than contemplation of natural phenomena, a distinguishable instance of this Mr. K. relates, as having fallen under his own notice. We insert it, for the sake of encouraging a spirit of observation in our readers, especially in the younger part of them.

On the 14th of June, 1808, as I was accidentally looking at a field of Rye-grass situated to the south of the spot on which I then stood, the atmosphere being clear, and the wind blowing gently from the west, I was surprized to observe a thin and sudden cloud, as if of smoke or fine dust, sweeping briskly along the surface of the Grass, and gradually disappearing. This cloud was soon followed by a second from a different quarter of the field, and that by a third, and so on in succession for several minutes. It was a general discharge of pollen from thousands of anthers bursting at the same moment, so that no stigma ready to receive the pollen could possibly fail of being supplied, either from the anthers proper to the flower of which it formed a part, or from those of some other flower discharging their contents into the general mass. The distance to which the pollen may be conveyed, on a short exposure to the action of a fine atmosphere, is not likely to do it any damage. Linnaeus kept some of the pollen of the *Jatropha urens* in paper for more than a month, which even then fertilized the pistils it was shook over.

Such is the extensive provision made by nature to preserve a single species of plant; what then is the amount of contrivance and operation by which the whole universe of plants is preserved!

But, matters more within our compass present ample scope for enquiry, and among these one of the most considerable is, the power of producing varieties, within certain limits: a branch of science now no longer theory, but reduced to practice, and becoming a part of the daily transactions of the

gardener. The following is Mr. Keith's account of such mixtures:

It cannot be denied that hybrid productions partake of the properties both of the male and female from which they spring. This was long ago proved to be the fact by Bradley,* and more recently confirmed by the experiments of Mr. Knight; as well as happily converted to the advantage of the cultivator. Observing that farmers who rear cattle improve the progeny by means of crossing the breed, he presumed from analogy that the same improvement might be introduced into vegetables. His principal object was that of procuring new and improved varieties of the Apple and Pear, to supply the place of such as had become diseased and unproductive, by being cultivated beyond the period which nature seems to have assigned to their perfection. But as the necessary slowness of all experiments of the kind, with regard to the fruit in question, did not keep pace with the ardour of his desire to obtain information on the subject, he was induced to institute some tentative experiments upon the common Pea, a plant well suited to his purpose, both from its quickness of growth, and from the many varieties in form, size, and colour, which it afforded. In 1787, a degenerate sort of Pea was growing in his garden which had not recovered its former vigour even when removed to a better soil. Being thus a good subject of experiment, the male organs of a dozen of its immature blossoms were destroyed, and the female organs left entire. When the blossoms had attained their mature state, the pollen of a very large and luxuriant grey Pea was introduced into the one half of them, but not into the other. The pods of both grew equally; but the seeds of the half that were unimpregnated withered away, without having augmented beyond the size to which they had attained before the blossoms expanded. The seeds of the other half were augmented and matured as in the ordinary process of impregnation; and exhibited no perceptible difference from those of other plants of the same variety, perhaps, because the external covering of the seed was furnished entirely by the female. But when they were made to vegetate in the succeeding spring the effect of the experiment was obvious. The plants rose with great luxuriance, indicating in their stem, leaves, and fruit, the influence of this artificial impregnation; the seeds produced were of a dark grey. By impregnating the flowers of this variety with

* New Impr. of Plant. and Garden Lond. 1717

the pollen of others, the colour was again changed, and new varieties obtained superior in every respect to the original on which the experiment was first made, and attaining, in some cases, to a height of more than twelve feet. In these experiments it was observed that the plant had a stronger tendency to produce coloured blossoms and seeds than white ones. For when the pollen of a coloured blossom was introduced into a white one, the whole of the future seeds were coloured. But when the pollen of a white blossom was introduced into a coloured one, the whole of the future seeds were not white.*

Mr. Knight thinks his experiments on this subject afford examples of superfoetation, a phenomenon the existence of which has been admitted amongst animals, but of which the proof amongst vegetables is not yet quite satisfactory. Of one species of superfoetation Mr. Knight has certainly produced examples; that is, when, by impregnating a white Pea blossom with the pollen both of a white and grey Pea, white and grey seeds were obtained. But of the other species of superfoetation in which one seed is supposed to be the joint issue of two males, the example is not quite satisfactory. Such a production is perhaps possible, and further experiments may probably ascertain the fact; but it seems to be a matter of mere curiosity, and not apparently connected with any views of utility. But the utility of the experiments, in as far as they show the practicability of improving the species, is very obvious. And the ameliorating effect is the same whether by the male or female; as was ascertained by impregnating the largest and most luxuriant plants with the pollen of the most diminutive and dwarfish, or the contrary. By which means any number of varieties may be obtained, according to the will of the experimenter, amongst which some will no doubt be suited to all soils and situations. Mr. Knight's experiments of this kind were extended also to wheat; but not with equal success. For though some very good varieties were obtained, yet they were found not to be permanent.

But the success of his experiments on the Apple-tree were equal to his hopes. This was indeed his principal object, and no means of obtaining a successful issue were left untried. The plants which were obtained in this case were found to possess the good qualities of both of the varieties employed, uniting the greatest health and luxuriance, with the finest and best flavoured fruit.†

* Phil. Trans. 1789. † Phil. Trans. 1789.

To what extent this process may be carried is yet unknown. It appears to be the very means employed by nature to produce varieties. If so, it has been in action many thousands of years; and possibly has partly changed the nature and appearances of some plants, from what they formerly were; which may be one reason why we find difficulties in identifying certain plants known to the ancients.

From these specimens our readers will form a favourable opinion of this work. They will recollect, that as a book of science it demands attention and perseverance; but, those who determine to pursue the study will find much assistance ready to their hand, in connection with many facts, and incidents proper to the subject; the whole conveyed in a clear style, and evidently by a gentleman who is master of his subject. The plates contain the usual figures illustrative of roots, branches, leaves, &c.

Idwal, and other portions of a Poem;

to which is added *Gryphiadaea, Carmen Venatorium*. By P. Bayley, Esq. London. Longman and Co. 1817. 8vo. pp. 274. 10s.

There is a very useful rule, in criticism, contained in a few words, "*Commencez par le commencement*." This rule, however simple and obvious it may appear, is not always implicitly followed; and we shall, in the present instance, claim a certain degree of exemption from it ourselves; as it will be most to the advantage of Mr. Bayley, to consider the latter part of his performance before the beginning.—Mr. Bayley's classical attainments are of a very superior description; and the proofs given of them, in the volume before us, have, we believe, been honoured with the decided approbation of one of the first scholars of the present day; one who, however the critics of the North might object to the cut of his wig, has sufficiently shewn that it covers a portion of learning which cannot be coped with in a country where, accord-

ing to Dr. Johnson, "every man gets a mouthful, and no man a belly-full" of scholastic information. Mr. Bayley's Greek Hexameters are good in themselves, and deserve additional praise, as even attempts at composition in that language are now rarely made beyond the precincts of the University, or the public schools, which are considered as necessary preparatives to matriculation. He has likewise given us an elegant specimen in an Ode to the Rev. T. Batt, of his facility in Latin verse, and has added several notes wherein he shews equal learning and general acuteness. The volume concludes with some stanzas entitled the "Last Farewell," which appear to us to have as much feeling in them, and as much poetry, as those lately made public on the same subject by a noble Lord, whose verses and conduct form an admirable illustration of Plato's maxim that things are known by their opposites.

Concerning the main subject of the volume, Mr. Bayley shall give his own account to our readers.

The following fragments are portions of a Poem of considerable length, far advanced towards completion, though yet unfinished. The parts selected for publication have in themselves something like a connected subject; and on that account appear capable of being detached from their respective situations with the least violence. They are sent out like the little *Montgolfiers* with which aviators try at once their gas, and the currents of the atmosphere, before they commit themselves to the deep air in a large balloon. Should this preliminary experiment fail, it will yet afford less foundation for complaint against me, than might be found in two large volumes of unsuccessful verses.

The poem from which the following fragments are taken, is founded on events which occurred about the time of the second invasion of Wales by Henry II. in what may not improperly be styled the golden age of Welsh poetry. It has been too much the custom to mention the Cambrians as a barbarous people. At the time spoken of, they had, to say nothing of their music, a body of poetry, which is more than their scoffing oppressors could boast for centuries after. The bravest of the Cambrian warriors of that age, rank among the most illustrious of their nation's poets. Still many of the works of Hywel ab Owain

Gwynedd, of Owain Cyveiliog, of Cynddelu, and of Gwalchmai are extant; and a selection from them, if I live to execute my intentions, may one day appear in an English dress. Mr. Southey appears to me to excite a strong interest in his *Madoc*, wherever his hero treads his native soil; and I have often wished that when he laid his hand upon his harp, to celebrate the strife of a people against oppression and foreign dominion, he had taken "The Cambriad" for his subject, rather than the "Maid of Orleans." My readers may be induced to form the same wish.

The first of the subsequent portions is an episode connected with the main action of the poem. The character of *Idwal*, and the scenery amid which the events of the episode pass, are detailed for the purpose of varying a poem founded on military events, and from which the contrast obtained by much admixture of female character is excluded by circumstances. The first canto of "The Hostages" was written in the space of twenty five days, during an illness which confined me to my bed. The second canto was written in considerably less time. This may account for many marks of slovenly execution which I shall not attempt to excuse. A time for correction may be found when the entire poem is completed."

Mr. Bayley, with a feeling rightly adapted to a poetical temperament, avows that he will be contented with no secondary fame, and almost disarms criticism of its severity, by the manly candour with which in his desire after excellence, he invites it to fair attack. We shall not pay him so bad a compliment as to distrust his sincerity, and therefore leaving all minor objections, as to occasional inequalities of style, ruggedness of metre, or feebleness of expression, out of the question, we shall proceed to examine how far his subject and manner of treating it, are sufficiently interesting to render the completion of his projected work desirable.

In the first place, we cannot fully agree with him that the Welsh History affords abundant matter favourable to epic poetry; the character of the Welsh in the present day is not highly distinguished, considered with regard to either politics or literature; the present generation does not strongly remind us of their ancestors, in whose movements we consequently feel less concerned.—Nor do we think that Mr. Southey's

poem of Madoc derives its interest from the country of its hero, so far from that, it is always most powerful and most poetical, in those parts which are abstracted from the main subject.—It is indeed somewhat singular, that that part of the United Kingdom which eminently abounds in romantic beauty of scenery, joining the sublime and terrible in nature to the most interesting remains of architectural magnificence, should not awaken more feeling, as connected with poetry ;—but so it is, that if description be under consideration, its powers fail in the attempt to convey the local features of the country to the eye of the reader's mind ; and if events be contemplated, as poetical speculations, the present is not sufficiently linked with the past, to excite our feelings to a strong desire of keeping up the connection.

Of the incidents in Mr. Bayley's poem, it is not right to form a judgment, merely from detached parts of it. He informs us himself that they are chiefly of a military nature, which we are sorry to hear. Homer has introduced combat after combat, and succeeded in giving fresh interest to the heroes of each ; but in Homer's time single combats were more in fashion than they are at present, and the reader knowing that to have been the case, is more interested in descriptions which the poet had daily opportunities of composing from life. It is not so with modern bards : we all know that in describing such scenes, they describe what they never have seen, and never will see. It is like painting from copies, or from recollection ; which is sure to be in a certain degree, either tame or incorrect.—In fact, war is scarcely any longer a theme for poetry : the use of gunpowder has reduced it to a matter of calculation, and poets may truly say that, for them

“ It was a great pity, so it was
That villanous saltpetre should be digg'd
Out of the bowels of the harmless earth.”

It is no doubt, chiefly, if not entirely, owing to the alteration in manners, that the epic becomes in the hands of modern poets a machine ponderous even to clumsiness ; and that their talents lie buried beneath it, as the son of Manfredi was hidden under the helmet of Alfonso.—That Mr. Bayley has very considerable

poetical talent, no one who reads this volume can doubt ; yet his Montgolfiers keep so near the earth, that in constructing a balloon of twelve thousand verses of the same material, we think he will find it necessary to lighten the ballast very considerably. It is, in fact, his subject that weighs him down, not from any inability in himself to treat it, but from its own radical defect of want of interest, at least in the parts which are submitted to us by way of specimen. We are ready to acknowledge that this method of judging by sample cannot be favourable to the interests of the poem, for when the reader neither knows what has preceded, nor what is to follow, it is impossible that he should be able to engage his sympathy strongly in the disjointed portion which is set before him. The fairest way, however to give an idea of Mr. Bayley's merit, at present, may be to select an extract from his extracts. We shall prefer one of the descriptive rather than of the narrative kind, not only for the reason we have just stated, that disjointed incidents seldom appear to advantage, but because we likewise think Mr. Bayley's genius inclines more towards description and sentiment than towards action. Cwm Idwal one of the wildest and most striking spots in North Wales, is thus accurately and poetically delineated by our author, with a fidelity which proves him to draw from nature, and a feeling which shews his mind to be sufficiently alive to impressions of grandeur and sublimity.

Now to the melancholy coomb they came
Destined to bear thenceforward Idwal's name,
Round a still pool there Gildar's rocks, high
reard

Like some vast ruin'd theatre appear'd,
Rais'd by the potentates of ancient days
That nations on some wond'rous feat might
gaze.

In circuit wide the barriers sweeping round
Cast their deep shadows o'er the clear profound.

Bold, and abrupt, and vast, the cliffs arose,
As if from man the solitude to close ;
And where a deep plough'd furrow mark'd
the way

To many a mound that by the waters lay,

To many a scatter'd fragment, many a block
Driven from its seat by flood or tempest's
shock,

High over head hung nodding to their fall
Impending masses of the solid wall.

Down the dark barriers fell a slender stream
Like a small winding thread with silver
gleam;

Full in the midst down half the cliff's extent
With wide and dreary breach the rocks were
rent;

And dismally the *long* reverberate blast,
Mour'd as *along* the deep-drawn chasm it
passed,

When from Nantberis' depths that sunk be-
hind,

O'er Glidar drove in gusty whirls the wind:
Yet swept not down the wind upon the lake,
E'en a light ripple on its calm to wake;
But motionless and fix'd the depths remain'd,
As though by winter's icy fetters chain'd.

No tree within the dreary confines grew,
Save one sole ancient superstitious yew;
But half was green with life; one half decay'd,
Its wildly twisted sapless limbs displayed,
From whose bare forks the raven's croaking
throat,

Hoarsely return'd the cormorant's rough note,
Heard oft, as up the coomb he sail'd to take,
His wonted station on the sullen lake.

Where when his pinions by his side were clos'd,
And his crook'd neck to stillness once com-
posed,

All motionless he stood, his watch to keep,
Fix'd as the stone from which he eyed the
deep.

The traditions and omens belonging to this sequestered spot, with their effect on the susceptible and enthusiastic mind of Idwal, are described with sufficient force, but we have no room for more extract; we shall therefore conclude our remarks, with briefly observing that had Mr. Bayley been a worse scholar, he would probably have been a better poet: his reading is at war with his originality. In striking situations he does not sufficiently trust to his own powers; familiar with classic models, he adopts them, perhaps unconsciously, for his guides; and his characters, in the same manner, are rather newly described, than newly formed. There is sufficient passion and sentiment scattered throughout these pages to shew

that the author possesses his full share of them, though they are not so largely proportioned as to redeem the general heaviness of the poem; yet, if when it is brought to a termination, and laid finally before the public, it should not meet with the success which the author may have flattered himself it deserves, we think he may without incurring the imputation of vanity, console himself by reflecting that the fault lay in the nature of his theme, more than in his manner of treating it.

We have several times had occasion to commend the late endeavours of Welsh bards and antiquaries to gratify the English reader with versions of the ancient pieces of history and poetry which are extant in the Principality. Whatever we may think of Welsh subjects in relation to the Epic, we think highly of the spirit and poetical enthusiasm which animates some of the original pieces of the Bards: and when to these qualities are added the many opportunities for interesting descriptions of places, manners, and sentiments, there can be no doubt, on the variety, the interest, and the entertainment, of which the translation we recommend might be the vehicle. Whether Mr. Bayley be the man for this purpose, must be left, partly to his own feelings, and partly to the public voice. If there be no other impediment, we can safely assure him, that we should take a pleasure in witnessing his employment of his talents in fulfilling his promise. Let him give us his Owains and his Hywels in an English dress, and he may assure himself of the most candid reception from the critic, and we presume to think, the most favourable reception from the Public.

Whether the story of the slaughter of the Bard by the English Edward be true, or not—we incline to think it is not historically true—their works survive; and we have sufficient information on the subject, to know, that they are among the most curious documents our island affords. Many particulars of genuine History are contained in them, which are to be found no where else; for the Bards were Historians and Poets, both in one.

Armata: a Fragment. 8vo. Price 8s. 6d.
Murray, London. 1817.

THE noble writer of *Armata*, observes, that "a *Novel* derives its fame from the genius of its author, and its merit principally consists in a fanciful departure from truth; but, the best written *History* can only be interesting when it is believed to be true." Now we beg leave to observe, that "departure from truth" in a novel must be restricted within certain bounds, those of verisimilitude; for if it overpass these, it ceases to do honour to the genius of its author:—the merit of *History* does not consist in recording what is believed to be true, but what really is, strictly and unquestionably true. It has been well said, *Le vrai n'est pas toujours le vraisemblable*. Many facts have happened in a manner to be utterly incredible; we must not, therefore, deny their reality; though we ought to examine strictly the evidence on which they rest.

If a novel must preserve the semblance of truth, the vehicle of an argumentative treatise, should much more preserve that semblance; it does little credit, therefore, to the genius of its author that the present volume is introduced by a narrative imitated from Gulliver, and like other imitations greatly inferior to the original. To speak our minds freely, the dignity of a British Nobleman is committed by the assumption of any character inferior to his own—and every character must be inferior. It becomes him to speak openly without disguise, and to instruct, as a politician, that public which he benefits most essentially, in his character of hereditary Counsellor of the Crown. An argument from Lord Erskine could not fail of commanding respect;—a romance presents so strongly the incredible, in its machinery, that we know not how to endue its more sober assertions with credibility. We pronounce the verdict of taste to be completely against his Lordship.

But the character of the volume assumes an importance when viewed on the side of National Policy. From the historical opinions announced in *Armata*,

we differ strongly; but, when the writer gives them as *his opinions only*, and qualifies his affirmations with abundant reserve,—when he admits in those who have differed from him on Political subjects, consummate talent, wisdom, integrity, and public spirit, we cannot severely censure his partiality. He thinks it was possible, at one time, to have avoided a war with France: this does not consist with our knowledge; we have not the least doubt, that France—meaning the demagogues of revolutionary France—intended war against us; and how could we prevent that?

Are we to be persuaded, that if Mr. Pitt were the first to meditate hostilities he would have let down the army and navy to that miserable state of non-efficiency, in which the war declared by France against Britain surprised them? None but an idiot could have so grossly misbehaved; and Mr. Pitt surely was no idiot! Lord Erskine attributes the calamities attending the Revolution in France to the refusal of Britain to interfere in her concerns:—does he not know that that revolution begun when Franklin was domiciliated at Paris?—against which Britain interfered so far as to protest; and that, by sending no less a man than the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Does he not know that it was sealed as inevitable, when aid and assistance was afforded by France to the Anglo-Americans? It was then foreseen; it was foretold; we heard the prediction: we recollect it. We knew the French people; we were in France at the time. The fact is, the king was duped: his real friends saw it with grief;—but his Ministers thought to triumph over Britain. They did triumph; at what expense let subsequent facts declare. We beg, permission, to disbelieve the assertion that the voice of England would have been found predominant in France. we say, the French people considered Britain as humbled; the nation as loaded with debt, by the American war, as ruined by the separation of America; and therefore, not of that pre-eminent influence which the noble writer's argument affirms.

But the noble writer confutes his own argument, by insisting that the interference of the Sovereigns of Europe in the affairs of France, was the occasion of that unlimited effusion of blood which ensued; for the French people would suffer no foreign intrusion in their national concerns. What then shall induce us to believe, that the counsels of Britain would have met with any more favourable reception? They too would have been despised and calumniated; and the subsequent horrors would have been attributed to British interference, misconduct, and perfidy.

The work before us purports to be a conversation held in another world, a twin brother of the earth, between a sailor who arrived there shipwrecked, after a three months' voyage in distress and darkness, and an inhabitant of that world, who spoke excellent English. The vehicle is bad; but, parts of the performance contain good counsel.—

For instance:

The first step towards public reformation of every description, is a firm combination against rash and violent men.—Very many of them (perhaps the bulk) are perfectly well intentioned, but not for all that the less dangerous to the cause they would support.—Some of them, indeed, one would think were in our world set on to take the lead by those who opposed any changes, that wise men might retire altogether from the pursuit. For my own part, I would not only submit to the imperfections of such an admirable constitution as you have described in *Armata*, but would consent to the continuance of the worst that can be imagined, rather than mix myself with ignorance, thrusting itself before the wisdom which should direct it, or with persons of desperate fortunes, whom no sound state of society could relieve; but such men, I think, could work no mischief, if rank and property stood honestly and manfully in their places.

From your own account, however, it appears to me, upon the whole, to be a question which demands the most dispassionate consideration, because the consequences are far from being clear.—The principle of balance has been long departed from, and reciprocal jealousies between your crown and your commons have been laid asleep.—Prerogative (depending wholly upon influence) has exerted itself in nothing, and the whole executive government has been, *with its own consent*, car-

ried on in your popular council.—*This* has bestowed upon it an entirely new character, and from the operation of other causes, its powers have no actual limitation, though theory defines and limits them.—How far, therefore, *under such circumstances*, it might be safe entirely to recast this great assembly, and to disturb a system, which without any new organization has in a manner created a new constitution, it is not for a stranger to pronounce. On the one hand, I should be sorry to see the powers of your commons in the smallest degree diminished or struck at; but on the other, in proportion as they are transcendent, they should be, *as far as can be made safely practicable*, in the choice and under the controul of the great body of your people.

This is the language of wisdom; from which no friend to his country will dissent; and we are glad that this judgment is thus clearly given. His Lordship's acquaintance with the imperfect notions of the populace, lead him to express no great dependence on the infallibility of their judgment. Alluding to the Corn Bill, he says,

Our government, was no otherwise in fault than in not being perhaps sufficiently on its guard to prevent the evil at the very first moment of the peace; and when at last it proceeded to pass a law to check importations, it had great difficulties to encounter; the multitude, who, in all nations are honest and upright, but who, upon the most important occasions, are often quite incapable of understanding their own interests, became every where tumultuous, even to riot and rebellion, reasoning, (*if it deserve the name*) that whatever had a tendency to raise the price of bread, without any reference to the causes of the then prices of grain, was an unjust and cruel disregard of the wants and sufferings of the poor, but their ignorance was soon proved by the event.—When the foreign corn was selling cheap in our markets whilst that of their own country remained in the barns undisposed of, bread was undoubtedly cheaper, *but they had then no money to buy it with however cheap*, because their masters could no longer employ them, and they were every where discharged. When grain fetched an encouraging price to the growers, they were all employed, and wages of course rose in proportion to the value of their labour to their employers; but when, from the sale of foreign corn in all the markets, it sunk below any profit from home cultivation, bread, as I have

just told you, became cheaper, but the clamourers had no bread at all. A cheap loaf was but a sorry sight to those who had only to look at it. The kingdom therefore presented every where a face of the utmost distress.

When the ruined farmers had in many places discharged their labourers, and throughout the whole country had reduced their establishments, the unemployed with their children fell of course upon the public; and the manufacturers and traders, whose customers now filled our poor-houses and our prisons, found out at last that God has so fashioned the world, that all his creatures must flourish or decay together.

If the multitude are "often quite incapable of understanding their own interests," on a question of mere temporary policy, it cannot be his Lordship's intention to deny that on questions of deep research, affecting the vitals of the Constitution, they may be dangerously, and even criminally misled. If they reason so perversely on matters of common prudence; who shall depend on the proverb which says *Vox Populi vox Dei*?

Another instance is equally in point. It is in allusion to the subject of machinery, a subject of vital importance to our country; and not to be trifled with: a subject well understood by foreigners also, who stand with open arms to catch at whatever it may please the riotous workmen of Britain to throw away.

This may be thought a paradox whilst the poor are calling out every where for employment; but be assured no greater delusion ever existed than that the matchless ingenuity of your people in the construction of mechanical aids, can in any possible instance be an evil. I was shocked indeed, to hear of outrages, which I should have expected only to have existed amongst the very dregs of a civilized people. The mistaken or rather the *delirious* incitement is when numbers are unemployed; but how many more would be without employment, or rather how many thousands, and tens and hundreds of thousands would be starving, if the machinery they attack were overthrown? In the present condition of your country you could not send a single bale of your manufactures into a foreign market, if they were to be worked up only by manual labour, and *then* not only the turbulent destroyers, but the most diligent of your people must perish. Having been blessed

with religious parents, my mind was directed, from my earliest youth, to contemplate the benevolent dispensations of an offended God; and in nothing have they inspired a more constant and grateful admiration than that when the first and greatest of his works had been cast down for disobedience into the most forlorn and helpless condition, he should not only be gifted to subdue to his use and dominion all inferior things, but that, fashioned after the image of Heaven, he should be enabled to scan its most distant worlds, and to augment his own strength in mitigation of his appointed labour, by engines so tremendously powerful as would crush, with a single stroke, his weak frame to atoms, whilst they form, under his directing skill, the smallest and most delicate things for the uses and ornaments of the world.

Such is the triumph of intellect over physical force! Such is the superior sagacity of a well informed mind, looking beyond the mere outcries of the moment, to established and lasting benefit! Such foresight marks the statesman; but, who can make statesmen of the multitude?—they may be "honest and upright;" but, they have their prejudices, and extremely dangerous prejudices, too, as well as their superiors.

In the following story the noble author relates a fact, sufficiently curious to deserve insertion.

I happened to go, after a theatrical representation in London, to a general rendezvous for refreshment in the neighbourhood of the play-house: whilst I was at supper, there came into my box a person in a state of great agitation and distress. His appearance bespoke the utmost poverty, and I was therefore not a little surprised to see him pull out of his pocket a time-piece, of great beauty, set round with precious stones, which he offered to sell me just at any price I would set upon it, adding, that nothing but finding an immediate purchaser could save himself and an infant family from destruction. I excused myself, by saying, that I hoped he would not think I meant to insult him by any suspicion of his honesty, but that common prudence, as well as justice to others, inspired a reasonable restraint in such a case upon the most charitable feelings. I told him, however, giving him at the same time my address, that what he asked for was at his service, but not as the price of his watch, which should be re-delivered on the re-payment of the money. He seemed greatly affected by my proposal, returned me a thousand

thanks, pressed my hands between his, and turning aside, as if to conceal his tears, retired with the bank-notes I had given him. On returning home I shewed the watch to my family, taking not a little credit for having refused so advantageous a bargain, saying it must be, at least, of equal value with my own, which had cost me five times the money. I now put my hand into my pocket to make the comparison, but found I had it not. To cut the matter short, which you no doubt already anticipate, it was my own watch I had paid for, which this ingenious stranger had deprived me of in the play-house, and sold to me as his.

We should have been happy to have recorded any plan of the Noble Lord, for diminishing the too heavy weight of taxation, had he favoured us with it. With equal pleasure should we have accepted propositions for augmenting the National income, for enlarging trade and commerce, had such been offered, and had they appeared feasible. Another shipwreck we learn, threw the adventurer on shore, on Ireland, we believe, where the continuation of his MS. became illegible;—and of course, here his lucubrations terminate; to the mortification of his printer, bookseller, and reader.

The Monarchy, according to the Charter. By the Viscount de Chateaubriand. 8vo. pp. 260. Murray, London, 1816.

“New times, new manners,” says the Italian proverb. France has certainly at this moment the experience of new times, but whether her manners are in any degree changed, or so changed as to produce any beneficial effect, is not agreed on, by those best acquainted with them. That her statesmen are divided by party feelings is notorious; and with all the vivacity of Frenchmen they infer and declare, that unless the particular views of that party to which they are attached be acted on, the nation is ruined, completely ruined! The fact is, that a deliberative body was, and in great measure, still is, new to France. That contrariety of opinions, that controversy of reasonings, that war of words, which is of the essence of legislative discussion, was beyond the estimation of a people not accustomed to it; and every thing in the warmth of debate, was laid

hold on, and taken *literally*; not as to the scope and intention of the speaker, and the force, or natural consequences, of his argument; but, as if the very phrases were oracular, and the words were to be weighed, not the *sentiment* they expressed.

Whether this resulted from the supposed correctness of speeches delivered from *written* compositions, we know not. It is certain, that in the British parliament written speeches would be deemed the dullest of all dull things; and in the instance of *replies*, or of explanations, they are impracticable. In the open Committees of either House, the more regular rules of debate are pretty much dispensed with; and amendments are proposed and *talked over*, with great advantage to the law under consideration.

It is a maxim in Britain among impartial individuals who reflect, that however parties may differ, both sides equally intend the good of the country; and that, however different be the measures they urge to obtain that end, yet the nation is under obligations to both.—Both sides contain honest men. Another maxim equally fair, is the oblivion of personal hostility after the effusions of political conflict. In France, these principles are, as yet, unfixed: and enmity of the worst kind is reciprocally attributed by political opponents, to each other. It is one of the natural consequences of that convulsed and savage state into which France had been thrown, combined with the unfaded recollection of numberless scenes of blood.

To judge correctly on the political works of a French legislator, the imagination should be kept under severe discipline; the energies, not to say the passions, should be moderated; time should be entreated to shed a few rays of light on the subject, and the evidence of experience should be carefully collected, and investigated. This work of M. de Chateaubriand, was thought of great consequence, when it was on the point of appearing:—has the lapse of a few months justified that imputed consequence? The counsel opposed to his opinion has been followed;—is France ruined? Has her credit sunk at home,

or abroad? Is her government wonderfully enfeebled? Nothing of all this. The confidence of the French public has substantially increased; and the difficulties under which that country has laboured, have slowly, but we hope, really given way. We cannot, therefore, place unlimited confidence in the speculations of this writer; but, we accept his testimony as to facts, which came under his knowledge. Some of these, not of a nature to be easily conceived by our countrymen, without such evidence, may afford the means of forming a judgment on the interior condition of our neighbour Country, considered as to the radical strength of a people, true honour, dignity, and virtue.

Is it asked, what credit may be attached to the public prints of France? Let this distinguished writer answer that question.

The Press in the hands of the Police.

What in fact happens when the Press (by the mediation of a censor) is in the hands of Ministers?—Their gazettes applaud all they do, all they say, all that their party does or says

intrâ muros et extrâ.

Those journals the applause of which they cannot command, they at least can condemn to silence.

—I have seen anti-ministerial papers suspended for having only praised such or such an opinion.

—I have seen the speeches of Deputies mutilated by the censors, and even corrected by these obliging revisers.

—I have seen the papers especially forbidden to mention a fact or a publication*

* The work I now publish will, no doubt, afford fresh instances of these kinds of abuse. The journals will be commanded either to abuse or to refuse to advertise it. If any of them should venture to mention it independently, it will be stopped at the post-office, according to custom. I shall, I dare say, see, say, and feel too, the good old times of Fouché and Savary. Nay, libels against me have been published under the Royal Police, which Savary himself had suppressed as too atrocious. I never complained, because I am sincerely the friend of the freedom of the press, and that according to my principles I could only complain to the laws—and there are none. Besides, I am accustomed to insults, of this nature, and even truth grown somewhat callous. I individually am but one of little importance, but the principles of my work may be of some; and for this reason I would

which happened to displease some Minister.

I have seen a censor who had suffered eleven years imprisonment as a Royalist, dismissed from his employment for having permitted one of the journals to insert an article in favor of the Royalists.

At last it has been discovered that these written mandates from the police might involve the parties in some little difficulties; they have therefore been of late abandoned, and the editors have been acquainted that they would henceforward receive their instructions verbally. Thus the proofs of unconstitutional interference are destroyed, and the commands of the Minister may be, if necessary, explained away, as the mistake of an editor.

Thus it is that France is insulted and Europe deceived.

That inconveniences attend the profligacies of public journals, we know well; but, in general, among ourselves, party lies are only believed by partisans who choose to believe them; while those in the secret laugh at the *credulity* of readers, to whom they supply the necessary topic of animadversion for the passing day.

TAXES LEVIED BY THE POLICE.

I have said that the Police levies taxes not sanctioned by law; these imposts are, a tax on gaming, and a tax on newspapers.*

The gambling-houses are farmed out; their produce fluctuates; it at present produces five millions (about 250,000*l.* sterling), per annum.

The tax on newspapers, though not so odious, is not less arbitrary.

entreat the public not to judge of it from the reports of the journals. It attacks a powerful party—that party has the exclusive dominion of these journals;—literature and politics continue to be made at the old shop in the police-office—I may then expect every kind of attack; but I may also venture to beg not to be condemned till I shall have been read.

M. de Chateaubriand, with all his foresight, was not prepared for so extravagant an exercise of arbitrary power as he has suffered: two editions of his work have been actually seized as if it were treason, and his own name has been struck out of the list of Privy Counsellors, as if he was a traitor. The name of this admirable writer, great statesman, and loyal subject, who followed the King into his exile at Ghent, is erased from the list of his Majesty's Counsellors,—and by what hand?—Alas, for the poor King of France! *Tram.*

* There is also a tax on *prostitutes*; but the profits do not go the General Follies.

The Charter says, Art. 47, "The Chamber of Deputies is to receive all propositions for taxes;" and Art. 48, "No tax can be enforced or levied till it has been voted by the two Chambers, and sanctioned by the King."

I am not so ignorant of human affairs as not to know that gaming-houses have been tolerated in modern society; but between mere toleration and high protection there is a wide difference: between the obscure fee given under the old regime to some con-viving clerk, and a revenue of five or six millions, levied arbitrarily by a Minister who renders no account,—and all this, forsooth, under a Constitutional Monarchy!

What must be the state of that capital where these taxes can be imposed, can be endured? That they are levied is publicly well known; yet is politically unknown. What can be the manners of that city which yields such contributions, from such sources, and demands the application of the amount in a manner not less infamous than the means by which it is obtained?—for, what else supports the iniquitous system of *espionage*?—Prostitution is taxed to pay pensions to prostitutes; and houses of resort report their visitors daily, sometimes hourly, to the police.

Why intrust such monstrous powers to a minister, whose communications with all that is vile and depraved in society tend to blunt every good feeling, and inflame every bad; to profit by corruption, and thrive by abuses?

What is a good Police? A good Police is that which bribes the servant to accuse his master; which seduces the son to betray his father; which lays snares for friendship, and man-traps for innocence.

A good Minister of Police will persecute if he cannot corrupt fidelity, lest it should reveal the turpitude of the offers which it has resisted. To reward crime, to entrap innocence—this is the whole secret of the Police!

The master of this formidable engine is the more terrible, because his power mixes itself with all the other departments: in fact, he is the *prince*, if not the *sole*, Minister. Nay, *he* may be said to be King, who commands the whole gendarmerie of France, and annually levies, without check or account to the people, seven or eight millions (from 350,000 to 400,000 sterling).

Dr. Milner, whose work on Philosophical History we lately noticed, is of opinion, that the separation of the minor

barons from the more wealthy, and their accession to the House of Commons, was extremely favourable to British freedom. The present writer, evidently, entertains the same thought: a future generation may see it realized in France, as we now see it in Britain: the theory is, to say the least, statesman-like and honourable.

The Nobility as well as the Clergy ought to be a part of the Constitution, in order to introduce into our new state of society, that tradition of ancient honour, that delicacy of sentiment, that contempt of fortune, that generous spirit, that faith, that fidelity which we so much need, and which are the distinctive virtues of a gentleman, and the most necessary ornaments of a state; upon this head I have little left to desire, and the Nobility are naturally, and in right of the Charter, admitted to their places in the new government.

I dwell at much length in the *Reflections Politiques* on the subject of the ancient Nobility of France, and upon the advantages they would find in the representative monarchy. I predicted to them that such of the Members as should not at first enter into the Chamber of Peers, would find a noble career open to them in the Chamber of Deputies. I predicted also that they would soon acquire a relish for the present political order of things—Was I wrong? We have seen this or that gentleman, now representative of the people, who certainly could never have expected to attain that eminence which they reached during the course of the last session. It is the natural result of things—we become attached to what we do—we love that which procures us success—I ask those who have shone in that Assembly—those whose speeches every man remembers and quotes—those whose talents were respected by France and Europe—whether the Representative Government now appears to them *conformable* to their real interests? How happy are they to be to find themselves followed by applause, received in triumph, for having defended at once the King and the People—how willing spoken to our unaccustomed language of religion, justice, loyalty, honour!

Jealousies of the orders of the State—the consequence of the Revolution—widespread in degrees. What we called formerly the *nobles* and *bourgeois*, will soon forget all former distinctions in the common title of representative of the people. Proud of so great a trust, and so honourable a name, we shall see between them no other distinction than that which

may arise from the diversity of talents and the difference of characters.

I am persuaded therefore that the ancient Nobility of France, who have found in the army new friends and fellow soldiers, ennobled by courage and honour;—that Nobility which fills so brilliant a rank in the political system, will soon lose all feeling of regret, and become as firm a support of the Representative Government, as it was formerly of the ancient Monarchy. —Liberty is not new to the French Nobility; they never did acknowledge in our Kings any absolute power but over their hearts and their swords.

The Wine and Spirit Dealer's and Consumer's Vade Mecum; containing instructions for managing, flavouring, colouring, preserving and recovering Wines, Spirits, &c. By R. Westney. sm. 12mo. price 4s. Lackington and Co. London, 1817.

This is a dangerous little book: it is dangerous to the trade, as it discloses secrets, which should be known only to those who live by their dexterity in their profession; and dangerous to good house-wives who may be tempted to try their hand at imitations and fabrications not avowed under their true character. On the other hand, it is a useful book; since every body who has much to do with wines and spirits is aware, that they are liable to imperfections, which it would be desirable to correct were a ready method known. Such methods as dealers use for the purpose may be seen in this work, and we believe that no better are practiced. The chief ingredients necessary to be added are attention and patience. Few private families, have extensive conveniences for doing much in this branch; but they may here learn the ready way to go about what they intend doing. The consumers of liquors will not, indeed, relish them the better for meditating on the *improvements* they have undergone; and “neat as imported,” will be credited only by those who purchase immediately from the quays.

The recipes for making British wines are good; but what shall we say of the effect attending the necessary additions,

as Brandy, &c. when they, on which dependence must be placed, have themselves suffered adulteration?—Having incidentally mentioned brandy, we shall insert the customary management adopted in treating that ardent spirit:—the method of colouring it to the eye and taste of English consumers, needs no additional publication from us.

BRANDY.

This spirit is now in great estimation. There are many sorts of it, the produce of several countries, as France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, &c. but those which are universally acknowledged to be the best, for their excellent flavour and purity, are the French brandies, which are made at Bourdeaux, Bayonne, Blois, Anjou, Poitou, Saçens, Cognac, and the isle of Rhe; and of these different places, that which excels, and is in most esteem for its flavour and purity, is that from Cognac, brought down the river Rochfort, and from thence shipped to different places. When imported to this country, it is one gallon to ten over-proof; but this is generally brought down to one in seven under proof; therefore observe the following rule.

If you purchase a piece of brandy containing 130 gallons, at 11. 1s. per gallon, the strength of one to ten over-proof, proceed as follows:

First divide the 130 by 10, and the quotient will be 13, which added to the 130 makes 143 gallons of proof brandy:—to reduce which to 1 in 7 under proof, you must divide the 143 by 7, and you will find the quotient to be 20½, which added to the 13 makes 33½; therefore the 130 gallons of escape brandy will take thirty-three gallons and a half of water, to bring it to the strength generally sold by the wholesale dealers; so that a purchaser of a piece of brandy, of the strength of one to ten over-proof, gains 33 gallons and a half, which at 11. 1s. per gallon, makes the sum of 351. 3s. and this without any adulteration with British spirits or low brandies; besides the gain of two or three gallons in the gauge.

Very well! Messieurs the “wholesale dealers,” French brandy, too strong, is dangerous to British constitutions; it is therefore an absolute mercy to honest John Bull, to reduce it to a regular and profitable standard! We may observe here, that Sykes's Hydrometer, which is now in use, is more accurate than any former instrument: it is in low strengths against the trade; but in high strengths much in their favour.

Padilla: a Tale of Palestine. By J. Taaffe, Esq. 8vo. Richardson, London, 1816.

We should rather have called this a Spanish Romance, than a Tale of Palestine; as the characters are Spanish; and the chief *embroglio* of the story occurs in the Peninsula. In liveliness of imagination the writers of few nations surpass those of Ireland; but, for orderly arrangement, or what was at one period of our history called "forethought and afterthought," they are seldom distinguished. Had the author not acknowledged his country, we should have suspected it, from the right he assumes of transporting us, *volens volens*, from clime to clime; and from the power he supposes in his reader of comprehending the causes and consequences of his story, as well as he who wrote it.

Padilla is the daughter of a Spanish Grandee, in whose establishment two youths have been brought up, to one of which she is betrothed, with mutual affection, sorely to the disappointment of the other. His diabolical soul, instigated by his ungovernable passion, in order to remove the brother of Padilla out of the way, prompts him to contrive his murder (though it fails) and to send off the consort of the heroine to Palestine, in the character of Crusader; in his absence, the vile wretch exerts his utmost, to conquer the aversion of Padilla; who prefers following her lover to the East; where she discovers her brother, and arrives at the moment of time to see her beloved defeated, and mortally wounded, by the Saracens under Saladdin. In flying to his assistance, she also receives a fatal stroke; and the noble pair, whom a gentler fate might have attended, enjoy the melancholy consolation of dying in each other's arms. The black-hearted villain, corroded by the serpent conscience, expires in horrors.

Our late familiarity with battle and murder, and sudden death, we suppose, has hardened the hearts of our poets, and led them to delight in killing almost every character in whose fate they wish to interest their reader. Less ardent imaginations might incline to think, that after having bestowed attractions

without number on the principal personages of the narrative, and after having brought them, through difficulties and dangers, not easily enumerated, they might find a greater pleasure in directing them to happiness, at last, than in consigning them to the darkness of the tomb. But poets delight in conferring immortality on their heroes,—not in their works, but by their works.

Mr. Taaffe may justly lay claim to powers of conception, and to energy of description; not unmingled, however, with peculiarities of diction, which though expressive in the first instance, yet too often indulged, offend the ear. He appears also, to have acquired a familiarity with the manners of the age, through the medium of the *Jongleurs* and *Troubadours*, the bards and romancers of the time. His notes display a fund of learning principally derived from those sources, and we are not at all surprised at what he relates to the honour and glory of a certain *merciful* institution, at Lisbon. His box of books, in being brought on shore, by some inadvertency or other, fell into the hands of the *Inquisition*; and no exertion could recover so much as the books permitted; they being found in company with English works, which were justly considered as heretical, and therefore contagious.

Our author's description of the escape of Padilla, from her own castle, in the disguise of a page, may justify what we have said of his descriptive powers.

Is it a lady? or alone some flower
Of Fancy's pencil on the lovely hour?—
Softly she glides—and, from the buttress-height
Has ta'en a suit of silver, small and light;
Alonzo's, when a page.—Appears, the thought
Her trembling presence, strength, and courage
brought!
The white-plum'd casque—but, ere it fit her
Thrice her dark tresses on her shoulders spread:
Turning to knot them—Moon!—she lifts an
eye

That views thy state, methinks, rebukingly.

Now cap-a-pè—'tis now a page so bright.
White is her pennon'd spear—her faulchion
white;

She all is silver-white, from spur to crest;
All—save the small round blazon on her breast,
Castro's half lion, rampant in its gold
And th'azure rings Janazio won of old,
With English Arthur and his barons bold;
Shewing so brilliant, yet so stilly there,
Like magic vision on the midnight air.

And, hush! that vision moves!—Yet all is mute;

No tread betrays her with her beaver'd boot.
She breathes,—the oiled portals glide;—she downward turns,

By Moniz' chamber,—there a light still burns;
By bound—by centinel—yet not a cry;—
Or drugs, or wine, their senses stupify.

Along the gallery is death's repose, [goes?
Why hold her breath? why doubtful as she

'Tis lest the gnat, her fancy conjures nigh,
Awake the castle as he buzzes by;—

'Tis, lest the westward window, shedding there
A painted ray, be lamp upon the stair.

The noble staircase is descended now; [row,
Where knights and bearded princes, many a

In guise o'th'olden courts—a vaunted line!—
Tell from their frames what art is most divine
They, like the guardians of their orphan-child,

She saw, and was consol'd—the picture smil'd.
On the last step she lingers,—and may soon

Mount on the breezes—mingle with the Moon—
If earthly aught, her flight is at an end.

Ten armed figures on the floor extend
In sordid rest: the leap, too wide, below

Shows not a cranny for that fairy toe! [fear—
Yet may she venture from the midst—with

To move the gauntlet of yon cuirassier.
Pausing between, she thrice that gauntlet takes,
And drops again, as he in slumber shakes;

At length 'tis on his mailed breast—and, lo!
With outstretch'd lance, she places there her

toe;
Then rests—on tip-toe rests—for staringly

Full on her visor is that ruffian's eye:
But still his wilder'd brain the banquet steep,

He mutters—crosses for the ghost—and sleeps.
Instant she springs—she 'lights—no sound

might tell;
The falling feather not more noiseless fell.

There are in the death of the lovers,
traces of originality; which indicate no

want of abilities, but marked with peculiarity of manner rather rude than regular.

Why gaze they so?—upon that sand are laid
A lover dying, and a bleeding maid!

Dying?—alas! that cheek, that eye of his
So damp—so glaz'd—even now are spiritless.

Touch—touch her not; she ne'er again may
rise; [dies!

Her life-blood runs—but touch her, and she
And yet, but for that blood in which she swims,

So deep—so crimson—that her iv'ry limbs
Scarce glimmer through;—and, but for some-

thing, so
I know not what—beneath her long locks now

One elbow rais'd, her look were grief—not pain—
Watching his trance, who scarce shall live again.

Thus innocence may die!—'Tis death?—In-
deed? [wee!

And o'er them kneels—I know him by his
His shaven crown, the mildness of his eye,

And by the crucifix he holds on high—
“Children, depart in penance—your sins are

shitten— [heaven—
“Your loves were holy—there is rest in
“Into thy hands, O Lord, their souls be given!”

So pray'd the friar, to awake the dead?—

Yea!—at the words Alonzo lifts his head;
And, though the blood burst freshlier from his

side,
Seems as relief was in that bursting tide:

He turns—“Hab, thou, my love!”—and, as
he turns,

His cheek is faintly ting'd, his glance too burns;
Ay, with such life, so brightly burns, you'd

swear
The very rapture of his soul was there.

“My own PADILLA!—’Twas a dream I knew
“Belie'd her so, who e'en to death is true!

“I see thee, touch thee,—yes—nor question
more;

“I would not waste this hour—this precious
hour.

“Ah! dearest, sweetest, so—look so again!—
“Nay! if thou smilest, death shall lose his

pain!
“Yet life, with thee, were lovely!—It is e'er!
“Hab, bleeding too?—well then we part no

more.
“Thou too, my brother,—Ferdinand—draw

near:
“Much would I say—but must be brief, I fear!

“Receive this sacred trust!”—and from his vest
He drew the Oriflamb; for, wildly prest

In death devoted, as in all the past,
He clasp'd his sword and banner to the last;

“Return it home, though broke—unconquer'd
ever— [never!

“And swear that paynim touch shall soil it
“It turned not, Ferdinand, from battle-fray;

“And—if 'tis stain'd—it is my life-blood, say.
“I weaken,—haste,—I soon shall be at ease:

“Nay, brother, kucel!—and when this blade he
sees,

“My Cid, my master, only Father—now—
“Tell him of all—I beg his blessing too!

“And thou, Collada, take my dying word;
“I hope I have not wrong'd thee, O my word!

“Forgive me, love—thou aye forgivest
me— [but thee!

“Forgive one word, one thought, on weight
“Thou wert not spar'd, I see—yes, wounded

sore—
“But cannot blame, who join us evermore.

“We part no more—with thee, my wife, my
wife,

“All life were dear:—why not eternal life?
“Yet now to die is hard!—How bright the

moon, [soon.
“Bright as in Spain;—we shall not see it

“Nay, speak not, love—'twould haste thine
end, I fear;—

“I'd first expire—and thou shalt kiss me here,
“Till both our souls together go—wilt thou?

“Nay, holy friar, I am her husband now!—
“Call it not death—'tis rapture we shall sip.”

She answer'd not;—but sunk upon his lip!
Just then her cheek a waving glory took,—

'Twas but an instant that unearthly look;
It was the soul that, flutt'ring, ere it see,

Play'd on her features:—farther none might
see.
For, as she falls, her long hair loos'ning o'er,
Closes the scene on both for evermore!

Memoirs of Saint Francis de Sales.
12mo. Price 5s. Smith, Ironbridge;
Longman and Co. London.

WE willingly give a place to this volume, though sent to us somewhat late, because we venerate piety in all communities; not less in the Romish Church than elsewhere: let Fenelon and this worthy bishop be had in everlasting remembrance. He was born Aug. 21, 1567; at Sales in the diocese of Geneva; died Dec. 28, 1622. *Epis.* 21. *Ætat.* 56. His conduct is thus described:

To reform the manners of those who lived in this diocese, he repressed, as much as he could, the excess, and the splendor, of public diversions. He preached during the carnival, and by his fervent exhortations restrained many from those illicit gratifications to which, in those days of unbridled licentiousness, they were too prone. He enforced the practice of catechising every day during Lent, and on every Sunday and feast-day throughout the year. Whenever a living became vacant, he encouraged a competition of candidates, and conferred the cure on him who manifested the most capacity.

When he had remedied the most pressing evils, he went to Turin, to solicit from the Duke of Savoy, the extirpation of Calvinism in his dominions. Although he remained not long at that court, his labours proved efficacious, and the prince wished much to retain him. But the cares of his diocese called him back to Annecy. . . .

In Alpine countries, storms and tempests often induce sudden devastations. Such a circumstance occurred in the diocese of Geneva, about this time. A tremendous storm burst upon the mountains, and the waters flowing in torrents down their sides, broke away large fragments of rock, and bore them into the vallies. Many cottages were overwhelmed, the villagers and their cattle crushed beneath their ruins. The rocks, also, piled upon each other, had entombed many individuals yet alive. No sooner did the bishop hear of this desolation, than he hastened to the scene, and descended himself into the caves where the poor sufferers were imprisoned, hopeless of deliverance. He procured for them every comfort, temporal and spiritual, which their condition required; and not content therewith, he solicited from the prince, and obtained on their behalf, an exemption from taxes for twenty years.

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Emma: a Novel, in Three Volumes.
By the Author of "Pride and Prejudice." Price £1 1s. Murray, London. 1816.

Montague Newburgh; or, the Mother and Son; in Two Volumes. By Alicia Catherine Mant. Price 10s. 6d. Law and Whittaker, London. 1817.

Rachel: a Tale. Price 5s. Taylor and Hessey, London. 1817.

THERE are two distinct principles on which depends the merit of a novel; delineation of character, and the well-woven progress of an interesting story. When these are united, a novel cannot fail of attracting attention. But it is not in the power of every writer to combine these with that dexterity and good management which may display their full force, and enable them to heighten and set off each other to the utmost. Generally the powers of a writer, whether male or female, have been sufficiently tried by engaging in one of these departments; and that of telling the story has had the strongest temptations of the two.

There seems, however, to be a spirit rising that inclines to seek popularity by the delineation of character, including of course a history calculated to place that character in the most conspicuous point of view. These three works appear to us to be evidences of the disposition alluded to; each of them derives its title from its heroine, and each of them evinces the powers of its author exerted on her character.

Emma presents the history of a young lady, who, after allowing her imagination to wander towards several gentlemen, and almost to mislead her affections, fixes them, at last, on the proper object. This, we are persuaded, is no uncommon case. The story is not ill conceived; it is not romantic but domestic. To favour the lady, the gentlemen are rather unequal to what gentlemen should be.

The intention of Miss Mant in delineating Mrs. Newburgh, is to shew the prevailing power of religious considerations in supporting the mind under distress of the most afflicting nature, and in gradually forming the temper and

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conduct to correct and commendable pursuits and principles. The nature of the intention, and of the story, indicates a slow and almost insensible progress; to counter-balance this imperfection in a novel, the pious author introduces a series of events which follow each other too extraordinarily; and *could* happen only in a novel, or by miracle. Mrs. Newburgh is the widow of a Captain in the navy, who was killed in the service of his country; his son Montague, it is the duty of his mother to educate for his father's profession; this she accomplishes with proper spirit, while assiduously directing him in the ways of religion; by the same means she produces in several others a similar conduct: not forgetting the lively lass with whom her son's matrimonial destiny is to be interwoven.

Rachel is a character marked by simplicity; the very contrary of affectation. By degrees, she opens on the reader favourably, and proves she does not want sense or sensibility, though all pretensions to either are far from her thoughts. We know not how far a female Cymon might afford a *natural* character for a novelist. Rachel bears some resemblance to the swain, who, simple at first, became animated and tender at last. This story is rather suspended than concluded: the heroine is not yet shewn in action: we shall judge on the writer's skill by the ingenuity with which the proper perplexities are contrived, and the natural and easy, but not self-evident, means by which they are solved.

We presume that we cannot do better than commend this inclination for selecting character as a theme. Every individual has some imperfections, and the means of correcting them may be planned, without openly announcing that intention. The precept may as well assume the historical form as any other: the character delineated may serve as a mirror, in which reflection of blemishes is no defect, but the contrary; while the fair features are represented with equal accuracy and precision, and every charin is heightened, not by the flattery of the glass, but by that of conscious possession, or more than conscious self-love.

Stenography, or the Art of Short-Hand perfected. Containing rules and instructions whereby the most illiterate may acquire the mode of taking down Trials, Orations, Lectures, &c. in a few hours, and be competent by a little experience, to practise the same. Lackington & Co. 12 mo. pp. 16. Price 2s. 6d.

HE who may learn Short-hand from this manual will not have much reason to exclaim *Diem perdidit*, I have lost a day! As far as it goes there are many worse systems and very few better; and certainly this is the *best* to be obtained for the *money*. But the student who may fancy that he can hereby acquire a competent knowledge of the art, or such a knowledge of it as will enable him efficaciously "to follow a rapid speaker through all the intricacies of oratory; or accompany the lecturer into the depth of his scientific terms, be they ever so abstruse;" may rest satisfied that he has no idea of short-hand as a *science*; and might as well suppose that the mere knowledge of the first four rules of arithmetic, and the elementary rules of geometry, would qualify him to work mathematical problems by the side of a Newton! However—

Est quòdam prodire tenuis, si non datur ultrè.

"Tho' of exact perfection you despair,
Yet every step that way is worth your care."

A second Letter on the Game Laws.

By a Country Gentleman, a Proprietor of Game. Hatchard. London. 1817.

THIS Gentleman's first letter was favourably received by the public, and its arguments deemed worthy of consideration. As the subject is now under legislative discussion, we shall do no more, than most heartily wish that some means may be devised, by which this most pernicious practice may be ended. Opinions may differ as to the best mode, though all may intend the same purpose, The established mode having failed, a fair trial is claimed for another.

This Gentleman advises that Game be allowed to be bought and sold in the market like sheep and cattle; which, probably, will prove to be the issue of the matter. Game-stealing will then cease to be *poaching*, and become *robbery*, as sheep-stealing and horse-stealing now are.

A Committee (of the House of Commons) was appointed; and Colonel Wood was appointed Chairman. It may well be conceived after what has been said, that considerable difference of opinion must at first have prevailed concerning the practice and the principles of the laws complained of. But the evidence of the magistrates, police-officers, and country gentlemen, who offered themselves for examination, was so overwhelming, that *some alteration* was soon perceived to be indispensable. To inform the judgment of the Committee concerning the nature of the requisite alterations, a great mass of evidence and opinion was prepared. Poulterers, tavern-keepers, superintendants of stage coach offices, and other persons, were induced to attend daily at the door of the Committee Room, in order to lay open without reserve the mode in which the supply of Game was first procured, next brought to market, and ultimately disposed of to the consumer—together with the bearings of the different parts of the transaction upon their several feelings and interests. For some reasons which I have never been able to fathom, and which it would be presumptuous to pretend to divine, no part of this evidence was ever permitted to be given, and the persons in question had the labour of their attendance for their pains.

A Dictionary of the Spanish and English Languages. By the Rev. Don Felipe Fernandez, A. M. 8vo. price 15s. Lackington and Co. London, 1817.
Diccionario de la Lengua Inglesa para el uso de los Espaguoles, compilado de los mejores autores de ambas naciones, por el Rev. Don Felipe Fernandez, A. M. Presbitero de Xeres de la Frontera, y Fundador de la Real Sociedad Economica de los Amigos del pais de dicha Ciudad. 8vo. price 6s. 6d.—Lackington and Co. London, 1817.

These appear to us to be very useful and convenient works. The first, it will be remarked, is a Dictionary of both languages, serviceable to the English reader: the second is intended for the use of Spaniards, who are desirous of becoming Masters of the English language. We have seen no reason to doubt their correctness, so far as we have inspected them; but it cannot be supposed that we have examined any proportion of the words comprised in a Dictionary. Experience alone can pronounce on the merit of works of the nature of those before us.

Meditations and Prayers, selected from the Holy Scriptures, the Liturgy, and Pious Tracts, &c. By a Clergyman. Second Edition, price 3s. 6d. Law & Co. London.

The spirit of Prayer is best caught from the Holy Scriptures, and no small part of the sacred writings, may readily and profitably be converted into prayer, after attentive perusal. But, every believer has not this power; and many need helps of every kind. The selection of portions suitable for this purpose, with the serious thoughts and reflexions of pious men, is a service to the more simple, and humble christian. The thoughts and sentiments may be useful, when the formal action is not convenient.

Literary Register.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

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WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

AGRICULTURE.

Mr. W. Salisbury of Sloane-street, has nearly ready for publication, the *Cottager's Companion*, intended to instruct the labouring poor in the art of cottage gardening.

ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. Britton's Third Number of his illustration of "Winchester Cathedral," containing six engravings, is published this day.

The Third Part of Neale's Illustrated History of Westminster Abbey, will be published on 1st of July. Crown folio, to correspond with the large paper of Dugdale's Monasticon: 2l. 12s. 6d. Small paper, 1l. 11s. 6d. Proofs and etchings, 2l. 12s. 6d. Imperial 4to. 1l. 4s. Royal 4to. 16s.

ARCHITECTURE.

Thomas Rickman, Architect and Member of the Literary and Philosophical Societies of Liverpool and Chester, has in the press, an *Essay on Architecture*, adapted to the use of Schools, and the regular Student

in Architecture. The work will comprise an Account of the Grecian and Roman Orders, and a discriminative View of the Styles of English Ecclesiastical Architecture, from the Conquest to the Reformation, and is to be printed in octavo with about fourteen plates.

ASTRONOMY.

Mr. Wm. Phillips, author of the *Outlines of Mineralogy*, will soon publish, in a duodecimo volume, *Eight Familiar Lectures on Astronomy*, delivered last winter at Tottenham.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The Rev. T. F. Dibdin's *Bibliographical Decameron*, which has been delayed by the great increase of matter, is expected to appear early in July.

BOTANY.

Conversations on Botany, illustrated by twenty engravings, in a duodecimo volume, will soon appear.

CHEMISTRY.

At press, a *System of Chemistry*. By Thomas Thomson, M.D. F.R.S. &c. &c. A new edition, entirely recomposed, and compressed into 4 vols. 8vo.

DRAMA.

At press, *Comic Dramas*. By Maria Edgeworth. 12mo.

Dr. Drake, author of *Literary Hours*, has in the press, *Shakspeare and his Times*; including the biography of the poet, criticisms on his genius and writings, and a history of the manners, customs, &c. of his age.

FINE ARTS.

Havell's "*Views of Seats*," No. VI. contains engravings with Historical and Descriptive Accounts of Buckingham House and Holland House. The former is displayed as a Winter scene, with Scaiters, &c. from a fine drawing by John Burnett; and the latter from a drawing by the late Joseph Clarendon Smith. Both the Accounts are from the pen of Mr. Britton.

The first volume of the *Elgin Marbles*, with an Historical and Topographical Account of Athens, illustrated by about forty plates, will soon appear.

HISTORY.

In a state of forwardness, a *History of British India*. By James Mill, Esq. In 3 vols. 4to. The plan of this work is exhibited in the following paragraphs:—"Little more than two centuries have elapsed since a few British Merchants humbly solicited from the Princes of India permission to

traffic in their territories.—The British dominion now embraces nearly the whole of that vast region, which extends from Cape Comorin to the Mountains of Tibet, and from the mouths of the Brahmapootra to the sources of the Indus.—To collect from its numerous and scattered sources, the information necessary to give clear and accurate ideas of this great empire, and of the transactions through which it has been acquired, is the object of the present undertaking. It is proposed:

"I. To describe the circumstances in which the intercourse of this nation with India commenced, and the particulars of its early progress, till the era when it could first be regarded as placed on a firm and durable basis:

"II. To exhibit as accurate a view as possible, of the people with whom our countrymen had thus begun to transact—of their Character, History, Manners, Religion, Arts, Literature, and Laws; as well as of the physical circumstances of Climate, Soil, and Production, in which they were placed:

"III. To deduce to the present times a History of the British transactions in relation to India; by recording the train of events; by unfolding the constitution of the East India Company, that body half political, half commercial, through whom the business has been ostensibly carried on; by describing the nature, progress, and effects of their commercial operations; by exhibiting the legislative proceedings, the discussions and speculations, to which our intercourse with India has given birth; by analysing the schemes of government which have been adopted for our Indian dominions; and by an attempt to discover the character and tendency of that species of relation to one another, in which Great Britain and the Indies are placed.

"The subject forms an entire and highly interesting portion of the British History; and it is hardly possible that the matter should have been brought together, for the first time, without being instructive, however unskilfully the task may have been performed. If the success of the author corresponded with his wishes, he would throw light upon the state of society, highly curious, and hitherto commonly misunderstood; upon the History of Society, which, in the compass of his work, presents itself in almost all its stages and all its shapes; upon the Principles of Legislation, in which he has so many important experiments to describe; and upon interests of his country, of which his countrymen have hitherto remained very much in ignorance, while

prejudice usurped and abused the prerogatives of understanding."

The Rev. T. Morell, author of *Studies in History*, has in the press, an additional Volume of that work, which will contain the History of England from its earliest period to the death of Elizabeth; and which, like the preceding Histories of Greece and Rome, will be published both in octavo and duodecimo. The concluding Volumes of the series in which the History of England will be brought down to the present period, will follow as quickly as possible.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Mr. T. N. Talfourd, of the Middle Temple, is preparing for publication, a Practical Treatise on the Laws of Toleration and Religious Liberty, as they affect every class of Dissenters from the Church of England; intended to form a compendium of the Civil, Political, and Religious rights of all his Majesty's Subjects, as at present affected by the profession of Religious opinions: with an Appendix, containing the most important Statutes on the subject of Toleration, and forms of proceedings by Indictment, and before Magistrates, for infractions of the Acts, protecting worship and other offences relating to Religion. In 1 vol. 8vo.

Thomas Walter Williams, Esq. of the Inner Temple, is printing a continuation of his compendious Abstract of all the Public Acts, on the same scale and plan as the Acts passed anno 1816; which will be published immediately after the close of the present Sessions of Parliament.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

A sketch of the history and cure of febrile diseases, more particularly the febrile diseases of the West Indies, as they appear among the soldiers of the British army, will speedily be published. By Robert Jackson, M.D.

Mr. John Bell has in the press, the Consulting Surgeon, in a royal octavo volume.

Speedily will be published, *Observations on the Diseased Manifestations of the Mind or Insanity*. By J. G. Spurzheim, M.D. Author of the *Physiognomical System of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim*. In royal 8vo. with four copper-plates.

MISCELLANY.

At press, a Proposal for establishing, in London, a new Philanthropical and Patriotic Institution, to be called the Patriotic Metropolitan Colonial Institution for assisting New Settlers in his Majesty's Colonies, and for encouraging New Branches of Colonial Trade; with a Postscript on the Benefits to be derived from establishing Free Drawing Schools, and Schools of the Ma-

thematics; and on other Means of advancing the National Industry and Population. By Edward Augustus Kendall, Esq. F.A.S.

Capt. C. Clarke, of the Royal Artillery, has in the press, a Summary View of the State of Spain at the Restoration of Ferdinand VII.

Mr. John Bigland will soon publish, an Historical Display of the Effects of Physical and Moral Causes on the Character and Circumstances of Nations.

The Clerical Guide, or Ecclesiastical Directory, containing a register of the dignitaries of the Church, and a list of all the benefices in England and Wales, is in the press.

Speedily will be published, the Colonies, and the present American Revolution. Translated from the French of M. de Pradt, formerly Archbishop of Malines. In 8vo.

The Sacred Edict; containing sixteen maxims of Emperor Kang III. amplified by his son, Emperor Yoong Ching, with a paraphrase by a Mandarin. Translated from the Chinese, and illustrated by notes, by the Rev. Wm. Milne, is printing in an octavo volume.

Mr. Cumming is printing a second edition of the *Resolves of Owen Feltham*.

The British Lady's Magazine will, in future, be conducted on a new new plan, and embellished every month with at least three engravings.

The Rev. John Evans, of Islington, has in the press, an *Excursion to Windsor*, interspersed with Historical and Biographical Anecdotes, for the improvement of the rising generation; to which will be annexed, the *Journal of a Trip to Paris*, by Brussels and Waterloo, in the autumn of 1816. By John Evans, jun.

Mr. George Ogg, of Plymouth, has just published a *Lecture*, which was read to the Plymouth Institution, on the prevention and cure of Dry Rot in ships of War.

Mr. Colburn will publish in a few days, editions in French and English, of *Memoirs of the Marquis of Dangau*, written by himself, containing a vast number of unknown facts and anecdotes, relative to Louis XIV. his court, &c. Now first printed from the original M.S. journals, with Historical and Critical notes. By Madame de Genlis.

A new Work, in 1 vol. 8vo. will shortly appear, entitled, *Authentic Memoirs of the Revolution in France*, and of the sufferings of the Royal Family; deduced chiefly from accounts by eye witnesses, which will exhibit, besides information from other sources, a combined narrative of details from M. Hue, Clery, Edgeworth, and Mad. Royale, now Duchesse d'Angouleme.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Second Volume of Kirby and Spence's Introduction to Entomology, is nearly ready for publication.

PHILOLOGY.

Dr. Montucci has in the Press, an Account of the Rev. Robert Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, and of his own. It will form a Quarto Volume, containing about 200 pages, on superfine vellum paper, with above a Thousand engraved Chinese Characters.

POETRY.

The Rev. Ingram Cobbin, A. M. Author of the French Preacher, lately published, has in the Press, in a duodecimo volume, Philanthropy and other Poems.

The Hon. Wm. Herbert has nearly ready for publication, a new and corrected Edition of the *Musæ Etonensis*, with additional pieces, 2 vols. 8vo.

Mr. Wm. Mackenzie, of Edinburgh, has in the press, the *Swiss Patriots*, a new poem; also a new edition, with additions, of the *Sorrows of Seduction*, and other poems.

The Rt. Hon Sir Wm. Drummond will soon publish, *Odin*, a poem, connected with the interesting era of the northern mythology.

The ninth volume of the *Poetical Register*, which contains above three hundred Poems, nearly half of them original, and criticisms on the poetry and drama of two years, will appear early in June. The Editor designs to publish the tenth volume on the first of January 1818.

POLITICS.

A new edition of Dr. Sancroft's *Modern Politics*, written during the Protectorate, is in the press.

THEOLOGY.

In the Press, an Attempt to Support the Diversity of Future Rewards. 8vo. price 2s.

In the Press, a Theological Enquiry into the Sacrament of Baptism, and the Nature of Baptismal Regeneration. In five Discourses, preached before the University of Cambridge, April, 1817, by the Rev. C. Benson, A. M.

Messrs. Rivingtons are preparing to publish a Concordance to the Bible, which will include all Words of Importance, and afford a Reference to the most material Passages in the Holy Scripture, edited by the Rev. W. Bellamy, M. A. Rector of the United Parishes of St. Mary, Abchurch, and St. Laurence Pountney, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, and will be printed in a uniform Size with the Editions of the Family Bible, lately edited under the direction of the Society for Promoting of Christian Knowledge, by the Rev. George D'Oyly, and the Rev. Dr. Mant. It will be ready for publication about Michaelmas.

The Rev. Dr. W. B. Collyer is printing, in an octavo volume, *Lectures on Scripture Doctrines*.

The Rev. William Smith, author of the *System of Prayer*, is printing a *Six Weeks Course of Prayers*, for the use of families.

At press, *Observations on the Canonical Scriptures*. By Mary Cornwallis. In four volumes, 8vo.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Rev. George Young has in the Press, a *History of Whitby*, with a Statistical Survey of the vicinity to the distance of twenty-five miles.

The *Ruins of Gour*, with a topographical map and eighteen views, compiled from the manuscripts and drawings of the late N. Creighton, Esq. is printing in a quarto volume.

VETERINARY SCIENCE.

Mr. J. White, Author of the *Compendious System of Farriery*, will soon publish, a Dictionary of the Veterinary Art. In a pocket Volume.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

To be published in a few days, handsomely printed in two Volumes 8vo. illustrated by Maps, an Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Africa, from the earliest Ages to the present Time. By the late John Leyden, M. D. Completed and enlarged, with Views of the present State of that Continent. By Hugh Murray, F. R. S. E.

Mr. Nicholas will publish, in the course of this month, in 2 vols. 8vo. the *Journal of a Voyage to New Zealand*, in company with the Rev. Samuel Marsden; with an Account of the State of that Country, and its Productions, the Character of its Inhabitants, their Manners, Customs, &c.

Shortly will be published, a Picturesque Tour through France, Switzerland, on the Banks of the Rhine, and through part of the Netherlands.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Annual Biography and Obituary, with Silhouette Portraits. Containing—1. Memoirs of those celebrated Men, who have died within the Years 1815 and 1816.—2. Neglected Biography, with Biographical Notices and Anecdotes, and Original Letters.—3. Analyses of recent Biographical Works.—4. A Biographical List of Persons who have died within the British Dominions, so as to form a Work for Reference, both now and hereafter. 8vo. 15s.

The General Biographical Dictionary, containing an Historical and Critical Account of the Lives and Writings of the

most eminent Persons in every Nation, particularly the British and Irish; from the earliest Accounts to the present Time. A new Edition, revised and enlarged. By Alexander Chalmers, F. S. A. 32 vols. 8vo. 12s. each, boards.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Q. Horatii Flacci Opera, ad Exemplar Recensionis Bentleianæ plerumque emendata, et brevibus Notis instructa. Edidit Thomas Kidd, A. M. E. Coll. S. S. Trin. With the Metres of Horace prefixed to each Ode. Royal 12mo. 15s. royal 18mo. 7s. 6d.

A Translation of the *Æneis* in rhymed Verse, with a Critical Preface and Notes. By Charles Symmons, D. D. of Jesus College, Oxford. Royal 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

The Works of Virgil, in the Order of Construction. To which is prefixed, in English, a Summary View of the Subject of each of the Eclogues, and of the several Books of the *Georgics* and *Æneid*. By William B. Smith. 12mo. 4s. 6d. bound.

DRAMA.

Germanicus—Tragedie en Cinq Actes et en Vers. Par A. V. Arnault, 8vo. 3s.

A Translation of the above in Blank Verse, by George Bernel, 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The Apostate, a Tragedy, in Five Acts: now performing at the Theatre in Covent Garden. By Richard Shield, Esq. 8vo. 3s.

FINE ARTS.

A Description of the Pictures in the Royal Museum, at the Louvre, with Biographical Notices of the different Painters. To which is added, a Description of the Museum of Sculpture, in the Lower Gallery. Small pocket volume, 3s.

The Vicar of Wakefield; an elegant Edition, illustrated by Twenty-four coloured Engravings by Mr. Rowlandson. In royal 8vo. 1l. 1s.

The Costume of the Netherlands; illustrated by Thirty coloured Engravings, after Drawings by Miss Semple; with descriptive Letter-press, in English and French. In 3 Parts, imp. 4to. 15s. each, or 2l. 8s. boards.

A new Drawing-book, for the Use of Beginners; by Samuel Prout: consisting of Fragments of ancient Buildings, &c. etched in Imitation of Chalk. Number I, price 6s.

Albert Durer's Prayer-book: consisting of Forty-five Designs of exquisitely tasteful Ornaments, and a Portrait of that celebrated Artist, copied on Stone, from an Edition published two Years ago at Munich. Number I, price 10s. 6d. To be completed in 5 Monthly Numbers.

A Series of Incidents of English Bravery, during the late Campaigns on the Continent. By A. Atkinson. The Work will

be completed in Six Monthly Numbers. Number I, price 6s.

MATHEMATICS.

An Elementary Treatise on the Geometrical and Algebraical Investigation of Maxima and Minima; being the Substance of a Course of Lectures, delivered conformably to the Will of Lady Sadler. To which is added, a Selection of Propositions, deducible from Euclid's Elements. By D. Cresswell, A. M. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo. 12s.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

The Continental Medical Repository; exhibiting a Concise View of the latest Discoveries and Improvements made on the Continent in Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy, conducted by E. Von Embden, assisted by other Gentlemen of the Faculty. Number I,—to be continued quarterly, price 3s. 6d.

MISCELLANIES.

Classical Reading Lessons for every Day in the Year, selected chiefly from Modern English Writers of the Reign of George the Third. By the Rev. W. Sharpe. 12mo. 5s. 6d. bound.

The Art of Correspondence, consisting of Letters in French and English, pocket volume, 5s.

Letters from Mrs. Elizabeth Carter to Mrs. Montagu, between the years 1755 and 1800, chiefly upon Literary and Moral Subjects. Published from the Originals in the possession of the Rev. Montagu Pennington, M. A. Vicar of Northburn in Kent, and Perpetual Curate of St. George's Chapel, Deal, her Nephew and Executor, 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 7s.

A Series of Pastoral Letters on Nonconformity, from a Dissenting Minister to a youth in his congregation, Foolslop 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Letters from the North Highlands, during the Summer of 1816. By Miss E. Spence, Author of a Caledonian Excursion, &c. &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Tribute of Sympathy, addressed to Mourners. By W. Newnam, Esq. 5s.

The Patriot's Portfolio, 2s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A descriptive Catalogue of Recent Shells, according to the Linnean Method, with particular attention to the Synonymy. By Lewis Weston Dillwyn, F. R. S. F. L. S. &c. 2 Vols. 8vo. 1l. 18s.

Number 1, the Dance of Life; consisting of Twenty-four Designs. By Mr. Rowlandson; with Illustrations in Verse, by the Author of "The Tour of Doctor Syntax." will be completed in eight Monthly Numbers, Price 2s. 6d.

POETRY.

Modern Greece; a Poem, 8vo. 5s. 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

On the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation. By David Ricardo, Esq. 8vo. 14s.

An Inquiry into Several Questions of Political Economy, applicable to the present state of Great Britain: with a Defence of the Income-tax; and suggesting the Abolition of the Land-tax. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

POLITICS.

Letters on some of the Events of the Revolutionary War. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

A Selection of Sermons and Charges. By the late Rev. Edward Williams, D.D.

Practical Discourses. By the Rev. Joshua Gilpin, Vicar of Wrockwardine, Salop. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MISCELLANY.

Rachel, a tale, foolscap 8vo. with a beautiful frontispiece, 5s.

Correspondence between a Mother and her Daughter at school. By Mrs. Taylor, author of *Maternal Solicitude*, &c. and Miss Taylor, author of *Display*, &c. 8vo. frontispiece, 5s.

A Treatise touching the Liberty of a Christian Man; written in Latin, by Martyn Luther (in 1520): to which is prefixed, his celebrated Epistle to Pope Leo X. Translated from the original by James Bell. Imprinted 1579. Edited by Wm. Bengo Collyer, D.D. F.S.A. Dedicated, by permission, to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex. 12mo. 3s.

The Beauties of Massinger: dedicated, by permission, to William Gifford, Esq. 12mo. 8s.

Philidor on Chess, a new edition, greatly improved and enlarged; and embellished with an original portrait. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Oweniana: or, Select Passages from the Works of Owen. Arranged by Arthur Young, Esq. F.R.S. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

The Speeches of Charles Phillips, Esq. delivered at the Bar, and on various Public Occasions, in Ireland and England. Edited by Mr. Philips. 8vo. 7s.

Letter to William Smith, M.P. for Norwich, from Robert Southey, Esq. 8vo. 2s.

Phrosyne, a Grecian Tale: Alashtar, an Arabian Tale. By H. Gally Knight, Esq. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

Fifty-two Lectures on the Catechism of the Church of England: to which are added, three Introductory Discourses on the Subject, addressed to the inhabitants of the parish of Hinxworth, Herts. Dedicated, by permission, to the Rt. Rev. Bowyer Edward, Lord Bishop of Ely. By the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, Bart. M. A.

Late of Christ Church Oxford, rector of West Tilbury, Essex, prebendary of Bristol, and chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Gordon. 3 vols. 8vo, 11. 11s. 6d.

The Fulfilment of Prophecy further illustrated by the Signs of the Times, or an Attempt to ascertain the probable Issues of the recent Restoration of the Old Dynasties; of the Revival of Popery; and of the Present Mental Ferment in Europe: as likewise, how far Great Britain is likely to Share in the Calamities by which Divine Providence will accomplish the Final Overthrow of the Kingdoms of the Roman Monarchy. By J. Bicheno, M. A. 8vo, 6s. 6d.

Sermons on Various Subjects; by the late William Bell, D. D. Prebendary of St. Peter's, Westminster. Published by Joseph Allen, M. A. Prebendary of Westminster, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

A Word in Opposition to Fanatical, Calvinistic, and Solifidian Views of Christianity; in a Farewell Sermon, preached to the Congregation of St. James' Church, Bath, on Sunday the 23d of March, 1817. By the Rev. R. Warner, Curate of that Parish for Twenty-two years. Price 2s.

Parochial Instruction; or, Sermons delivered from the Pulpit, at different times, in the Course of Thirty Years. By James Bean M. A. one of the Librarians of the British Museum, and Assistant Minister of Welbeck Chapel, St. Mary-le-bone. 8vo, 10s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Statistical Account, or Parochial Survey of Ireland. Drawn up from the Communications of the clergy. By William Shaw Mason, Esq. M. R. I. A. Remembrancer and Receiver of First Fruits, and Secretary to the Board of Public Records. Illustrated by a Number of Maps and Plans, vol. 2. 8vo, 11. 1s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Narrative of the Loss of the American Brig Commerce, wrecked on the Western Coast of Africa, in 1815; with an Account of the Sufferings of her surviving Officers and Crew, who were enslaved by the Wandering Arabs on the Great African Desert; and Observations, made during the Travels of the Author, while a Slave to the Arabs. By James Riley, late Master and Supercargo. Concluded by a description of the City of Tombuctoo, on the River Niger, and of another large City (far south of it) on the same River, called Wassannah. Printed uniformly with Park and Adams' Travels in Africa, 4to, with a Map, 11. 15s.

Foreign

Foreign Literary Gazette.

BELGIUM.

SAFETY LAMP.

M. Van Mons has sent the gratifying intelligence, that the safety lamp of Davy has completely succeeded in the Netherlands. "Fortified with it," he says, "we can penetrate into the foulest mines. We have opened depots of gas, and procured its mixture with the proportion of atmospheric air calculated to produce the most prompt inflammation, and the strongest explosion, but the gas has never taken fire. We use gauze made of stronger wire than with you, in order to guard against any exterior damage from the awkwardness of the workmen; and to prevent the men from opening the lamp, we have also adopted the expedient of a small padlock, with the key of which the master miner is intrusted. The heating of the gauze cloth, however intense it may be, is not attended with any danger, for iron the most incandescent will not affect gas; nothing but flame will kindle it. Some attempts have been made to light a mine by means of its gas, but I am not as yet acquainted with the result. I should think that such a project must be attended with many obstacles."

FRANCE.

Œuvres complètes de Xenophon. The complete Works of Xenophon, in 10 vols. 4to. Greek, Latin, and French. By M. Gail. With notes and collations of all the MSS. in the French King's Library; also, an Atlas of 54 Maps, and 48 Plates. Price 160fr.; fine paper, hot-pressed, 320fr. —The Atlas of Maps is sold separate, price 36 fr., and a selection for the use of schools, 5fr. The Plates are also sold separate, price 40fr.

Thucydides, and Xenophon his continuator, may be considered as companions. The price of M. Gail's edition of Thucydides, Greek, Latin, and French, is 80 fr.; fine paper, 145 fr.

A volume of Historical, Military, and Geographical Researches, for the better understanding of Thucydides and Xenophon, has been published by the same author.

Among the men, who, during the last twenty years have most efficaciously contributed to diffuse among the French people a taste for the Greek language, there are few who have greater and more valid claims on the public acknowledgment, than M. Gail.

Vol. VI. No. 33: *Lit. Pan. N. S.* June 1.

Having been early persuaded that the want of elementary works was the principal obstacle that impeded the progress of Greek studies in the ancient University, he exerted himself to supply the deficiency, and devoted his efforts, almost without intermission, to replace the defective editions used among the classes, by correct editions of works and selections, which might present an insensible gradation from the first elements of the language to the most difficult and refined.

His zeal did not suffer him to stop here, nor was he satisfied with those services: he opened a gratuitous course of instruction in the Greek language, which he continued during twenty-two years, to the time when regular instruction in this study was established in the schools, and together with the formation of a Normal school, rendered such exertions less necessary.

The course of lectures given by M. Gail was thronged by young teachers, youthful students in medicine, natural philosophy, chemistry, and others, who resorted to acquire the rudiments of the language, and to supply the defects of that unfinished education which they had received amidst the din of civil troubles and discord. Some of these, obliged to resume the labours to which they had previously been destined, carried away with them at least the leading ideas which they deemed indispensable; others, after having overcome the first difficulties, attracted by the increasing charms they discovered in a beautiful and copious literature, prolonged their studies, and ultimately attached themselves to a department of science, which at first was merely a subordinate object. By this means M. Gail reckons among his scholars many literati, whose subsequent stations in life were determined by his course of elementary instructions.

If the rudimental works of the zealous professor caused him at times to neglect the true interests of his literary reputation, they did not induce him to forget it entirely, nor did they prevent his publishing in succession, translations of difficult authors, among which must be placed Theocritus, accompanied by literary and critical observations, in which the beauties of that great poet are appreciated with taste and shrewdness. This was only the prelude to more important labours. During many years M. Gail devoted himself to a laborious and deep study of the two principal authors of the age of Pericles, Thucydides and Xenophon, and gradually accumulated materials for a complete edition of these two writers. Supported by a zeal absolutely indefatiga-

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ble, he engaged his whole time in collating the MSS. of the Royal Library, and comparing their variations. At length, having reached the close of these painful researches, these useful, though punctilious labours, M. Gail published in succession several important specimens.

The *Economics*, and the *Treatise on Hunting*, by Xenophon, with the harangue of Pericles, extracted from Thucydides, preceded the publication of these historians, which appeared in 1807 and 1808: the edition of the text of Thucydides, undertaken at M. Gail's expense, was accompanied by the various readings of thirteen MSS. It was, therefore, superior to all preceding editions; as that of Duker presented the variations of five MSS. only; and that of Gotleber, those of only two new MSS.

The edition of M. Gail, therefore, opened a new epoch in criticism, so far as concerned Thucydides. As to the translation, he admits that he had derived great advantage from that of M. Lévesque; but his endeavours have been directed to a fresh translation of the speeches, and it is admitted, that so far as these are in question, his performance is altogether new.

The publication of Thucydides diverted M. Gail, during some time, from his labours on Xenophon; but to these he at length returned with renovated ardour: the printing was continued, and it is now completed. These volumes comprise, beside the Greek text, the Latin version, with a French translation of all the works of Xenophon, the variations of the MSS. of the Royal Library, discussed in a separate volume, many critical notes and observations, with a great number of geographical documents, and specimens of the MSS.

"The government," says M. Gail, "had at first demanded only the Greek text, with the Latin version, and collation of the MSS.; that was the extent of my task, when I was further solicited to add the French version. It was to no purpose I represented that the Attic bee was not easily seized; that the graces are more difficult to preserve in translation than the strength of an author, and, therefore, that I could not possibly undertake a translation of Xenophon, a writer as difficult to be rendered in a version, as easy to be understood in his native language. The point was insisted on; I yielded; declaring, at the same time, that I would translate with all the precision in my power, that which was not already translated, or what had been badly executed, as the *Cynegetics*, the *Economics*, &c.: but that, at the same time, I should avail myself of the per-

formances of Mess. L'Archer, and la Luzerne on the *Anabasis*, &c."

It is thought by the French critics, that M. Gail has somewhat too strongly relied on the accuracy of his predecessors; in which he has, however, not seldom made corrections. "So that," adds he, "I flatter myself with the expectation of some small indulgence in favour of my translation. I hope it will find favour among the public; the literati I refer to the observations made subsequently to the translation.

The first volume contains the *Republics of Sparta and Athens*, the *Returns of Attica*, the *Banquet*, the *Hiero*, the *Equitation*, and the *Cavalry Master*; these treatises (except the first two) are included among those which he would not undertake to translate accurately; nevertheless, they are not only different from former translations, but much superior.

The "Notice of the MSS. of Xenophon and Thucydides," is preceded by observations on the duty of an Editor of ancient works. The purpose of these observations is to expose the fatal effects which follow the mania for correcting the texts of such authors. M. Gail shews, by several instances, that the proposed corrections, thought to be indispensable, are, in fact, absolutely useless, since the reading presents a rational meaning, as it stands.

The instructive notice of the MSS. of Xenophon is followed by an account of the editions and translations of that author, which had appeared before the present. Also, by the dissertation of M. Lévesque on the orthography of Thucydides, and the inscription of Orripus of Megara, with the explication of it, as given by M. Calvet, of Avignon.

Those two pieces serve as a kind of introduction to the specimens of the MSS. which are *fac similes*, engraved with a care which persuades the reader, that he has before his eyes the very MSS. themselves. These specimens should not be regarded as merely matters of luxury and curiosity. Besides, that they are extremely useful in giving an idea of the writing of MSS. of different ages, and explaining the causes of faulty copies, the judicious Editor has contrived to render them serviceable to his criticisms on the text of Xenophon, by causing those to be imitated which contain passages marked by doubtful readings, which he examines in his critical notes.

The second section comprises literary and critical remarks on the different treatises of Xenophon. M. Gail follows successfully the same method as he has constantly employed in explaining the ancients. This consists in never considering a phrase

separately, by itself; but examining it in connexion with the context. By means of this practice, he has explained many difficult passages, the true import of which had escaped former professors.

The learned M. *Silvestre de Sacy* has published an edition of the fables of *Pilpay*: in 4to.

Μαγνὰ Ἀρτυρωσὶς, &c. The Twelve Books of the Emperor Marcus Antoninus, containing his Dissertations, &c. being a part of the works proper to form a Library of Greek Learning. Paris, 8vo. 150 fr.

This volume, the editor of which is the learned Dr. *CORAY*, is the fourth of the *παρρησιαὶ τῆς ἑλληνικῆς βασιλευσίνης*. This collection is now composed of 14 volumes, the particular account of which is as follows: *Æliani Varia*, Nicolai Damasceni Fragments, Heraclidis Fragments, 1 vol. under the title of *Prodomus*; *Isocrates*, 2 vols.; *Plutarchi Vitæ*, 6 vols.; *Strabonis Geographia*, 1 vol.; *Polyænus*, 1 vol.; *Æsopice Fabulæ*, 1 vol.; *Xenocrates*, 1 vol.; and *M. Antoninus*, 1 vol.

GERMANY.

Actes des Congresses, &c. Acts of the Congress of Vienna, in the years 1814 and 1815. Published by Dr. J. L. Klüber. Nos. XXIII. and XXIV.

The Congress of Vienna seems to have formed a kind of epoch in Germany, to which history will be brought down, and from which it will date many of its subsequent accounts. It is but natural, therefore, that the people of Germany should desire to see as complete a collection of the documents connected with that important assembly, as can possibly be obtained. They will become subjects of appeal in future ages, and will be quoted in proof of sentiments which prevailed, and pretensions which were urged on that memorable occasion. Not all of these have been submitted to the British public; and consequently, notwithstanding the results of the whole are publicly known, in the shape of treaties, the considerations on which the various conclusions were founded, cannot be understood among us. We cannot even assure ourselves, that we possess a glimpse of the real and influential causes then in operation.

This publication contains the authentic pieces presented on that occasion; and these numbers of it comprise five memorials of the Prince of Leyben; three from the city of Frankfort; five concerning the Jews, from the same city; three memorials

from his Holiness Pius VII.; four full powers from the nobles of Suabia, Franconia, Odenwald, and Wetteravia; two memoirs relative to the succession in the Duchy of Bouillon; one memorial of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; a note from the Hanoverian Envoy, and two plans, the first relative to a general union of the nobility of Germany, which should bear the name of *Chaine*, dated Vienna, January 20, 1815; the second, a project of a treaty of alliance between several independent princes of Germany, presented to the Congress in Nov. 1814. Beside these, are pieces relative to the future organization of the German provinces, situated on the left bank of the Rhine;—arrangement concerning the exchanges of territories between Hesse Darmstadt and Prussia;—list of the Plenipotentiaries assembled in the Congress of Vienna; and two notes presented from the deputies of the kingdom of Hanover.

In support of what we have suggested on the Congress of Vienna, as forming an epoch, we adduce a work which professes to treat the history of the German nation, and the country of Germany, from the earliest times to the Congress of Vienna, including, as a matter of course, the history of the Confederation of the Rhine. The work is intended for the use of schools. Its German title is *Das Deutsche Volk und Reich*, &c. The author divides his subject into five great periods—the feudal ages—the eternal peace—the peace of Westphalia—the Confederation of the Rhine—the Confederation of Germany. The whole presents a sketch of history during 1800 years.

HOLLAND.

Manuel d'Ornithologie, &c. A Manual of Ornithology, or a Systematic description of the Birds which are found in Europe, by C. J. Temminck, 8vo. pp. 618. Amsterdam.

Mr. Temminck is already well known among the learned in Ornithology, by his natural history of pigeons and birds of the gallinaceous kinds. In this work, he presents a description of all the species of birds which are found in Holland; with a slight view of all European birds, aquatic and terrestrial. He does not pretend to give a general and complete history of all known birds; but a systematic description, accompanied by the most essential observations on their abode, their manner of living, food, &c. Their nomenclature he has copied from Linnaeus, as being the best known, and most generally adopted.

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This is succeeded by general observations on the moulting and the changes of colour among birds. Taking this view of them, he divides birds into two classes. 1. Those which moult only once a year, that is to say, in Autumn. 2. Those which moult regularly twice a year, that is to say, in Spring and in Autumn also; sometimes partially, sometimes wholly. As to their change of colours, says the author, "this is produced by the action of the air, of the light, and the rubbing of the plumage, occasioned by the different motions of the bird; those colours which are the most frequently tarnished, and become dull, are those which form the exterior and lower surface of the feathers, and this, in autumn, covers the brilliant tints of the superior parts of their filaments, the ends of which being rubbed away, allow the colours to shew themselves in Spring, in all their purity and brilliancy; to become tarnished and disappear in the yearly succession, from the same causes, as those which preceded them."

The division of families adopted by the author, is as follows:—1. Rapaces; 2. Coraces; 3. Canori; 4. Passerini; 5. Scansores; 6. Alcyones; 7. Chelidones; 8. Columbæ; 9. Gallinæ; 10. Cursori. 11. Grallatores; 12. Pinantipedes; 13. Palmipedes.

The author has consulted the works of the best Ornithologists, French, English, &c. He possesses the most complete collection of birds that exists, perhaps, in Europe, and has employed himself several years, in this department of natural history exclusively; as his work on pigeons shews; and the present work will further contribute to prove.

ITALY.

Della Pella-gra, &c. A Memoir on the Pella-gra, and the means of extirpating it in Italy. By Dr. G. B. Marzeri. 4to. pp. 48. Venice. The Pella-gra is a species of scurvy very common among the inhabitants of the Italian Alps. Many Italian authors have treated on it, and have assigned different causes as producing it. Dr. Marzeri attributes it to the bad and insufficient nourishment obtained by the peasants in the country parts, which consists almost exclusively in vegetables raised among themselves, and principally in Maize, or what is called Indian corn. The author proposes, therefore, to counteract this disposition by the reception of a more salutary diet, composed of a mixture of animal food, among vegetable, and especially broths, made of the boney and sinewy parts of the meat.

From the most recent information, it is much to be feared, that late occurrences have completely placed beyond the power of these poor inhabitants of the secluded solitudes of the Alps, any possible benefit from Doctor Marzeri's prescription. The knowledge of the existence of this disease and its causes, may tend to diminish our wonder, though not our regret, at the distempers now prevailing in many parts of Italy, which are described as *typhus, petechial, &c.*

ITALIAN OPERA.

The following article is not only curious in itself, as marking the anxiety of government, without whose sanction nothing of the kind can be attempted, or matured, to revive the talent of Opera writing; but also as describing what modern times demand as the essentials of an opera likely to be successful in the present day. The English reader will smile at the determination that there shall be *one* comic character in a comic opera. The times of Sentimental comedy, or what the French denominated *La Comedie larmoyante*, are over; and the call among the public is, for strong characters strongly combined. Perhaps, there may be great propriety in concealing the names of the writers; and in preventing preference; this must, in some degree check the intrigue of the theatre, against which merit is no protection; as some writers know but too well. The stipulation that answers should be given within a month after the reception of a piece, would prove extremely acceptable to many an English applicant for managerial protection.

Programma of the Direction of the Royal Imperial Theatre of La Scala, at Milan. Dated April 5, 1816.

I. From the date of the publication of the present Programma to the end of December, 1819, it shall be free to every Italian poet to send to the Committee of Direction *Dramas, or Operas* serious or comic.

II. The communications must be sent Post paid, addressed *Al Signor Cavaliere Angelo Petracchi*; or *Al Camerino del R. C. Teatro Alla Scala, in Milano.*

III. The authors must carefully conceal their names. The pieces must be accompanied by a sealed note, containing their

names, their address, and those of a person who may answer for them; the choice of whom is left to themselves.

IV. The pieces so sent shall be examined by two of the directors, and by a third person chosen from among the most distinguished poets of the city of Milan.—Those pieces which shall be excluded from performances shall be returned to the author, or to the person commissioned to act as his deputy.

V. One month after sending their pieces, the authors may expect a definitive answer, as to the reception or rejection of their performances, and in the latter case, they may receive them again immediately, with the unsealed note of address.

VI. The pieces which shall be approved, will be placed in the director's drawer, from among which will be selected all the new works composed for the theatre during the time that the directors are in office, to the end of the Carnival, 1820; during which time will be represented at least one serious opera and two comic operas, in each year; with the usual approbation.

VII. The directors engage to represent the pieces without any alteration, whether by the Musical composers, or the actors. In case the writers living at a distance should think alteration necessary, they will nominate a proper person to that office; or they will authorise the directors.

VIII. The essential qualities demanded in the pieces of both descriptions, are beside purity of style,

1. That they shall be in two acts.
2. That they shall be neither too long, nor too short.
3. That according to the prevailing taste, they include a greater number of musical *pieces of combination* than of *airs*.
4. That they combine interest and novelty with the pomp of the spectacle.
5. That in a comic opera there be at least one Buffoon, or comic personage.

IX. For each serious opera that shall be brought out on the stage, the sum of a thousand Italian *lire* will be paid; and for every comic opera eight hundred *lire*.

X. When the piece is printed, after the title will be added—*crowned according to the Programma of April 5, 1816*. The author shall be at liberty to add his name, or not, according to his own pleasure; and he shall receive a present of twelve copies.

XI. In case any piece sent for approbation shall be represented on any other theatre, the directors shall no longer be bound by the stipulation in Article IX.

XII. The writers shall be authorized to demand information concerning their pieces sent, and even to withdraw them.

XIV. After the Carnival of 1820, the pieces which shall remain in charge of the directors shall be transferred to their successors in the direction, if they shall think proper to continue the conditions fixed by the present Programma, or in case of the contrary, they shall await the determination of their authors.

Done at Milan, in the Committee of the Royal and Imperial Theatre Alla Scala, April 5, 1816.

PRUSSIA.

Geschichte der Europaïschen Staaten, &c. History of the States of Europe, since the Peace signed at Vienna, by F. Bucholz. Tom. v. 12mo. Berlin

The principal design of the author is to point out in this volume what has been done, to put an entire termination to the French Revolution, to prevent similar revolutions in future, and to establish the system of equilibrium, or balance of power, in Europe.

With this intention the author passes in review the recent history of all the states of Europe, from the south to the north, shewing what has been accomplished to this effect, by each government, what new constitutions have been introduced in different places, and what most worthy of notice had taken place from the peace of Paris to the conclusion of the Congress of Vienna. Germany, with the negotiations at the Congress of Vienna, the Act of Confederation for Germany, and its consequences, occupy a great part of this volume; including the author's illustrations and remarks.

Messrs Maurice d'Englehart and C. de Raumer, announce *Memoirs on the Mineralogy, and Geography of France, Great Britain, and part of Italy and Germany*. They will form one volume in large 8vo. and will be published by the library of the Public School at Berlin.

Reise, &c. Travels of Messrs. Chwostow and Davidow, Officers of the Russian Navy, to Ochotak and to the Isle of Kodjak on the North-west coast of America, undertaken in 1802-3-4. Translated from the Russian, by Dr. C. J. Schulz, 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1816.

The restoration of peace afforded a favourable opportunity to these two Officers, who were animated with the desire of increasing their knowledge, and of being useful to their country: they engaged in the service of the Russian American Company, which di-

rected them to repair to Ochotak, by way of Siberia, and to embark in one of the Company's vessels at that port, and from thence to visit the Russian establishments in America. They quitted Petersburg in the month of April 1802, and when returned in 1804, M. Davidow submitted the notes he had composed during the journey to Vice-Admiral Schischkow, who desired him to arrange and publish them.—They were accordingly inspected by the Admiralty, approved, and printed at the expence of that institution.

In this account he relates simply what he had seen, and what he had learned from conversation with the inhabitants of the countries he had passed through. He visited Irkoutak, a considerable town in Siberia; containing nearly twenty-five thousand inhabitants. He presents several notices on the commerce of Siberia; and on the Burêtes, a people of Mongol origin, inhabiting the plain that lies between Irkoutak and the river Léna, on which the travellers embarked, after no long stay, to proceed to Jakoutak, a town containing three thousand inhabitants, situated on the left bank of the Léna.

From Jakoutak they crossed with infinite labour, the chain of mountains which trends from the frontiers of China towards the north-west; and they arrived, July 17, at the river Aldan, about a hundred leagues from Jakoutak; at length, after having traversed the vast desert situated between Jakoutak and Ochotak, they arrived at the place of their destination, August 11. The description of this city, with observations on the manners of the Jakoutsks, forms an interesting portion of the work.

After ten days' repose at Ochotak, they took shipping for the Kurile islands, and in fifteen days they cast anchor in the bay of the Aleutian island of Tanaga. On the nature of these islands, the author makes the following remark:—"When the soil and general appearance of the Aleutian islands are closely examined, we are tempted to conclude that they are the remains of an extensive continent, stretching over to Greenland, which has been swallowed up by the sea. The extinct volcanoes which they contain, and the appearance of various islands risen up from the bottom of the sea, prove that these regions are subject to the effects of subterranean fires, which may formerly have produced great revolutions. And moreover, the language and manners of the Aleutians have such a resemblance to those of the Greenlanders, that the conjecture is extremely

reasonable which attributes but one origin to both these people; and which infers that formerly there existed frequent intercourse between them."

Two months after their departure from Ochotak, these travellers arrived at the isle of Kodjak, and on the first of November they entered the port of St. Paul, the principal establishment of the Company. They determined to pass the winter here, and to return in the May following to the coast they had quitted near Ochotak, in order to arrive at that city about the end of June, at which time the melting of the snow admits of landing there.

Their course of life in the islands where they wintered was extremely uniform; they divided it as well as they could, for the sake of variety, into the amusements of reading, hunting, fishing, and other excursions by sea and land. Little more can be said on the period of their seclusion. The island affording no cargo ready for shipping, they took their departure for Petersburg, where they arrived February 5, 1804.

M. Davidow had undertaken a second journey to Ochotak, and to the island of Sachalin, the particulars of which he proposed to publish, when he, with his friend, perished in an attempt to cross the Neva, by night. Attempting to leap from the bridge into a boat that was passing, they failed, and were drawn under it: not even their remains were found. It is, however, possible that the particulars of their second expedition may appear; as they are in the hands of Admiral Schischkow.

SWITZERLAND.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

M. Maillardet of Neufchatel announces, in a foreign Journal, that he has succeeded in solving the celebrated problem of perpetual motion, so long regarded as a scientific chimera. The piece of mechanism to which he applies his principle is thus described:—"It is a wheel, around the circumference of which there is a certain number of tubes, which alternately radiate or turn in towards the centre, rendering the moving power at one time strong, at another weak; but preserving throughout such an intensity of force, that it is necessary to keep it in check by a regulator.

. We remember to have seen, many years ago, a machine on a similar construction, made in London; but after a while the friction became too powerful to be overcome by the moving levers; M. M. may have succeeded better.

HINTS, PLANS, and PROCEEDINGS OF Benevolence.

*Homo sum :
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*

DISTRESS OF THE MORAVIAN MISSIONS.

We have more than once had occasion to describe the efforts made and making by the Society of Moravian Brethren, as truly honourable and exemplary; and we have some reason to know that our representations were favourable to them from the highest quarters. That Society has hitherto done much good with little noise; whether it might be prudent in them to come forward before the public in a more open manner, must be left to their consideration. The present distress of this Society, in respect to their Missionary Institutions, has induced them to publish an "Address of the Society for the Furtherance of the Gospel, belonging to the Church of the United Brethren, to all who wish well to the cause of God among the Heathen."

From that Address we extract the following particulars. They shew the direful effects of war, and unprincipled ambition. They shew the sufferings of Foreign Christians, and they point out a means by which much good may be done, without calling in rumour to witness the deed.

In the year 1814, it is well known that the accumulated distresses of the Continent affected all classes and descriptions of persons. The same calamities were likewise severely felt in all the Settlements, of the United Brethren in Germany, Holland, Denmark, and Russia; and considerably diminished the contributions, both of the Brethren's congregations, and of friends participating in the welfare and support of their Missions among the Heathen. Under these circumstances, an appeal was made to the religious public, by some very respectable persons in England, who became acquainted with the embarrassments under which this important concern laboured. That appeal was not undertaken in vain, and the committee,

to whom the general management of the Brethren's Missions is intrusted by their Synods, feel how much they owe to the kindness and liberality of the numerous well-wishers to the spread of Christianity among the Heathen, who very nobly stepped forward on that occasion, and, by their generous donations, contributed, in a great measure, to remove the existing difficulty. In this work of charity, benefactors of various denominations were united; exhibiting a most encouraging proof of the power of that Christian love which binds together the hearts of the people of God, in supporting the cause of their Redeemer, however distinguished by various names and forms.

The present Address is occasioned by the same necessity; and is encouraged by a similar call on the Society by friends out of their circle, who are acquainted with the proceedings of their Missions, and with the great difficulty of maintaining them. This indeed amounts almost to an impossibility; unless it shall please the Lord to incline the hearts of those to whom He has imparted the power, again to afford their generous assistance.

The effects of that dreadful war, by which the Continent was wholly impoverished, trade annihilated, and even the common necessities of life in many instances withdrawn, are still felt by most classes, so as to render them unable, as formerly, to direct their attention to subjects beyond their own existence: and the settlements of the Brethren, though by God's mercy spared from total destruction by fire and sword, were so much exhausted, from being continually and preferably made the head-quarters of different armies, that they were plunged into debt; and the sources, from whence formerly the inhabitants derived their ability to support the missions, are, for some time to come, nearly dried up. The exertions of individuals, however, and of the congregations collectively, have not been wanting; and though greatly reduced in means, they have done what they could, to assist in preventing any relaxation in the prosecution of the work. Yet, with every exertion, it is impossible to meet the great and accumulated expenditure of the past years. The sum of upwards of 4,000*l.* which, by the unexpected liberality of our Brethren and friends in England, was collected in 1814 and 1815, was indeed a relief for which we cannot sufficiently thank the Lord, who thus disposed the hearts of so many benefactors to favour the Brethren's Missions; but as the circumstances which then occasioned the

deficiency remain the same, the committee is again under the necessity of making their case known, and expressing a hope that their petition for help will not pass unregarded.

To shew how extensively the church of the United Brethren is employed in attempts to propagate the Gospel in the Heathen World, and how long they have maintained their numerous Missions in different countries, the following statement is subjoined:

	Established,	Settle. Missio- ments, naries.
In St. Thomas.....	1732 . .	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\} 33$
St. Croix.....		
St. Jan.....		
Greenland.....	1733.....	3.....19
North America.....	1734.....	2.....7
South America.....	1738.....	3.....15
South Africa, re- newed in 1792	1736.....	2.....21
Jamaica.....		
Antigua.....	1754.....	4.....10
Labrador.....	1756.....	3.....12
Barbadoes.....	1764.....	3.....28
St. Kitts.....	1765.....	1.....4
	1775.....	1.....4

In the three Danish West India Islands, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. Jan, the Brethren's Congregations amount to about 12,000 souls; in Greenland, to 1,100; in Antigua, to 12,000; in St. Kitts, to 2,000. The congregations of Christian Indians in North America, suffered much both before and during the first American War. Great loss has been sustained by the burning of Fairfield in Upper Canada, the principal Settlement among the Indians, which it will cost no small sum to repair.

God has been pleased to bless the Mission at the Cape of Good Hope with much success. The forming of a third Settlement is in contemplation, when means can be found to support it. About 1600 Hottentots constitute the two congregations at Gnadenhal and Gruenekloof: many more attend public worship; and, in the interior, there is a great desire among the Heathen to receive more teachers. As the rooms used as a chapel in Gruenekloof have for some time been too small to accommodate the congregation and other hearers, and Government has kindly granted permission to build, the erection of a new chapel has been undertaken, though at present the state of the finances hardly warrants such a great expence*.

* The Rev. Mr. Latrobe arrived in England in December last year, from a visit to the above Settlements at the Cape, from which he has derived peculiar pleasure; and may possibly, after his return from one of the principal Settlements of the Brethren in Germany, lay some interesting particulars before the Public.

The communication with the three Settlements in Labrador, which can only be maintained by a vessel of their own, annually sent to the Settlements, proves a great expence; but the Lord has hitherto enabled the Brethren's Society for the furtherance of the Gospel, established in London, to persevere in their exertions, notwithstanding the smallness of their means, and the uncertainty of a return equal to the expence of the outfit. Nor would it be consistent with that gratitude to God our Saviour which we feel, did we not here observe how graciously He has preserved the communication with the Brethren's Missionaries in that inhospitable region, and amidst the many dangers attending the navigation of that rocky coast; inasmuch that, since the commencement of the mission, now fifty-three years ago, no interruption has occurred in transmitting the annual supplies. Last year, however, 1816, the vessel was for the first time prevented, by the ice and the fury of repeated storms, from touching at Hopedale, till, at length, after suffering a most violent tempest, which she was not expected to survive, the Captain was obliged to abandon all hopes of reaching that Settlement, and to return to England, having four Missionaries on board, who were passing from Nain to Hopedale. This event has subjected the society to great additional expence. The anxiety which will undoubtedly fill the minds of our Brethren in Labrador, respecting the fate of the vessel and of their fellow-labourers, must be keenly felt. Yet, amidst all trouble, the Society has much cause to thank the Lord that He heard the prayers of those on board, delivered them from the raging of the sea, and brought them safe to shore.

In 1765 a Settlement was formed near Astrachan, in Russian Asia, with a view to introduce the gospel among the Kalmecks, in which, at first, great exertions were made, till the dispersion of the neighbouring hordes seemed to render them unavailing. Lately the attempts of the Brethren have been renewed in that quarter, chiefly through the encouragement and assistance of a Missionary Society in England.

It would be impossible on this occasion to enumerate the many instances of the peculiar favour of God, in granting success to the labours of the Missionaries of the Brethren's Church, in so many parts of the world. To Him they ascribe all the glory, fully convinced of their own weakness and insufficiency. One great source of encouragement to the Missionaries abroad

is, the consciousness of their labour being the daily object of the prayers and participation of their Brethren and friends at home; while they, on their part, join in entreating the Lord to provide the means of carrying on a work, in the prosecution of which they so greatly rejoice.

May the above statement and call for help find acceptance and favour, with all who consider the greatness and importance of the work, and the comparative weakness of those immediately employed in it, and who, without their aid, are wholly unable at present to support it. Even now, many invitations to commence new Missions must be declined, from a full conviction that it far exceeds the power of the committee to accept of them.

At the period when the former appeal was submitted to the Public, the debt incurred by the Missions, owing to the circumstances already specified, was estimated according to the accounts received, terminating December 1812, at 4000*l*. In the year 1813, there was a further increase of debt, amounting to 1,700*l*. And in the years 1814 and 1815, which are the latest accounts at present arrived, there was a still further addition, constituting a total debt of 6000*l*. notwithstanding the liberal donations contributed in consequence of the first appeal. To liquidate so large a debt, they feel to be utterly impossible, dependant as they principally are, for the support of their missions, on the voluntary aid and liberality of their congregations and friends on the Continent, who are still suffering from the desolating effects of the late war

Under these circumstances, they sincerely trust they will appear justified in again respectfully appealing to that British benevolence, of which they have already experienced so generous a proof, and which is, at all times, so conspicuously manifested in every thing connected with the spread of the Redeemer's kingdom, that they may still be enabled to make the saving name of Jesus known to the Heathen world. The assistance thus afforded will surely not be unrewarded by Him, to whom the mite of the poor but cheerful giver is as acceptable as the offerings of the more opulent; *for the Lord looketh on the heart.*

*• Donations are received, at the Moravian Chapel, Nevill's Court, Fetter Lane; or by Rev. Mr. Latrobe, No. 10, Nevill's Court: also, by the Treasurer, Mr. Wollin, No. 5, St. Andrew's Court, Holborn, who will furnish the former Reports containing the State of the Missions, as they have been published, from time to time.

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Among the letters lately published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, received from Mr. Pinkerton, now travelling in Russia, the Crimea, &c. are some which particularly respect the Jews of the countries he has visited: how far there is really any considerable emotion felt among that people, which are very numerous in those countries, must be left to the disclosure of Time. Our pages witness various reports on this subject, with many endeavours on the part of several Governments to improve the temper and condition of the outcasts of Israel.

Writing from Kaffa, (or Theodosia,) June 8, 1816, Mr. P. says, "As soon as the Hebrew New Testament is ready for the Jews, 2 or 300 copies must be sent to the Theodosia Bible Society, for circulation among them. This the committee here most earnestly entreat; for several instances have already occurred of Jews making enquiry after the gospels." Again, writing from Sympherpole, (or Ackmichel,) June 12, 1816, he says, "In passing through the town of Karasoubazar, I had a most interesting conversation with several Jews, who eagerly sought after a copy of the gospels; I was sorry I had none, but told them they were preparing for them. The late wars and commotions on the earth, with the present wonderful exertions to spread abroad the holy scriptures among all nations, seem to have made a deep impression on the minds of many among the Jews. From what I have seen of this people in different nations, I am convinced, that many among them are prepared to peruse with avidity the scriptures of the New Testament, in their own language."

From Bahchisary, June 16, 1816, Mr. Pinkerton gives a striking narrative of his interview with some Caraitic Jews: "We were met," says he, "by the principal rabbi, a reverend old man, who gave us a friendly welcome. We entered the synagogue, and were soon surrounded by the elders of the people, to whom I made known whence I came, and the object of my journey. I spoke to them of the exertions now making in every quarter of the globe to spread abroad the word of God, Old and New Testament, among all nations. I then produced a single copy of the gospel of St. Matthew, and the epistle of St. Paul to the Hebrews, in the Hebrew tongue, and presented them to the principal rabbi, who accepted them most wil-

lingly and thankfully. In the mean time, our conductor, Aaron, was in search of the Tartar translation. He was not long in procuring me a sight of a beautiful copy of the five books of Moses, in the pure Jagalai Tartar, written in the Hebrew character. He informed me, that they were in possession of all the books of the Old Testament in pure Tartar; that the translation was made by their forefathers, many centuries ago; that it was constantly read among them to the present day together with the Hebrew text; and that he would procure me a complete copy to purchase, before I left Bahchisary. I sat down, in the midst of the synagogue, with the Caraites rabbies, and read several passages of the five books of Moses, and of the Psalms. I find the translation excellent; and consider it as a peculiar mark of the Divine favour on the labours of Bible Societies, that it has been brought to light at the very time when we are prepared to promote its circulation with the New Testament in the same language."

††† The Caraites Jews are little known in England; they may be considered as distinguished by being *Scripturists*; i. e. rejecting the traditions of the Pharisaic Rabbins, the Talmud, with its burdensome system of rituals and distinctions, &c. &c.

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To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—England is justly pre-eminent among modern nations, for its scientific and charitable institutions. In the British Metropolis alone it may be confidently said, there are more hospitals for the destitute and deserted poor, asylums for natives and foreigners, public schools, and benevolent institutions than in any one kingdom of the world. Englishmen are distinguished for morality and generosity; and they ought to be jealous of preserving and increasing this national character. It is the laudable and rational love of liberty and independence that leads to such ends; and none but free and liberal minds can banquet in the luxury of doing good." As a free press, free discussion, and literary enquiry are calculated to expand the understanding and ameliorate the heart, these should neither be shackled nor subdued.

Among the recent institutions of the metropolis is one which I am anxious to make known to the public, through the medium of your useful Miscellany, because it is calculated to produce much good, and because the benefits are likely to be mutually felt by the donor and re-

ceiver. For as the great poet of nature appositely remarks,

"The quality of Mercy is not strain'd,
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed;
It blesses him that gives and him that takes."

It is well known that London is composed of all classes of persons; natives of every quarter of the globe, and provincials from every county, island, and district of the kingdom. These are attracted by wealth, by curiosity, and by manifold other motives: whatever may be the cause with the indigent, they should be speedily and properly employed:—for idleness leads to vice, and hence not only the individual is a sufferer, but the community is injured. As one means of counteracting this evil, some of the counties of England have formed Metropolitan societies to protect and assist the poor emigrants of their respective districts. One of this kind has recently been organized by some *Noblemen and Gentlemen of Wiltshire*, the object of which is to raise a fund by donations, and annual subscriptions for the purpose of apprenticing the children of poor Wiltshire parents, resident in the metropolis, and also for advancing them money at the expiration of their articles, to establish them in business. No one can doubt the utility and laudableness of such a plan. It is calculated to produce important effects;—as parents will endeavour to render their children eligible for such situations—the youths will be emulous to obtain and secure a good character during their servitude, in hopes of public reputation and public reward. One good example will excite laudable rivalry, and industry, sobriety, and economy will arise out of such a system. As the *amor-patria* must belong to every honest breast, this will be warmly excited by those local and generous associations which tend to link man to man in harmony, and to promote an amicable rivalry of benevolence. It is well known that many of the rich citizens of London, and other eminent characters, have been raised from a state of poverty; and have in advanced age, or after decease, founded hospitals, public schools, and other institutions. (See an interesting volume entitled "*Exemplary Biography*.")

The first public meeting of the Wiltshire Society took place on the 14th of May, 1817, at the Albion Tavern; when about fifty Noblemen and Gentlemen attended. Sir Benjamin Hobhouse presided, and was supported by the Duke of Somers-

set, and one of the Members for Crick-lade. After the cloth was removed, and certain "toasts of course" were given, the Chairman explained to the company the objects of the society, and expatiated with much eloquence and feeling on the benefits likely to accrue from it. With that felicity which characterizes the worthy Baronet's appeals on all benevolent occasions, his address was fully felt and appreciated.—Each vied with his neighbour in expressing approbation, and in promoting the subscription, several sums of ten pounds were given, and nearly every person pledged his name for annual contributions. A Committee was formed to carry the resolutions of the general meeting into effect. Twelve Stewards were nominated to direct the first anniversary meeting, the report of the temporary committee was confirmed; and the whole proceedings of the evening were cheerful, and unanimous, and consequently auspicious of permanency, and that vast utility, which the original framers of the plan, intended.

J. BRITTON.

May 20, 1817.

COURT of KING's BENCH, APRIL 28.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY ON THE INDICTMENTS FOR HIGH TREASON.

This morning, at ten o'clock, the Grand Jury for the county of Middlesex, having been sworn, Mr. Justice Bailey addressed them to the following effect:

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—You are assembled as grand jurors for this county, to discharge the duty of that service. Of the nature of your duty I have no doubt that you are previously well aware. It is in general to examine into each of the particular charges that may be brought before you; and, if you find a charge supported by such evidence as you are induced to believe corresponds with the charge, you return the bill containing such charge as true. But I understand that there is likely to be brought under your consideration a charge different from those which ordinarily occupy the attention of grand jurors in this place—a charge of the highest crime that can be committed—the crime of High Treason. Of the particular evidence by which that charge is to be supported, I am (as I ought to be) as ignorant as you are; but it is my duty, as accurately as I can, to point out to you the law applicable to the subject, so that you may be enabled to refer that law to the evidence which may be brought under your consideration; and thus that you may

be enabled to decide between the public on the one hand, and the individuals accused on the other. The charge of which I have spoken as likely to be brought before you, will consist, I believe, of four different descriptions of treason; there will be—the first, compassing and imagining the King's death; another will be, compassing and imagining to depose the King; the third will be that of levying war against the King; and the fourth will be, not actually levying war against the King, but conspiring to levy war, to force the Crown to change its measures and counsels.

"Gentlemen, of these, two—namely, the first and third—were made treason by an Act of Parliament so long ago as William III. The other two were made treason by an Act of Parliament in the present reign, namely, the 36th of Geo. III. cap. 7. I mention the chapter, because, in considering the question, you may have occasion to refer to it. Of these, that of compassing and imagining the King's death, is considered as an act of the mind; and unless it is farther evinced and indicated by some act proceeding to that end, or to the deposing of the King, the charge would not be made out; and upon this count, you must not only have a conviction that that idea entered the mind of the individual, but that he acted upon that compassing and imagination. The law considers that it is not necessary that the idea which enters the mind of the individual who is charged should be actually to destroy the King, or actually to depose the King; but if his object should be of such a nature, as that, in the means taken to accomplish it, the life or safety of the King are likely to be brought into hazard, it will be considered, that entertaining and acting upon an object of that kind is necessarily contemplating the ultimate end, viz. the death or deposition of the King. You are considered as always bearing in mind that act which is likely to be the consequence of the means which are adopted for effecting a particular purpose.

"In levying war against the King, a compassing and imagining of his death is supposed by the law; because a man who would be wicked enough to levy war against the Crown would, if he were successful, entirely take off and remove from the throne that power whose duty it would be to punish the offence of high treason. Therefore, the levying war would be what is called an overt act of compassing and imagining the King's death, or of compassing and imagining the deposing of the King.

"Gentlemen, it is very necessary that you should be apprised beforehand of what the law considers as a levying of war. It is not absolutely necessary, in order to constitute that offence, that there should be a regular organized force, or that the persons should be in military array. If there is an insurrection, that is, a large rising of the people, for the purpose of effecting by force and violence, not any private object of their own, but a public purpose, that is a levying of war. There must be an insurrection, and force must accompany that insurrection, and the object must be of a general nature.

"This has been under the consideration of the judges at many periods of time, and has always received from them the same opinion. One of the earliest cases was one when there was a general rising of a great many people—a mob of about five thousand persons, with a view (not, to be sure, of a wicked nature), but to put down all brothels—houses of ill-fame. That was not to revenge any private wrongs of any of the individuals, but with a view to a general reform. The judges were of opinion, that it was not for individuals to take upon themselves to effect any general purpose by force and violence; and that was considered an act of high treason, as an act of levying war.

"Another of the early cases was not of a very different description; it was one in which the persons met with a view of putting down all meeting-houses by force; those were the meeting-houses of those persons who differed in religious opinion from the established church. Thence the judges in the reign of Queen Anne were of opinion, that inasmuch as the rising with force was for a general purpose, it constituted the offence of levying war.

"Gentlemen, in our own times, in the case of my Lord George Gordon, there was an insurrection for the purpose of putting down Popery; and I dare say, many of you recollect the cry of 'No Popery.' That was an insurrection for the purpose of putting down a religious establishment with force and violence; and there the judges had no doubt or difficulty, that a rising for the general purpose with force, was an act of levying war against the Crown.

The text writers on this subject, both the learned Sir Matthew Hale, and Mr. Justice Foster, who coolly considered this question in their closets, were of the same opinion. Therefore, what I say is not only the opinion of the judges who decided on the cases when they came under

their consideration, but also of those who were writing for posterity. Therefore, if in that which shall come before you, you shall find that there was a rising, accompanied with circumstances of force and violence, and if you shall be satisfied that the persons who rose had as their object to effect by force or violence any general reform, of any description whatever, or any other public purpose, it will amount to a levying war.

"Another of the charges will be, conspiring to levy war with a view to force the Crown to alter its measures and counsels. That charge supposes that there has not been so much insurrection as amounts to the actual levying of war, but merely supposes that certain persons have met together, and that the result of their deliberations is to effect such a rising as will procure their object—namely, the forcing the King to change his measures and counsels.

"In order to support these different charges, the law expects that what are called overt acts will be stated in the bill of indictment. The overt acts do not constitute the treason, but they are inserted in the indictment as the evidence which is afterwards to make out the charge. They are also inserted that the prisoner or person accused may be aware beforehand of the evidence that is to be brought against him, and that he may be on his guard. Many overt acts will, no doubt, be alleged, and you will strike out such as you do not conceive to be supported by the evidence.

"In cases of treason, it is necessary that there should be two witnesses, in order that the accused may be convicted; two witnesses to each overt act; but if one proves one overt act, and another another in the same count, that will be sufficient in law to warrant conviction.

"It will also be necessary, before you can return a true bill, that you should be convinced that some of the overt acts were committed in the county of Middlesex, which only is within your jurisdiction; then you will have power to inquire as to all the others, whether committed in Surrey, in London, in any other part of the country, or even out of the country.

"In the ordinary cases of felony, Gentlemen, there are accessories both before and after the fact, on many occasions; but in treason all are principals. No matter when a man enters into the common design; the moment he has entered into it, he becomes a party to all that had been done by the others before, and to all that may be subsequently done.

“ ‘Conspiring’ and ‘consulting’ will be some of the overt acts; and in order to support them, it will not be necessary that you should have evidence from persons who heard them consult; but if you find that there was a plan, and you shall be satisfied that there was a previous consultation and conspiracy, the measures of which, the persons charged have adopted, that will warrant you in finding the bill of indictment against them.

“ I have endeavoured, Gentlemen, to offer you such considerations as occurred to me, by way of directing your judgment, but not with a view of influencing your passions.

“ I am sure you will give this high and heavy charge the fullest and fairest investigation; and you will not return a bill against all or any of those persons, unless it is proved to the satisfaction of your minds that they are guilty of all, or some of the charges.

“ These observations I have thought it material to offer to you; and if, in the execution of your duty, any difficulty shall arise, I should be glad to give you any assistance which is in my power.”

PROPERTIES OF PLANTS.

The following extracts from a Lecture on AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, by Sir Humphrey Davy, are particularly worthy the attention of the ingenious. They open a view of the operations of nature on a large scale, that is at once, striking and instructive. The Vegetable kingdom is distributed in great masses all over the face of the earth; and it produces effects accordingly. The numbers of the animal kingdom bear but a small proportion to it, considered as to such effects. Without entering into particulars we shall set before our readers the general results of this learned lecturer's disquisitions. Sir Humphrey had been observing, that, when the leaves of vegetables perform their healthy functions, they tend to purify the atmosphere in the common variations of weather, and changes from light to darkness. Vegetables, he thinks, produce more oxygen than they consume: animals on the contrary are constantly consuming this gas.—“ If every plant, during the progress of its life, makes a very small addition of oxygen to the air, and occasions a very

small consumption of carbonic acid, the effect may be conceived adequate to the wants of nature.

It may occur as an objection, that if the leaves of plants purify the atmosphere, towards the end of autumn, and through the winter, and early spring, the air in our climates must become impure, the oxygen in it diminish, and the carbonic acid gas increase, which is not the case; but there is a very satisfactory answer to this objection. The different parts of the atmosphere are constantly mixed together by winds, which, when they are strong, move at the rate of from 60 to 100 miles in an hour. In our winter, the south-west gales convey air, which has been purified by the vast forests and savannas of South America, and which, passing over the ocean, arrives in an uncontaminated state. The storms and tempests which often occur at the beginning, and towards the middle of our winter, and which generally blow from the same quarter of the globe, have a salutary influence. By constant agitation and motion, the equilibrium of the constituent parts of the atmosphere is preserved; it is fitted for the purposes of life; and those events, which the superstitious formerly referred to the wrath of heaven, or the agency of evil spirits, and in which they saw only disorder and confusion, are demonstrated by science, to be ministrations of divine intelligence, and connected with the order and harmony of our system.

The experiments of Montgolfier, the celebrated inventor of the balloon, have shewn that water may be raised almost to an indefinite height by a very small force, provided its pressure be taken off by continued divisions in the column of fluid. This principle, there is great reason to suppose, must operate in assisting the ascent of the sap in the cells and vessels of plants which have no rectilineal communication, and which every where oppose obstacles to the perpendicular pressure of the sap. The changes taking place in the leaves and buds, and the degree of their power of transpiration, must be intimately connected likewise with the motion of the sap upwards. This is shewn by several experiments of Dr. Hales.

A branch from an apple tree was separated and introduced into water, and connected with a mercurial gage. When the leaves were upon it, it raised the mercury by the force of the ascending juices to four inches; but a similar branch, from which the leaves were removed, scarcely raised it a quarter of an inch.

Those trees, likewise, whose leaves are soft and of a spongy texture, and porous at their upper surfaces, displayed by far the greatest powers with regard to the elevation of the sap.

The same philosopher, found that the pear, the quince, cherry, walnut, peach, gooseberry, water-elder, and sycamore, which have all soft and unvarnished leaves, raised the mercury under favourable circumstances from three to six inches.—Whereas the elm, oak, chestnut, hazel, willow, and ash, which have firmer and more glossy leaves, raised the mercury only from one to two inches. And the evergreens, and trees bearing varnished leaves, scarcely at all affected it; particularly the laurel and the laurustinus.

As the operation of the different physical agents, upon the sap vessels of plants ceases, and the fluid becomes quiescent, the materials dissolved in it by heat, are deposited upon the sides of the tubes now considerably diminished in their diameter; and in consequence of this deposition, a nutritive matter is provided for the first wants of the plant in early spring, to assist the opening of the buds, and their expansion, when the motion from the want of leaves is as yet feeble.

This beautiful principle in the vegetable economy was first pointed out by Dr. Darwin: and Mr. Knight has given a number of experimental elucidations of it.

The joints of the perennial grasses contain more saccharine and mucilaginous matter in winter than at any other season; and this is the reason why the Fiorin or *Agrostis alba*, which abounds in these joints, affords so useful a winter food.

The roots of shrubs contain the largest quantity of nourishing matter in the depth of winter; and the bulb in all plants possessing it, is the receptacle in which nourishment is hoarded up during the winter.

In annual plants the sap seems to be fully exhausted of all its nutritive matter by the production of flowers and seeds; and no system exists by which it can be preserved.

In perennial trees a new alburnum, and consequently a new system of vessels is annually produced, and the nutrient for the next year deposited in them: so that the new buds, like the plume of the seed, are supplied with a reservoir of matter essential to their first development.

The old alburnum is gradually converted into heart-wood, and being constantly pressed upon by the expansive force of the new fibres, becomes harder, denser, and

at length loses altogether its vascular structure; and in a certain time obeys the common laws of dead matter, decays, decomposes, and is converted into æriform and carbonic elements; into those principles from which it was originally formed.

The decay of the heart-wood seems to constitute the great limit to the age and size of trees. And in young branches from old trees, it is much more liable to decompose than in similar branches from seedlings. This is likewise the case with grafts. The graft is only nourished by the sap of the tree to which it is transferred; its properties are not changed by it: the leaves, blossoms, and fruits, are of the same kind as if it had vegetated upon its parent stock. The only advantage to be gained in this way, is the affording to a graft from an old tree a more plentiful and healthy food than it could have procured in its natural state; it is rendered for a time more vigorous, and produces fairer blossoms and richer fruits. But it partakes not merely of the obvious properties, but likewise of the infirmities and dispositions to old age and decay, of the tree whence it sprung.

It is from this cause that so many of the apples, formerly celebrated for their taste and their uses in the manufacture of cider, are gradually deteriorating, and many will soon disappear. The golden pippin, the red streak, and the moid, so excellent in the beginning of the last century, are now in the extremest stage of their decay; and, however carefully they are ingrafted, they merely tend to multiply a sickly and exhausted variety.

The trees possessing the firmest and the least porous heart-wood are the longest in duration.

Amongst our own trees, the chestnut and the oak are pre-eminent as to durability; and the chestnut affords rather more carbonaceous matter than the oak.

In old Gothick buildings these woods have been sometimes mistaken one for the other: but they may be easily known by this circumstance, that the pores in the alburnum of the oak are much larger and more thickly set, and are easily distinguished; whilst the pores in the chestnut require glasses to be seen distinctly.

In consequence of the slow decay of the heart-wood of the oak and chestnut, these trees, under favourable circumstances, attain an age which cannot be much short of one thousand years.

The beech, the ash, and the sycamore, most likely never live half so long. The duration of the apple tree is not, probably, much more than 200 years: but the pear,

tree, according to Mr. Knight, lives through double this period; most of our best apples have been introduced into Britain by a fruiterer of Henry the Eighth, and they are now in a state of old age.

The decay of the best varieties of fruit-bearing trees which have been distributed through the country by grafts, is a circumstance of great importance. There is no mode of preserving them; and no resource, except that of raising new varieties by seeds.

Where a species has been ameliorated by culture, the seeds it affords, other circumstances being similar, produce more vigorous and perfect plants; and in this way the great improvements in the productions of our fields and gardens seem to have been occasioned.

Wheat in its indigenous state, as a natural production of the soil, appears to have been a very small grass: and the case is still more remarkable with the apple and the plum. The crab seems to have been the parent of all our apples.—And two fruits can scarcely be conceived more different in colour, size, and appearance than the wild plum and the rich *magnum bonum*.

The seeds of plants, exalted by cultivation, always furnish large and improved varieties; but the flavour, and even the colour of the fruit seems to be a matter of accident. Thus, a hundred seeds of the golden pippin will all produce fine large-leaved apple-trees, bearing fruit of a considerable size; but the tastes and colours of the apples from each will be different, and none will be the same in kind as those of the pippin itself. Some will be sweet, some sour, some bitter, some mawkish, some aromatic; some yellow, some green, some red, and some streaked. All the apples, will, however, be much more perfect than those from the seeds of a crab, which produce trees all of the same kind, and all bearing sour and diminutive fruit.

The power of the horticulturist extends only to the multiplying excellent varieties by grafting. They cannot be rendered permanent; and the good fruits at present in our gardens, are the produce of a few seedlings, selected probably from hundreds of thousands; the results of great labour and industry, and multiplied experiments.

The larger and thicker the leaves of a seedling, and the more expanded its blossoms, the more it is likely to produce a good variety of fruit. Short leaved trees should never be selected; for these approach nearer to the original standard; whereas the other qualities indicate the influence of cultivation.

In the general selection of seeds, it would appear that those arising from the most highly cultivated varieties of plants, are such as give the most vigorous produce; but it is necessary from time to time to change, and as it were, to cross the breed.

By applying the pollen, or dust of the stamina, from one variety to the pistil of another of the same species, a new variety may be easily produced; and Mr. Knight's experiments seem to warrant the idea, that great advantages may be derived from this method of propagation.

Mr. Knight's large peas, produced by crossing two varieties, are celebrated amongst horticulturists, and will, I hope, soon be cultivated by farmers.

I have seen several of his crossed apples, which promise to rival the best of those which are gradually dying away in the cider countries.

And his experiments on the crossing of wheat, which is very easily effected, merely by sowing the different kinds together, lead to a result which is of considerable importance. He says, in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1799, "in the years 1795 and 1797, when almost the whole crop of corn in the island was blighted, the varieties obtained by crossing *alone* escaped, though sown in several soils, and in very different situations."

By making trees espaliers, the force of gravity is particularly directed towards the lateral parts of the branches, and more sap determined towards the fruit-buds; and hence they are more likely to bear when in a horizontal than when in a vertical position.

The twisting of a wire, or tying a thread round a branch has been often recommended as a means of making it produce fruit. In this case the descent of the sap in the bark must be impeded above the ligature; and more nutritive matter consequently retained and applied to the expanding parts.

In engrafting, the vessels of the bark of the stock and the graft cannot so perfectly come in contact as the alburnous vessels, which are much more numerous, and equally distributed; hence the circulation downwards is probably impeded, and the tendency of the graft to evolve its fruit-bearing buds increased.

By lopping trees, more nourishment is supplied to the remaining parts; for the sap flows laterally as well as perpendicularly. The same reasons will apply to explain the increase of the size of fruits by diminishing the number upon a tree.

As plants are capable of amelioration by peculiar methods of cultivation, and of having the natural term of their duration extended; so, in conformity to the general law of change, they are rendered unhealthy by being exposed to peculiar unfavourable circumstances, and liable to premature old age and decay.

LOCUSTS.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Observing in your Panorama No. 26, for Nov. 1816, some account of the locusts of North America, I take the liberty of writing you some additional notices on that subject, which seems to be a branch of entomology but little known.

In the month of June, 1798, as I was crossing the State of Pennsylvania on foot, having passed several of the ridges of mountains called properly the Apalachian mountains, my attention was attracted by an unusual hum, or buzz in the air; and looking up I saw several large insects on the wing; they were brown, and flew heavily; about an inch in length, and having four gauze-like wings. Their note there is no describing—it was rather long, and somewhat piercing—having a slight inflection of tone, as if divided into two syllables, which (together with the religious leaning of the people) produces the notion that they say “PHAROAH.” While I was but entering on the confines of the tract of land which they then covered, I could distinguish the beginning and end of the note of each insect I saw; but in a short space (a few miles) they were so numerous as to excite great attention; though I still had formed no distinct idea what they were. In two days journey afterwards, arriving at Pittsburg (at the head of the Ohio) I found the people all talking of nothing else but the locusts, which indeed was no wonder, for they were so numerous that the hum continued without intermission the whole day, and by dint of numbers was disagreeably loud and importunate.—I did not then stay long in Pittsburg, but pursued my expedition down the Ohio to Kentucky, and returned in about a month through the Ohio States (unsettled territory) to Pittsburg again: the noise was far from being over; but I began to observe a phenomenon on the trees which I could not account for. Every tree whether in the woods, or in the gardens, in the town or out of it, was hung with dead twigs, having their leaves on, but dried and turned of various colours like autumn. I enquired of the people the reason of this appearance, and found that it was occasioned by the locusts. I was now anxious to

examine the process of their ravages, and I found that twigs of the last year's shoot were perforated to the pith, by holes in rows placed as near together as the teeth in a fine ivory comb (and of course as small) and as many as could be bored between the knots of the twig, in two or three places on each. On large trees some hundreds of twigs were so perforated, and in every hole was deposited an egg, or embryo of a maggot.—Owing to the heat of the summer, the twigs so injured were killed, and twisting with the process of drying away, they hung as I have described, giving the woods a most singular and unnatural appearance.

It may seem astonishing in the economy of nature as to the re-production of these creatures, but the larvæ in every twig that dies, dies also; nor could I find living maggots in any shrub or tree but only in the twigs of the *sassafras*; these twigs being more tenacious of life, sustained the puncturing, without yielding to the drought;—I cut off many of them, and slicing a small knife along the punctures, deeper than the bark, cut through a row of small white maggots, which gave out a milky moisture. At the latter end of the year the locusts disappeared, and no one considered how, or what got them.—They might perhaps, occupy a tract of land about 100 miles square.

In the year 1800 I was at Baltimore, and walking in Howard's park (in the beginning of June) at the back of that city, I observed innumerable holes under the trees (like the holes out of which our black beetles arise in spring,) and looking into the trees I perceived the under sides of their leaves filled with wingless insects which adhered to them; every leaf that I could distinctly see had three or four on it. In a few days the whole atmosphere was alive with locusts, and the hum was loud and unceasing; the exuviae dropped speedily from the leaves, and lay under the trees in such quantities that bushels might soon have been gathered. I now perceived that the creatures made their way out of the earth, without wings, and crept up the trees, fastening themselves underneath the leaves, where in a short time they were perfected; a suture then opened down the back, and the winged insect dropped out (*certainly upon its wings*.) being thenceforth a tenant of the air. This was the second flight that I had the opportunity of observing—but at a considerable distance from the first, and I had no means of ascertaining how far they extended. Neither can I specify the period of their return—

but I remember their public papers called the insect the *cicada septemdecem*.

I am afraid it would be in vain to speculate from these imperfect notices, upon the mode of their reproduction, or the period they remain inactive, or the changes they may undergo. It appears to be certain that they become a maggot before winter sets in, but whether this maggot (or grub) descends into the earth, I know not.

I was at Carlisle (Pennsylvania) in 1794, but not in 1796—but I passed through it in 1798 during the early part of my excursion before named. It is probable that some tract or other of the United States is every year visited by these swarms; but I cannot agree with the statement in your extract of the locusts creeping immediately out of their husks, and hanging by their fore-feet like tallow candles; the contrary is much more probable, and their exuviae will continue sticking under the leaves some days after the insect has flown.—The holes they make in rising may be about three quarters of an inch in diameter, and the former error in that particular may be an error of the press.

If you think this worth inserting you are welcome to it—and I may probably hereafter recollect some interesting particulars relative to that country.

BEN. HOLDICH.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

SECOND REPORT FROM THE BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY. 1816.

[Extract.]

The Committee of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society present to their subscribers the following report of their proceedings during the year 1815.

First.—Protestants.—It being the first object with the society to furnish their poorer countrymen living under this government with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, the Committee regret that through the small stock of English Bibles and Testaments which remained from the last year, and the non-arrival of the supplies they have written for, both to Calcutta and London, they have been deprived of the means of supplying in the manner they would wish, the numerous applications which have been made to them by the commanding officers, both of his Majesty's ships of war, and the European regiments.

Through this deficiency and the circumstance that in Bombay few English Bibles and Testaments are exposed for sale, and those at a great price, not only the private soldier and sailor in a foreign land, amidst a profligate and idolatrous people, have been deprived of the means of becoming better acquainted with the moral duties of their holy religion; but even the sick in the hospitals and barracks, whilst their only hope was directed towards that land "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest," could receive no cheering consolation from the study of that word, "which speaks peace unto their souls, and is able to make them wise unto salvation."

This distressing deficiency, the committee trust, the arrangements they have now made will prevent for the future; and they are the more anxious to do this, as they are conscious, that amidst all the zeal which has been sometimes displayed for the promotion of Christianity, it may justly be retorted that the spiritual wants of our poorer fellow countrymen have seldom been sufficiently brought under contemplation.

The great disregard indeed hitherto shewn to the lower classes of Protestants, whilst it has exhibited the English in a very unfavourable light, has also materially lessened their numbers; and accordingly to this cause is it principally to be attributed, that the number among the lower orders of Protestants in Bombay, either native or European, exclusive of those who are immediately employed in the service of the country, is exceedingly few; fewer certainly the committee believe than would have been the case, had earlier attention been paid to the means and duty of continuing them in the Protestant faith.

2d. Native Christians.—The expectation held out by the committee in the first Report of distributing the Scriptures in Portuguese to the native Christians of that Church, has been realized with great success; and they have not only dispersed a considerable number on the Islands of Bombay and Salsette, but have forwarded no less than 550 to Goa, at the particular request of the British Envoy, who describes the natives, and even the priests, as coming in crowds to receive them.

The committee have also sent a few in compliance with a wish expressed by the Portuguese Vicar at Cannanore; who, however, when he found that the translation had not the authority of the Censor of the Inquisition, refused to distribute them himself, but nevertheless allowed

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his congregation to receive them from others, and the number sent was very soon called for.

Numbers of PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES at this time acting in India.

Church Missionaries	8
London Do.	24
Society for promoting Christian Knowledge	3
Baptist	39
Wesleyan	16
American	7
Danish	1

Total of European Missionaries	- 98
Total Native Do.	- 23

Total Protestant Missionaries in India	121
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Commanders to go without their wives, to India.

The Court of Directors, have resolved, that in future, the commanders of their chartered ships be prohibited from taking their wives with them on the voyage. This regulation, which has long been a standing order, we understand will be strictly enforced.

CALCUTTA.

Workmen misbehaving to be punished.

An ordinance has been passed by government for the regulation of the conduct of mechanics and workmen, within the limits of Calcutta, and for the punishment of those who neglect or refuse to perform their engagements, either by failing in their attendance at the time or place of work, or refusing to work at such time or place, or during such hours of work. A former ordinance had provided for the punishment of workmen leaving their work unfinished.

There is also in the late ordinance a provision for the punishment of artificers, or workmen purloining or embezzling the articles given them to work up, or fraudulently detaining them from the owners. It was understood to have been framed for the benefit of the European tradesmen of Calcutta, who have hitherto sustained great losses from a multitude of frauds and abuses.

DURGA POOJAH; BOAT RACES.

The annual boat races in celebration of the Durga Puja, commenced at Malda on the afternoon of 30th of September, 1816. About two hundred boats were engaged. These assembled on the above day at Ludra; on the 1st instant at Malda; on the 2d at Moacheeah; on the 3d at Englishbazar, opposite our worthy Resident's house; and on the 4th at Foolburrah; Khailnaha, Bhauleaha, Sunkmaharaha,

&c. The length of many of the largest boats, was from sixty to seventy feet, and they were manned with from thirty to forty oars each, or perhaps more; the rowers were all richly dressed in coloured clothes, some in red, and others in yellow, &c. with white and red caps. The owners of their respective boats sat in the greatest state imaginable, smoking their long hookahs, and listening to the sound of music from the tom-tom, &c. A great concourse of people attended to view the ceremony, which had a most pleasing appearance, and afforded general delight to the natives.

CEYLON.

TRIALS BY JURY.

We had occasion some time ago to notice the endeavours made by Britain to improve the administration of Justice in the island of Ceylon* by a revision of the laws of that island. In consequence, the Trial by Jury was also introduced:—the following extracts from a letter of Sir Alexander Johnstone to the Baptist Missionaries, dated Columbo, Sept. 30, 1816, gives some account of the result.

The trial by jury was established in these settlements in 1811; and at my suggestion, the right of sitting upon juries was not confined in this island, as it is in other parts of India, to Europeans only, but was extended without distinction, to all the natives of the country.

I have for some time observed, with satisfaction, the change which the establishment of trial by jury, and the exertions of the several missionary societies on this island, have produced in the feelings of the people with respect to domestic slavery; and I availed myself, with pleasure, of the opportunity which the arrival of the last Reports of the African Institution lately afforded me, to send to the principal proprietors of slaves the account which has been published in them of the proceedings that were had at Colombo in 1813, under the 60th of G. 3, and to recall to their recollection the proposal which I formerly made to them in 1806. The unanimity with which that proposal has been adopted on the present occasion, compared with the opposition which a similar proposal met with in 1806, affords a proof, which must be flattering to every Englishman, of the salutary effects which may, with certainty, be produced in a country by gradually imparting to its inhabitants some of those advantages which are derived from

* Comp. Lit. PAN. Vol. XII. p. 1031.

the freedom of our constitution and the parity of our religion, and may be instructive, as an example, to those persons whose inclinations may hereafter lead them to adopt any measures for the moral improvement of the native in other parts of India.

As the principal proprietors of slaves in this island, have declared free all children who may be born of their slaves after the 12th of last August,* it becomes the duty of every one who feels an interest in the cause, to take care that the children, who may be born free in consequence of this measure, should be educated in such a manner as to be able to make a proper use of their freedom; and it is to your society, as well as to the other missionary societies, to which the natives are already so much indebted, that I look with confidence for the education and religious instruction of all those children. I need not, I trust, add, that you may command my services in any way in which you think they may be of use, in forwarding an object which is so intimately connected with the prosperity and the happiness of a very numerous class of the inhabitants of this island.

TRICKS UPON TRAVELLERS; OR, THE CEYLONESE TOO MANY FOR AN ENGLISHMAN.

The following narrative will give an instance of the arts practised by the natives of Ceylon, high and low, to work on the feelings of Europeans: in order to effect which purpose on their present superiors, there is good reason to believe that they are by no means under the necessity of using the same exertions that were requisite to move their more sedate and less irascible Dutch masters.

An English Gentleman, holding a high public situation in the colony, had been conducted in his palanquin to an evening party; and after remaining there for some time, the bearers became anxious to return home. It was, however, not late, and their master had no manner of wish to retire from the pleasant society he was in. The first step they took to effect their purpose, was, to bring the palanquin in front of the door, full in their master's view and then retire. He saw it, and took it in good part, as a mark of attention in his bearers; in the mean time, the sight of the palanquin being connected with the recollection that he was to return home, made him reflect that the time was approaching for retiring from the party.—

Shortly after, some of the bearers went to seat themselves, apparently in a negligent manner, by the side of the palanquin.— This began to produce in the mind of the master, who observed it, a kind of uneasiness, and caused a doubt to arise whether he should or not remain much longer. Now the bearers watched the motions of every person in the party, and his in particular. Whenever he moved from his chair, or passed from one part of the room to another, the bearers would start up, as if they thought he was coming out, and then, appearing to have discovered their mistake, would again sit down. This manœuvre put their master in a state of perfect uneasiness; he could no longer speak, or attend to the conversation that surrounded him; the doubt whether he should go or stay had made him quite uncomfortable, and he took no pleasure in the society which had before appeared to him so agreeable. But the bearers, observing that even this had not the desired effect of bringing him away, lighted up the lamps of the palanquin; and one of them, taking up a hand lantern, began to pace in front of it, so that his master could not help observing it; and this actually threw him into a state of greater uneasiness; yet he felt too much reluctance to quit his friends, to be entirely moved away. But, at last, all the bearers stood up, and arranged themselves, each at their post, by the sides of the poles of the palanquin; while the one with the lantern, pacing up and down, gave a full view of the whole apparatus. Who could resist it? It acted like an electric shock. The master in an instant, found himself in his palanquin, without being aware how he got into it.— The bearers took it up, gave a loud shout, and ran away with it in triumph.

PINDARREES.

Bombay.—Major Lushington, of the 4th regt. of Madras Light Infantry, writes, Dec. 27, 1816, an account of his having completely surprised a body of Pindarree rovers, while at dinner; and though the Pindarrees were not two minutes before they were on their horses, and flying in various directions, yet the ground was so favourable to pursuit, and it was kept up by the pursuing divisions for ten miles with such ardour, that I cannot estimate their loss from the several reports I have received, at less than 700 or 800 killed and wounded, together with a great number rendered incapable of pursuing their plundering excursion, by the loss of their horses. Battiah, the person who was at the head of the party, escaped with about 200 of the best mounted. His party was estimated at 5000.

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* Comp. Lit. PAN. N. S. Vol. v. p. 801.

THE ARTS.

The City of London, as the Metropolis of the British Empire, has, for some years, taken every opportunity to promote the health of the citizens by opening new streets, and widening old ones; which has, at the same time, contributed essentially to embellish the city, and justly deserves the name of improvement. Of the great works undertaken for purposes of public accommodation, several are now drawing to a close. Among these must be placed in the foremost rank, Waterloo Bridge, which, we observe with pleasure, has arrived at such a state of forwardness, as bids fair to justify the expectation of those concerned, that it may be opened on the 18th of June. It certainly, is one of the most considerable, and scientific structures of its kind. The Southwark Bridge has nearly completed its chief Buttresses; and piles are driving for securing the approach and connexion with the shore.—We understand, that the iron work has been fitted together in Yorkshire, where it is cast; though not without accident; a plate of ten tons' weight having fallen from a great height, and split into pieces, but happily, without injuring any person, though a number of workmen were within "striking distance" below it.

Other bridges, above and below the town are in progress; so that a few years more will see new streets of approach extending where lately we walked over fields.

The opening opposite Carlton House assumes an appearance of novelty and grandeur, as the sides of the square advance in symmetry; and when the whole plan is completed, this will be a noble improvement. Already the end of Pall Mall, with the colonade adjoining the Opera House, shews what improvement may be made, to the surprise of beholders.

We presume that the Opera House itself will now get finished; among so many new structures, it looks sufficiently pitiable—but then,—law and equity!!

It would be injustice not to notice the beautiful effect of the modern Stucco; this, to the eye, so closely resembles stone, that scarcely can any thing superior be desired.

Below London Bridge the new Custom House rises with great dignity; and, according to report, is found to be extremely convenient. As this building has a peculiar reference to the commerce of the port, the Architect was under the necessity of conforming to the demands of utility.—That the approaches to it, on the land side, are extremely inconvenient and *barbarous*, is no fault of the present structure. They

may, *perhaps!* be widened in time. Indeed, we understand that a plan is proposed, and under consideration, for forming an opening not unlike that before Carlton House, by pulling down the Old Trinity House, with the adjoining square of buildings. This would form a handsome approach, if *property* will allow of it.

The new situation for the Post Office is preparing, by clearing away the old houses, &c. Moorfields, with its environs assumes an entirely new aspect: the building for the London Institution, on one side, and a new Meeting House on the other side, announce novelty, little to have been expected, when the Donor transferred that property to the city, for the purpose of affording recreation to the citizens, by means of a country promenade.

How far the lighting of the streets with *gas*, may come under the description of an improvement connected with the Arts, we do not enquire. The novelty makes great advances; and many streets have adopted it.

These are public works; but they mark an era when the arts on which they depend for excellence, are thoroughly understood, and enjoy popular patronage.—They are the results of that cultivation of the national taste, and talent, for which the reign of George III. will ever stand distinguished.

Among the EXHIBITIONS which in the month of May attract public attention, we allot the first place to the

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

This collection is formed, for the present year, of miscellaneous works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Mortimer, Wilson, Copley, De Louthembourg, Gilpin, Hogarth, and other eminent artists. When this idea was first carried into execution, * we suggested the importance, especially to students, and through them to the public, of opportunities for estimating the *value* of pictures, and the change in their colours. There are few pictures in the GALLERY which we have not seen before; and with many we have been intimate. We have sat by Mortimer, when at work on some of these pictures; by Copley, when finishing his Death of Chatham; by Stubbs, and other Masters; and sorry we are to report, that not a few of those performances which we knew in their prime, have lost much of their original brilliancy. We can easily account for this; their authors used too thin colours, and trusted too much to *glazing*. By that process, they, as it were, varnished their pictures with colours; these

* Compare IAT. PAN. Vol. XV. p. 785.

have faded; and if, by misfortune, such pictures stand in need of cleaning, the keeping is impaired, and the beauty is proportionately destroyed. It so happens, that every picture by Hogarth, in this assemblage, has stood admirably; scarcely a defect is perceivable in the colours of any one of them. Where was the necessity for hazarding dangerous experiments, to produce effects of colours superior to what that artist produced?

The pictures by Wright of Derby have stood well also; and support the reputation of their Master; but, the choice has not been the most fortunate. That presented, as his "Smith's shop," is about the sixth repetition of the subject, with slight variations, and executed when he was not only fatigued with the "*Ditto repeated*" of his labour, but suffering under indisposition. The exhibition of this picture on a former occasion, gave him unpardonable offence: the first of the kind was every way superior. His eruptions of Mount Vesuvius are sublime. Where are his "Air Pump," and "Orrery?" The young artist may derive advantage from comparing the manner adopted by this master, for producing the effects of fire light, with that adopted by De Loutherbourg; whose "Fire of London," is placed in another apartment of the gallery.

Wilson appears to great advantage.

The early works of such Masters as Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gainsborough, are extremely useful as lessons to young artists: they may from these take courage, and look forward to future days. The Holy Family painted by Reynolds in Italy; the Rustic Courtship of Gainsborough, are instances sufficiently in point. Sir Joshua's "Mrs. Abington," has in our eyes the appearance of a repetition; or it has suffered in cleaning: the original picture has spangled flowers worked in the dress; and the Master had changed the places of almost every one of them; which shewed his circumspection; and afforded a striking lesson of diligence and choice.

It would have been desirable, if something like a date were affixed to the pictures generally; most of them might be marked from the Exhibition Catalogues—which no doubt could have been obtained, on proper application. We have them, for more than forty years.

Connected with this idea is the recommendation of superior attention in composing the Catalogue. Several of the pictures are misnamed:—Sir Joshua's *Jeu d'Esprit* of "Mercury as a pick-pocket," is right; but, the "*Mercury* as a link-boy," its companion, is wrong; it should be "*Cupid* as a link boy;" and the

travesty might, it is likely, be suggested by the Earl of Dorset's song on Dorinda—

Her Cupid is a blackguard boy,

Who runs his link full in your face.

It might be advisable also, here and there, to assist the spectator's observation. Hogarth's picture of "Sir Andrew Fountain's Family," represents that knight and his family, inspecting a picture representing a fountain, or rather a descent of several fountains in one. The thought is precisely in the manner of Hogarth.

Gilpin's two pictures, "Gulliver with the horses," should not have been marked in a manner so alighting, with the same identical words, since one represents him in the act of addressing them, on his first acquaintance with them, after his landing; the other when describing the nature and properties of fortifications: the actions of the horses cannot be understood, without this distinction.

No. 28. Marked "Study of a Horse," by Gilpin, is one of Stubbs's "Lion and Horse;" he painted several such. Misnomers may seem to be of small consequence; but these Catalogues ought to be considered as affording authentic records to future generations; they cannot, therefore be too correct; for it will be said—"at that time the authenticity of a picture must have been known."

We would also caution the writer of the Catalogue, against giving implicit credit to every title annexed to a picture; for instance, he will find a picture of Marlow's called "A View in Venice;" it was originally painted as a View of St. Paul's Church; but, not pleasing the Artist, he painted out the fore-ground, put a canal in its place, and converted it into a "View in Venice;" as such it was sold.

On the whole we pronounce the collection extremely interesting: to those who study the progress of the Arts in Britain, nothing can be more so.

The Exhibition of Pictures in WATER COLOURS, at Spring Gardens, has produced Works well deserving public applause; it still continues to produce admirable specimens, though we miss certain Masters, with great regret. The Exhibition is not confined to water colours; on the contrary, a considerable proportion of the pictures is in oil; they consist principally of landscapes, and among them is a capital composition by Mr. Glover, which was painted in the Louvre at Paris, in 1814, was exhibited in the biennial exhibition of that year with the works of the Parisian artists, and obtained for its author, the honour of a gold medal from his Majesty Louis

XVIII. It shews that the collection of Italian paintings studied by Mr. G. in the French Museum had not been studied in vain. The same artist has a large oil picture of cattle: we are glad to see that he attaches himself so closely to the study of nature.

It gives us pleasure to notice the endeavours of rising artists. The "Michaelmas Dinner" of Holmes, reminds us of Heaphy; and while the latter is absent, his disciple must take his place. We augur well for this Artist's future fame. Let him avoid the most remote approaches to vulgarity. That may be nature, which is not a good choice. That may be a particular incident in expression, which is not general nature. His picture is well finished throughout.

One of the most difficult of subjects is that by J. Stephanoff "The Connoisseur," representing a magnificent apartment, in which are introduced the principal antiquities from the Towley and Elgin collections at the British Museum; a performance uniting vast labour and diligence with great skill and execution. Let no man charge modern Artists with want of patience; the performances in water colours shew no deficiency.

To express our gratification at beholding distant scenery, especially that of our own country, brought before us in this exhibition, is to repeat observations formerly made. We must, however, add, that younger artists may learn from various specimens in this department of the arts, the principles on which the simplest subjects are often rendered interesting: even common (and unpromising) nature, in many instances subdued into picturesque effect.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

SCULPTURE has this year presented an assemblage more interesting than usual. It is true, that we witness the remains of war in the designs for monuments to the memory of British Officers who have fallen in battle; we must expect similar instances of sorrowful gratification for some years to come; because monuments to the deceased cannot be executed immediately as they are bespoke.

But, we observe with pleasure several new attempts this year in the art of sculpture. Kendrick's "Prometheus chained," is one of these, and marks a bold conception and a vigorous hand. It might be of use to remind this artist, that Prometheus is himself a god, and therefore should not express in the action of his mouth too strong a feeling of pain. The Laocoon is an instance, in which a mortal

suppresses the violence of his exclamations: a deity should be supposed to have them still more under controul.

There are also very promising sketches for groups of figures by Baily and Hinchliff, derived from Grecian Mythology; "Hercules wrestling with Achelous;" and "Theseus throwing Sciron down the rocks." As a subject there is much more novelty in V. Gahagan's "Satan in Council;"—but, whether a scene in hell be altogether a proper "design for the end of a garden walk," may in our judgment be doubted: a scene in Paradise had been much more applicable; but, perhaps, next year may shew us "Paradise" as companion to hell: the interval is nothing among artists.

Mr. Flaxman's "Maternal Affection," has merit; and Mr. Chantrey has a very pretty monumental effigy of two children rather sleeping, than dead, lying on a tomb. There are also other works of merit: but the glories of the present exhibition are undoubtedly the figures by Canova, "Hebe," and "Terpsichore:" they are in themselves excellent works, but are rendered more interesting by the rarity of that Master's performances, in England. Canova, has doubtless, penetrated farther into the principles of ancient art than most modern artists. To determine whether he rivals the ancients, demands an acquaintance with works different from these; for, after all, what are they, but imitations, recollections of the ancients? It is impossible they should be otherwise, and, however, exquisite, they have little originality to boast of. These figures, may, however, afford very useful instruction to those who diligently appreciate their excellence; they may discover much of the management of the best Greek sculptors in these repetitions.

The number of Busts is considerable.

If the number of Busts is considerable among the Sculptures, the number of Portraits among the Pictures is infinite. We do not object to this, as we know that artists must live, and their patrons have an undoubted right to please their own taste, vanity or friendship, or whatever other motive commissions a portrait. Neither can we but survey with pleasure the practice of paying a compliment to merit, by requesting the portraits of eminent persons to adorn institutions to which they have been useful. We look on the portraits of great men who lived in former ages with sensibility, with feelings of respect, perhaps of awe and delight; nor do we think an author's works perfect without his portrait prefixed. Whether this be a species of idolatry—it has been supposed the root of that crime—we do not stay to

enquire; we confess the predilection, and trust that the guilt is venial. To describe portraits, which for the most part are interesting only to friends, is waste of time and space. There are, as usual, many good ones; and in the room below, an unusual number of bad ones. A few words on the attempts at History will therefore form this article.

Mr. WEST's small pictures have always had the preference over his large ones, in the judgment of the public; and we conceive that posterity will sanction this judgment: there is usually much good sense in his composition; but, this year there is a most unhappy *blackness* in his tone of colouring; does he consider how these pictures will appear twenty years hence?

Mr. WILKIE has, happily, relinquished his former blackness of manner. His pictures are greatly increased in value, as they will wear infinitely better. His "Breakfast" is nature itself.

A very commendable attempt at History is presented by Harlow's "Court for the trial of Queen Katherine." This being intended for the theatrical scene in Shakespeare, it may be endured that the Queen is speaking to the audience, not to the Cardinal whom her words purport to address. The Portraits are those of the Kemble family, Mrs. Siddons, Mr. Kemble, &c. in the various characters on the scene:—and this suggests a hint, of which some Historical Painter, who should treat this incident of our History, may avail himself to advantage.

We observe a series of pictures painted by Arnauld for the illustration of the history of the civil wars; now, we earnestly hope, that *all* these pictures are portraits of the places they represent. If they are merely fancy pieces, they convey no information to the reader or spectator; if they are views, they instruct, while they embellish: this is the glory of art; and, that pictures combining these principles may be composed to produce splendid effects, and to exhibit every other property of an excellent performance, cannot be denied. We highly approved of the spirit of accuracy that induced artists to delineate the very scene on board the Victory where Nelson fell, for their "Death" of that hero: we apply the same argument in the instances before us, and shall value them partly in proportion to their fidelity.

Mr. BIRD, we perceive intends to become a painter of history. His "Jesus led to be crucified," reminds us too strongly of a similar composition of Mignard, well known by Audran's print from it.—That painter committed the blunder of

placing Calvary half a mile off Jerusalem, whereas it was nearly close under the walls of that city: why must Mr. Bird repeat that blunder?

Mr. BONE's "Finding of Moses," Mr. SINGLETON's "Death of Abel," and others, we must pass, with mentioning them.

Mr. ALLAN's "Tartars dividing spoil," we believe to be a faithful and characteristic picture. Wright's "Flich of Bacon" must not pass unnoticed: probably it is a precursor of others from English customs.

We close by noticing an Irish custom; "The Patron of the Seven Churches, or the Festival of St. Kevin, in the Vale of Glendalough, county of Wicklow; by Peacock.

"Glendalough, which literally signifies the Valley of the Two Lakes, is a most romantic spot, situated about twenty-three miles south of Dublin. In these awful wilds St. Kevin, who flourished in the sixth century, founded an abbey, together with seven churches, the venerable ruins of which still exist, a monument of the piety of former days. In the cemetery stands a lofty round tower 110 feet high, which is in excellent preservation. The remains of several ancient crosses may still be traced among the ruins. One in particular may be easily distinguished in the picture. It is formed of a single stone, and measures eleven feet in height. To this sacred spot, which seems to have been sanctified by time as well as religion, immense numbers of people resort on the 3d of June, the anniversary of St. Kevin's death, to celebrate the festival of the Saint, according to the measure of devotion, curiosity, or dissipation, by which his respective votaries feel themselves inspired. About a mile from the ruins, in the almost inaccessible cliffs of a steep mountain which overhangs the lake, is a celebrated cavern, called Kevin's Bed, to which with much eagerness the devotees resort, in defiance of the dangers of the overhanging cliffs, in order, as they imagine, to put themselves more immediately under the protection of the Saint."

It would be folly to expect that every article of a local nature, should be so fully illustrated in the annual Catalogue, as this picture is, by so long an extract; yet it must be acknowledged that this explanation of an incident drawn from real life greatly assists the picture. The remark, properly appreciated, would add to the importance of the records annexed to the British Institution.

There are several admirable LANDSCAPES in the room; some Battle incidents, &c. but here we must close.

Poetry.

THE VISIONS OF YOUTH.

THERE was a time when youth's fair sun,
Rising o'er childhood's cloudless sky,
Its bright career with joy begun,
As if its light could never die ;

But like that magic lamp of old
Entombed with the illustrious dead,
Would last, while passing ages rolled
Unfelt, unnoted, as they fled.

Then Hope her future path descried,
Gay with a thousand blooming flowers,
The world before her, all untried !
Seemed bright as Eden's changeless bowers ;

And all around enchantment breathed,
Each tint was bright, each smile was true ;
To her no Friendship e'er deceived,
And time on wings of Zephyr flew.

Then all was lonely, all serene !
No cloud o'er that fair landscape passed ;
And life was but a morning dream,
Gay, bright, and happy to the last !

These were the visions of my youth ;
And, like the mists of early day,
They, in the sober light of truth,
Faded and vanished all away.

I found that life, too bright at first,
Was not the Paradise I deemed ;
I saw the landscape fade, reversed,
And then a gloomy waste it seemed !

Romantic hope, too highly wrought,
Had sketched such scenes as cannot be ;
And then, enthusiastic thought
Shrunk from the cold reality.

To toil thro' years of mental strife,
To see unceasing hardships rise,
To know the thorny path of life,
But as a *trial* to the wise.

To see my day-dreams melt away,
When Truth her magic wand applied,
And all my visions, day by day,
Towards fainter distance softly glide.

This was a trial, such as then
I had not learn'd, alas ! to bear ;
I sought the cherub Hope again,
But she had vanish'd into air !

Then other and less beautiful shades,
Usurped her dwelling in my breast ;
Romance, the genius of the glades,
Became my fair fantastic guest.

And then I wooed *fictitious woe*,
I loved 'the solitary sigh,'
The luxury of tears that flow,
'In silence from the faded eye.'

In solitude, unsought, unseen,
My sorrow only was my muse !
My votive wreaths no longer green
I steeped in sad Parnassian dews.

The roses wreathed around my lyre,
I scattered o'er the blasted plain ;
Bade them no more my song inspire ;—
Yet let the withered thorns remain.

And o'er each sweet responsive string
The gloomy cypress entwined ;
That every outward scene might fling
Its mournful shadow o'er my mind.

That dream of folly, too, is gone !
I blush that once it was my crime !
And Reason, sternly looking on,
Condemns that utter waste of time !

Of time that cannot be again,
Of talent that was never given
To fix in minds romantic pain,
Or prove ingratitude to Heaven.

For what are we, that we repine
At aught unerring Wisdom gives ?
Who murmurs at the will divine,
But mocks the mercies he receives.

And I have spurned the parent hand,
Which smote and chastened to improve ;
Have murmured at the high command,
Which, strict in justice, proved us love.

But shall I mourn my follies past,
If they have taught me better things ?
—No !—I have learnt that Time at last,
Has nought so lovely as his wings !

They steal, 'tis true, our gayest hours,
And bear our bloom of health away ;
Not evening dews or summer showers
So noiseless or so brief as they.

But then they teach us by their flight
To travel onwards to the sky ;
To reach that perfect pure delight
Which crowns religious Hope on high.

And have I gained that blissful state
Which sees the present with delight,
And, with confiding hope elate,
Believes " whatever is, is right ?"

Yes—now I know that tranquil bliss
Which springs from a contented mind,
That calm and fervent happiness
The visionary we'er can find !

Humbly I look to brighter scenes,
And gladly hail that form benign
Of Mercy who with brightest beams
Cheering all hearts, shall smile on mine !

APRIL, 1817.

O. H.

* To the readers of Walter Scott this " magic lamp" will be familiar—viz the scene in Melrose Abbey, at Michael Scott's tomb.

National Register : FOREIGN.

AFRICA : NORTH.

Algiers, March 16.—Commerce here is in the greatest stagnation. A country which, by the beauty of its climate and the fertility of its soil, might be one of the richest in the world, becomes poorer from day to day under a barbarous Government. This winter many millions might have been procured for the corn which is herein abundance; but the Dey, for the sole pleasure of doing mischief, and of avenging himself on the Christians, has deprived himself of the great resources which commerce offered to him: the sole products of the country which were exported last year were, some skins, wax, and some hundred weights of wool. Formerly the exportation greatly exceeded the importation of foreign merchandise, and the balance of commerce was always in favour of Algiers, without reckoning the enormous sums produced by the sale of the goods taken by the corsairs. Now almost all these sources are dried up. In the course of last year we saw no more than 30 foreign vessels: almost all came from Marseilles, Leghorn, Gibraltar and, after the bombardment, with cargoes of planks, iron, glass, and slates, in the hope of selling them to advantage, on account of the condition to which it was supposed the town had been reduced by the bombardment: but these goods fell below their value, because the merchants proffered them at low prices, and in much greater quantities than were necessary.

Children of Adam in a Natural State:—

The following is the description of a Dwelling as constructed among the wild savages of South Africa; as recently given by a Traveller among them. To enlarge on the desirableness of their improvement in civilization, were absolute waste of the reader's patience.

The Bushmen have sticks of a semi-circular form; these are planted in a circle about 16 feet diameter; behind these sticks are fixed mats, 3 feet high, pretty well made; inside of the enclosure, under the sticks, is made a round hole, for each family, about 2½ feet wide, and 3 or 4 inches deep; in this hole, the husband, wife, and perhaps 2 or 3 children, sleep, rolled up almost like hedge-hogs, with only the head lying on the side of the hole. Their

skins would be a light brown, if they were not so smeared with fat. The black earh afterwards coming upon them makes them look as if daubed with soot.

Leprosy.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope, assert, that the leprosy had spread to such an alarming extent, that his Excellency the Governor Lord C. Somerset had issued a Proclamation, dated Feb. 14th, ordering a certain district to be appropriated to the persons attacked with that dreadful malady. Land-marks had been erected, and severe penalties were to be exacted from persons found beyond the boundaries, as in cases of quarantine for contagious disorders, as by the laws provided.

AMERICA : NORTH.

Commerce.

Letters received from the United States to April 1st inform us, that trade had considerably revived, and English cotton goods, woollens, iron, and earthenware, were all selling at a considerable advance.

The following is an extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated Feb. 10:—"Only about 350 hhds. of the new crops of tobacco have yet arrived, and that sold for eight dollars; it was of the very best quality. The quantity expected during the months of March and April is about 45 or 50,000 hhds. and prime will no doubt be as low as five or six dollars. Flour is now selling at 17 dollars, and not more than 800 barrels in first hands: the cause of so little flour being in the market is, the extreme cold weather, which has frozen the western waters, and prevented the boats from descending; in a short time, however, we expect abundant supplies, and a consequent reduction in price will take place."

Act for the Encouragement of American Vessels and Seamen.

The following are briefly its provisions.

1. No goods to be imported into the United States, except in vessels the property of the Citizens of those States; or of the countries of which those goods are the growth, produce, or manufacture.

2. In all cases of contravention of the preceding article, the ship and cargo to be confiscated.

3. Bounties and allowances now granted to fishing boats to be refused to all but those of which the officers and three-fourths of the crew are citizens of the United States.

4. The coasting trade is confined to native vessels and seamen.

5. A tonnage duty is imposed upon vessels, though belonging to the United States, which shall enter a port in one district from a port in another district.— (This is subject to exceptions.)

6. A tonnage-duty is levied on American vessels arriving from foreign ports, unless two-thirds of the crew be citizens of the United States.

New Fortifications, erecting.

The Legislature of New York has lately ceded to the United States, a small island in Lake Champlain, near the west shore, and about a quarter of a mile south of the Canada line, for the purpose of building a fort. The works are already commenced, and are to enclose all the land visible at low water. It is supposed that this fort will effectually command the channel of the lake. Further works, it is said, are contemplated on the shore opposite.

Fashionable Marriage.

Extract of a letter from a lady in Boston.

"I attended the wedding of the Hon. Mr. Russell, Minister to Sweden, who was married at King's Chapel, on Wednesday last, to Miss Smith, daughter of B. Smith, Esq. The concourse of people was so great that we were in fear the galleries would give way, and such a scene of confusion I never before witnessed.

"The bride was dressed in a white satin frock and trowsers, trimmed with lace a quarter of a yard deep; her boots were of white satin; her hat was in the Turkish style, also of satin, decorated with a feather, confined with a superb pearl ornament, the whole having the appearance of a honeycomb, studded with pearls; her hair was very black, and curled close to her neck in clustering ringlets; the bosom of her dress was looped up fancifully with pearl headed gold pins, and a pearl brooch confined the whole: she had on her shoulders a small white satin mantle trimmed with swansdown, which hung down with much grace; and round her neck was a white lace long shawl.

"The livery of the servants was white and gold, each mounting a white cockade. The horses' bridles were also trimmed with white satin ribbon, with white roses on either side of their heads." (*New York Evening Post.*)

AMERICA: SOUTH.

Surrender of Monte Video to the Portuguese.—The ship *Agnes*, which is arrived at Liverpool from the Rio Plate, with advices to the 5th Feb. brings the following important intelligence. The Portuguese took quiet and unobstructed possession of

Monte Video on the 20th of January. The city had been previously placed in a state of defence, which seemed to indicate a disposition to resistance; but the approach and entry of the Portuguese, however, were not for a moment obstructed. The Portuguese army had been previously separated into three divisions, of which the right was stationed at Maldonado, the left in what are called the Portuguese *Misiones*, and the centre in St. Lucia. Of these the last only had met with any opposition, and is said to have lost about 150 men in action. The first act of the new possessors was, to publish a proclamation, promising security of person and property to the inhabitants; inviting them not to quit the town, and engaging that none should be questioned for their political opinions or conduct; and which is a clause in the proclamation, of more extensive consequences than may at first appear) throwing open the port of Monte Video to all foreign nations, in amity with Portugal, at the same import duties as subsist at the Brazils. The effects of this last measure are considered as likely to be most injurious to the prosperity of Buenos Ayres, where the import duties are exorbitant. It was but a short time before the invasion of Monte Video, that an American ship from Barcelona, and a French brig from Havre, having reached Buenos Ayres with cargoes, were desirous of departing without breaking bulk, on account of the amount of the duties; but this they were prohibited from doing, till they had paid an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent. for their entrance into the harbour. These heavy impositions induce the trading community to view the capture of Monte Video by the Portuguese with less regret.

AUSTRIA.

Extract of a letter from Trieste, dated April 10:—"Sailed for Rio Janeiro, two Austrian frigates, the *Austria*, Captain Pasquatigo; and the *Augusta*, Captain Acurti; giving freight and protection to many tons of manufactures of the Empire, as an encouragement to its subjects to commence a direct commercial intercourse with the Brazils."

BAVARIA.

Lottery Adventures Checked.

Augsburg, April 29.—An ordinance of his Majesty (the King of Bavaria,) of the 31st of March, orders the regulations of the ordinance on the liberty of the press (of the 13th June, 1803) to be strictly observed in respect to writings, the contents and object of which had to excite and seduce the subjects to gaming in the

lottery. Though circumstances, and the establishments in other States, do not at present allow his Majesty to change the lottery establishment in his kingdom, it is contrary to his sentiments to suffer it to be promoted by abuses and hurtful means, and particularly by writings of the kind above specified. All Officers of the police are therefore enjoined to proceed in respect to such writings, by which the welfare of his subjects is injured, and hurtful prejudices and passions cherished, according to the above edict, to seize the copies of them, and seriously to prohibit the printing, sale, and distribution, of such pamphlets. The lottery offices are not to be increased to excess; only upright and respectable persons to be proposed as the chiefs of them; no new admissions of persons of the Jewish religion to the place of collectors to be allowed; the hawking about and offering for sale of lottery-tickets to be rigorously prevented and punished; and children to be entirely prohibited from putting into the lottery.

BELGIUM.

Commerce.

Hague, April 12.—The Director-General of Convoys and Licenses hereby informs all merchants and ship-owners, that by virtue of Article 206 of the law of October 3, 1816, and in consequence of various decisions made on the subject, the foreign vessels sailing under the following flags, viz. American, English, Danish, East Friesland, Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Russian, Portuguese, Spanish, Hanoverian, Austrian, as also those of Syria, in which are included those of Aleppo and Alexandria, are provisionally placed on the same footing, in respect to tonnage duties, as the national vessels.

(Signed)

J. WICHERS.

Hague, April 10.

Antwerp, April 14—It has been officially announced here, that in future all vessels arriving at this port will only be subject to tonnage duty of two guilders 12 stivers per last, once a year, instead of such payments being as formerly made each time such vessel arrived here. This resolution must be considered of great importance to the traders between England and Antwerp. (Signed) A. ELLERMAN, *Agent to Lloyd's.*

HYDROPHOBIA.

M. Van Mons informs us that Brugnatelli has succeeded in curing all cases of hydrophobia by means of oxygenated muriatic acid, employed both internally and externally; which proves that in this ma-

ady the moral holds in dependence the physical powers. All cases of tardy hydrophobia may be considered as the effect of imagination. Examples have occurred of the disease reaching its last stage, when it has been completely dissipated by the sight of the animal by which the patient was bitten.

•• This statement is confirmed by several accounts, since received direct from Italy; it is to be hoped, that the purport of it will prove to be correct. It cannot be long before further particulars arrive to modify our wishes.

Ravages by Wild Animals.

Several troops of wild boars, sixteen and seventeen each in number, have recently issued from the woods, and ravaged the district of *Marche*, in Belgium. The Sub-Prefect had them chased back to their lurking places.

CHINA.

Earthquakes.

A letter received some months ago, states, that the *Pekin Gazette* noticed a very serious calamity in *Shan se*. In Nov. 1815, an earthquake was felt to the extent of one or two hundred miles; and a town called *Ho-tung-yun ching*, was completely overthrown. The public offices, granaries, temples, private houses, and walls of the town, all fell in ruins, and buried under them several thousand people.

We have recorded this, partly to afford an opportunity to the philosophical world to institute enquiries whether similar phenomena, or others analagous which might have any connexion with these, took place about the same time in any other parts of the globe. We suspect that the interior of the vast Chinese Empire, is, from this, and other causes, including revolts, or disaffection among the people, in a very shattered state.

CORSICA.

Electric Phenomenon.

A Letter from Corsica of the 3d April says, "For three months we have had no rain, and the most incessant and terrible winds have prevailed. In the middle of March a dreadful conflagration appeared in the canton of Venaco; in less than three hours the flames had destroyed a surface of more than two leagues of this fine country. Fifteen houses were burnt in the village of Poggio. It is believed that the cause of this fire was electrical, and that fires of a similar kind which have happened in other cantons had the same origin."

DENMARK.

Corn exported: quantity of

It is supposed that Denmark, besides the 15,000 tons of rye required by foreign

countries, annually exports 331,000 tons of wheat, barley, and oats; for which, according to last year's prices, six millions of dollars, one million specie (250,000l.) would come into the kingdom. Since 1788 the exportation, as well as the corn trade, is quite free; and it seems to be a firm principle of the present Government to continue this liberty.

Sugar from the West Indies deficient.

West India Houses have received but indifferent accounts from St. Thomas's respecting the next crop of sugar. They expect only 7000 or 8000 tons, instead of the usual return of 30,000 or 40,000; so that hardly one half of the ships sent out, 90 in number will be able to procure cargoes.

FRANCE.

May 15.—The city of Paris has just concluded a loan for 32 millions (about £1,300,000) with the house of Rothschild, and other bankers. It was drained by the enormous expence of making good the difference of the price of meal, in order to keep bread at the price of 18 sous the four pounds. Even now the amount of the daily indemnity granted by the city to the bakers is estimated at 75,000 francs, upwards of £3,000,

Vaccination.

There were vaccinated, during 1815, in the Departments of the Mouths of the Rhone, 5,841 individuals. It is calculated, that during twelve years, the number of persons who have undergone this salutary operation in France, amounts to three millions.

CONTINENTAL EMIGRATION.

"A moral malady seems to affect the inhabitants of several countries in Europe, and that malady is *emigration*. It began its ravages at the period when it ought to have found the termination of them, in the restoration of general peace—when all sources are re-opening to activity and commerce—when it is at length permitted us to taste repose after 30 years of misery. Vainly is it stated that the streets of Philadelphia and New York are full of unfortunate mendicants, who weep for the native land they never will see again—vainly do the priests and magistrates endeavour to check the disease. Reason has lost her power, and from the mountains of Switzerland and Germany, descend whole families, who embark on the Rhine, traverse Holland, and are going under the Tropics to find there misery and repentance."

Amsterdam, April 30—There are here more than six hundred unhappy Swiss and German families who want to go to America, destitute of every thing; men, women,

and children, run about the streets begging a morsel of bread to keep them from starving, while waiting their departure. Some of them who were provided with money to pay their passage, have been deceived and plundered by a German, who made them believe that he was commissioned to receive (on giving them a receipt) part of the passage-money on account: he promised them a good vessel, &c. He made some of them proceed to the Helder, the others were to embark here; but in neither of the two ports was either vessel or Captain of the names which he had given them. The pretended agent vanished last Friday, carrying away a sum of money, which is estimated at several thousand florins, leaving his victims in the most deplorable situation. Every measure has been taken to discover this swindler, but hitherto without avail.

Jutphaas (Netherlands), April 24.—We have seen pass by this place, at different times in the course of this year, some thousands of individuals of both sexes, coming chiefly from Switzerland, and going through this commune to Utrecht, in order to proceed to America. This emigration seems to augment, Yesterday passed six vessels, on board of which were twelve hundred Swiss families, from the Canton of Basle. To day six hundred have passed, who are to be followed by a still greater number.

An inhabitant of this commune, who conversed with several of them, found that many of them had directed, as masters and weavers, the first manufactories of linen, cotton, and silk, in Switzerland, and distress and want of work were the causes which obliged them to quit their country.

GERMANY.

Meteoric Phenomenon.

On the 27th ult. at midnight, a meteor, consisting of a mass of fire, was seen at Biedenkopf, in Hesse, which descended slowly towards the earth in a South-easterly direction: on its approaching the earth it broke into pieces, and at the moment a long train of fire rose in the air, with a detonation similar to distant discharges of cannon, which was repeated five minutes afterwards: the observers, at the same time, felt a commotion similar to a shock of an earthquake.

HUNGARY.

Bible Society: Prohibition.

The following circular Letter to the Clergy in Hungary was issued on the 23d of December last:—

"Considering that the London Bible Association has caused the establishments of several affiliated societies, particularly in Germany, and that several such asso-

cations in the Imperial Hereditary Dominions, particularly among the Protestants, have more intimate connexion in view, his Sacred Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain that care be taken that printed copies of the Bible be not circulated gratis, or at a low price, by such Foreign Associations and Societies in his Majesty's Hereditary Dominions, nor the establishment of a Bible Association be allowed. For the rest, his Sacred Majesty is graciously pleased to allow that the trade with Bibles, as with all other books by booksellers, should continue according to the Ordinances published on this subject.—The Royal Government publishes this his Majesty's resolution, that the most punctual care may be taken to observe it in every point. Given at Buda, this 23d of December, in the Assembly of the Members of the Royal Hungarian Government.

††† This is certainly one consequence of the Pope's Bull against Bible Societies: the authenticity of which certain Catholics here have affected to deny.

ITALY.

Miracles never cease.

Rome, May, 2. Images of the Virgin here perform many miracles; some speak, others point out how to recover stolen money, others open their eyes, &c. All these miracles occasion crowds, which displease very much the Government. One of the images near the capital disappeared last night.

Contagious Disorders on the Continent.

Vercel, April 20.—In the communis has been introduced the use of economic soups, with a bouillon of pulverised bones. The mortality is of twenty to twenty-five individuals per day. The places of depot for mendicants and paupers are multiplied.

Turin, April 21.—The contagious malady makes, every day, new progress in our city, and spreads mourning in all classes of society. Its ravages in several provinces, where the misery is the greatest, excites all the attention of government. Several families have retired into the country, where they distribute among the peasantry provisions and clothing. Some of the nobility give them new clothes for their old ones, and burn the latter. Salt provisions are forbidden; the use of wine and spirituous liquors with water is recommended.

Innsbruck, April 22.—Snow has again fallen in our mountains, and in some countries the communications are interrupted. We have the satisfaction to announce, that the epidemic fever, which made such great

ravages in the district of Ferrara, has entirely ceased.

ANTIQUITIES.

A fragment of the Consular Annals was found at Rome, on the 29th of March, in the ruins of the temple of Castor. It corresponds with the tables that were found some time before, and deposited in the Capitol. They contain the names of eight of the Decemvirs, who were the authors of the law of the twelve tables.

Herculaneum MSS. to unroll.

It is well known, that hitherto very small progress has been made in unrolling the Herculaneum Manuscripts. A better prospect, however, begins to open. A foreign scholar, Dr. Sickler, has undertaken to unroll the most difficult specimens by a new method, for the success of which he pledges himself, and for which he asks but a trifling compensation, and that only payable in the event of success. His plan has been submitted to the Royal Society, who approve of it; and Sir Thos. Tyrwhitt has written to encourage him to proceed. Perhaps Menander, and the lost books of Livy, may yet come forth to delight and instruct mankind.

Ruins of Pompeii

Magnificent monuments of ancient splendour still continue to be discovered in searching the ruins of Pompeii. Behind the temple which was lately noticed, a public building has been found, standing at right angles, 260 Neapolitan palms long, and 120 broad, and surrounded in the interior by a portico of 50 columns. It is ornamented with beautiful paintings, some of which are very valuable; among others, one which represents a warrior precipitated from a car drawn by fiery horses. The pavement is a Mosaic, formed in part of small white and coloured stones, and in part of large slabs of marble of various colours. Several inscriptions have been traced that ascertain the use of this monument. One of them indicates that the right *luminum obstruendorum* (a right established by the Roman law) preventing, in certain cases, neighbouring proprietors from having lights or prospects over the contiguous estates, had been purchased at the price of several thousand sesterces. This discovery has afforded new riches to sculpture—several statues have been found. A Venus five palms high, and a Hermaphrodite may be placed among the finest specimens of the Greek chisel that have come down to us. Several distinguished artists think that in this Venus they have discovered one worthy to dispute pre-eminence with the Venus

de Medicis. This opinion, inspired perhaps by the pleasure of the discovery, may be before long discussed, as these precious monuments of sculpture are to be transported to the Musée Bourbon. In the same place have been found two arms of bronze, adorned with bracelets. The Chevalier Ardité, who directs the search, hopes to be enabled, in a short time, to expose the whole extent of Pompeii, which will probably be a mine fruitful in objects of fine Arts.—(*Journal des Débats*.)

PRUSSIA.

State Affairs : new Constitution.

The *Hamburg Journals* bring information that the new Council of State has been opened at Berlin with grand ceremonies. Prince Hardenberg is President, and Blücher, Witgenstein, and Bülow, are Members. We copy the following passages from the speech of Prince Hardenberg, illustrative of the duties which the Council undertakes, and the spirit with which it is supposed to be animated :—“ You are called principally by his Majesty to the important work of deliberating on the laws and the regulations which the wants of the State demand for directing the activity of the administration ; to examine according to your conscience and your knowledge the plans which the Administrative Authorities will propose for your consideration, and the objects which his Majesty will specially intrust to you ; to ameliorate our existing institutions, and to create new ones where necessary.—We shall fulfil but very imperfectly those expectations which our contemporaries and posterity have a right to form of our labours, if we limit our efforts within the narrow circle of temporary wants. Still farther, the problem which we have to solve does not consist in rejecting every thing that has previously existed, merely because the calculations of an abstruse theory would appear to demand a change ; nor in preserving our institutions unchanged as merely the preserved inheritance of antiquity ; but in adapting them judiciously to the existing relations of the State, to the degree of civilization which our people have attained, and to the improvement which the spirit of the age demands.”

It appears, from a recent statistic work, that the kingdom of Prussia contains 9,822,000 inhabitants, exclusive of the army.

RUSSIA.

Otto Von Kotzebue's Voyage round the World.

The Berlin Gazette gives the following account of this expedition, which has

been received from Kamtschatka. Letters of an earlier date, which, after having doubled Cape Horn, this Officer sent from the coast of Chili, have been lost, or are not yet come to hand. M. V. Kotzebue discovered three new islands in the South Sea in 14° of latitude and 144° of longitude. To these islands he gave the names of Romanzow (the author and equipper of the whole expedition,) Spiridow (an admiral under whom Kotzebue formerly served several years), and Krusenstern (with whom he made his first voyage round the world). Besides these he discovered a long chain of islands in the same quarter, and two clusters of islands in the 11th degree of latitude and 109th degree of longitude. (It is not specified whether the latitude is N. or S. or the longitude E or W.) These he called after his ships Rurick's Chain ; the two latter Kutuzow's Cluster (a group) and Suwarow's Cluster. All these islands are very woody, partly uninhabited, and dangerous for navigators. The discoverer has sent to Count Romanzow a great many maps and drawings. On the 12th of July O. S. Kotzebue designed to sail from Kamtschatka to Behring's Straits, according to his instructions. He hopes to return to Kamtschatka in September, 1817. On the whole voyage from Chili to that place he had not a single person sick on board. He touched at Easter Island ; but did not find the inhabitants so friendly as La Peyrouse describes them. He thinks that something must have happened since that time which has made them distrustful of the Europeans ; perhaps it may be the overturning of their surprisingly large statues, which Kotzebue looked for in vain, and found only the ruins of one of them near its base, which still remains. He saw no fruits from the seeds left by La Peyrouse, nor any sheep or hogs, which by this time must have multiplied exceedingly. A single fowl was brought him for sale. It seems we may hope much from this young seaman, who is not yet thirty years of age. He was obliged for many reasons to leave the learned Dane, Wormskiold, behind in Kamtschatka.

Jews favoured.

The *Hamburg Papers* have brought the substance of an Ukase issued at Petersburg, on Easter Sunday, by which the Emperor Alexander grants peculiar privileges to Jews who become converts to Christianity. They are to form a Society under the title of “ The Society of Jewish Christians,” are to be established, as Colonists, upon the lands of the Crown, to form separate communities, and to enjoy a

temporary exemption from taxes. Whether the efforts made in this country to convert the Jews to Christianity, or the society just established at Petersburg, will accelerate that conversion which, we are assured will one-day come, and which may have been hitherto postponed for great purposes (since the condition of the Jews is a living miracle; and they are the unimpeachable, and, in some degree, unwilling guardians of the prophecies, which Christianity has fulfilled,) we are not presumptuous enough to decide, though it will not be considered presumptuous in us to hope.

§§§ We understand, that the tenor of this Ukase has been somewhat mistaken: privileges are attached, or continued to the Jewish nation, independently of any conversion to Christianity; though, certainly, they are to be more fully enjoyed, in that event.

Elephant Royal, &c. &c.

Petersburgh, April 2.—A wooden house has been built for the elephants with which the Emperor has been presented by the Shah of Persia: the male is seventeen feet high, and is the same upon which the Persian monarch used to ride under an awning. Some Persians have remained here to attend these animals. A very curious circumstance occurred a few days since. A lady who often came to see the elephant, was accustomed to bring him bread, apples, &c. One day the animal, by way of shewing his gratitude, seized the lady with his trunk, and put her upon his back, on the place where the driver usually sits. The poor woman, terrified by this unexpected piece of gallantry, shrieked violently, and begged to be taken down; but the Persians assured her that it was far more prudent to remain where she was. She was, therefore, obliged to wait till the elephant laid hold of her again, and set her down as gently as he had before lifted her up.—(*Paris Papers.*)

Accounts from St. Petersburg mention the breaking up of the ice on the Neva, on the 21st of April, and that 500 vessels had arrived at Riga.

SWEDEN.

Christian Treaty, acceded to.

Stockholm, March 28.—In consequence of an invitation from the Court of Russia, his Majesty has acceded to the Holy Alliance. The Treaty of Commerce lately concluded between Sweden and the United States, on the principle of reciprocity, has been ratified by the King. It will be published after receiving the ratification of the American Government.

Commerce.

Stockholm, April 11.—The Secretary of State for Trade and Finance has called on the merchants to state what Bills of Exchange on London and Hamburg they have need of till the end of May. Should more be required than the funds allotted for the purpose can supply, those are to have the preference who have imported raw materials.

Gas light and Coal, v. Oil Company.

It having proposed to introduce the gas lights at Stockholm, it has been calculated that the oil lamps there, (reckoning one for each of the 3633 houses in Stockholm), cost annually 26,869 bank dollars, that the first establishment of the gas apparatus would cost 16,666 bank dollars, and the keeping up of the apparatus 240 tons of coals, and attendance, annually, 6033 bank dollars. The coals are cheap, and to be procured from the mines of Hoeganaes, in Schoonen, which extend under the Sound. Last year were dug up there 158,056 tons, of which about half were exported, and a great part used in the founderies and iron manufactories.

Timber and Woods.

The commerce of Norway and England has experienced a considerable check by the duties which have been laid in England upon many of the principal articles imported from Norway. The duty on Norwegian timber in particular is high, in order to promote the sale of timber brought from Canada. They no longer require in England Norway oak, which formed a great part of the Norwegian commerce.

Stockholm, April 15.—The importation of coffee is equal to nearly one-half of the exportation of Swedish iron; since, according to the custom-house books, there are imported annually, on an average 3,317,815 lbs., without reckoning, what is smuggled on our long line of coast. The value of wines imported is noted at about 150,000 dollars, Hamburg Banco, annually.

The Hamburg mail furnishes us with the copy of a proclamation by the King of Sweden, prohibiting the importation of porter, wines, arrack, and white and plain cotton goods and muslins, except cotton goods imported, directly from India in Swedish vessels. Such of those goods as have been ordered, are to be put into magazines, on condition of being re-exported before the end of the year; and to prevent them from being smuggled into the country, the whole coast is to be covered by a chain of cruisers. Striped and embroidered white

goods and printed cottons were already prohibited by a previous ordinance.

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that this measure chiefly affects the manufactures of Britain. The motive assigned for it is the expediency of keeping down the course of exchange.

SWITZERLAND.

The accounts from Switzerland continue to be of the most distressing nature. In the Eastern Cantons there is almost a famine. Zurich is endeavouring to get corn from Genoa and Venice—Uri from Italy. Fribourg has adopted severe measures against forestallers and regraters; Basle has prohibited the making of white bread; Zug has prohibited the exportation of butter; and Schwitz the exportation of hay. Under these circumstances, emigration assumes a most alarming activity.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Feb. 25.—They talk of a project of forming a regular corps of marine troops here, amounting to 20,000 men. The corps of Artillery is also to be considerably increased. And further, it appears by news received from Romelia, that the fortresses of that province are to be repaired and provisioned. The Council of State is often assembled with the Grand Visier; and at the same consultations, several persons who were never there before have been present.

National Register.

BRITISH.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

The following Bulletin was exhibited at St. James's Palace:—" *Windsor Castle, May 4*—His Majesty continues in a very tranquil state, and in good bodily health; but his Majesty's disorder is undiminished." (Signed as usual.)

LORD SIDMOUTH'S LETTER.

OPINION of the LAW OFFICERS of the CROWN, referred to in the CIRCULAR LETTER from Viscount SIDMOUTH to his Majesty's Lieutenants of Counties in England and Wales, 27th of March, 1817.

We are of opinion that a warrant may be issued to apprehend a party charged on oath for publishing a libel, either by the Secretary of State, a Judge, or a Justice of the Peace.

With respect to the Secretary of State in the case of *Entick v. Carrington*, as reported by Mr. Hargrave, though the Court were of opinion the warrants which were then the subject of discussion, were illegal, yet Lord Camden declared, and in

which he stated the other Judges agreed with him, that they were bound to adhere to the determination of the Queen v. Derby and the King v. Barbury, in both of which cases it had been holden, that it was competent to the Secretary of State to issue a warrant for the apprehension of a person charged with a scandalous and seditious libel; and that they, the Judges, had no right to overturn those decisions.

With respect to the power of a Judge to issue such warrant, it appears to us that at all events, under the statute of the 48th Geo. III. cap. 58. a Judge has such power, upon an affidavit being made in pursuance of that Act; a Judge would probably expect that it should appear to be the intention of the Attorney-General to file an information against the person charged.

With respect to a Justice of the Peace, the decision of the Court of Common Pleas in the case of Mr. Wilkes's libels only amounts to this—that libel is not such an actual breach of the peace as to deprive a Member of Parliament of his Privilege of Parliament, or to warrant the demanding sureties of the peace from the defendant; but there is no decision or opinion that a Justice of the Peace might not apprehend any person not so privileged, and demand bail to be given to answer the charge. It has certainly been the opinion of one of our most learned predecessors that such warrants may be issued and acted upon by Justices of the Peace, as appears by the cases of Thomas Spence and Alexander Hogg in the year 1801. We agree in that opinion, and therefore think that a Justice of the Peace may issue a warrant to apprehend a person charged by information on oath with the publication of a scandalous and seditious libel, and to compel him to give bail to answer such charge.

W. GARROW.

S. SHEPHERD.

Lincoln's Inn, 24th Feb. 1817.

ABSTRACT of a BILL to AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF EXCHEQUER BILLS AND THE ADVANCE OF MONEY OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND, FOR CARRYING ON PUBLIC WORKS AND FISHERIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR.

"Exchequer Bills, not exceeding the amount of £1,500,000. may be issued in Great Britain (at 2½d.) payable within three years.

"In Ireland, Lord Lieutenant may direct the issue of £250,000 out of growing produce of Consolidated Fund there.

"Commissioners for the execution of the Act in Great Britain to be named in the Bill; for Ireland, to be appointed by the

Lord Lieutenant. To be sworn, and to act without salaries.

"Commissioners to examine parties coming before them on oath; and to class all applications, and to certify the sums required to the Treasury in Great Britain, and to the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, who are thereupon to direct the issue of Exchequer Bills or advance of money accordingly.

"Persons receiving advances for the use of any Corporation or parish in Great Britain, shall give their personal security, by bond, to the King.

"Mortgages of tolls, &c. shall also be taken, which shall have preference over all dividends and claims of proprietors; but not over claims of previous creditors without the consent of 4-5ths of them.

"Money may be advanced in Ireland in aid of works managed by Commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, on mortgage of the rates, &c.

"Trustees of roads may increase tolls to secure the payments to an amount not exceeding one-half of the original toll.

"Advances to parishes in Great Britain shall be made only on application of four-fifths in value, and a majority in number of the inhabitants, and shall not exceed the amount of the last half year's Poor Rate, at Easter, 1817; to be paid out of accruing rates, within two years after Easter, 1818; but such advance shall be made only when such last Poor Rate was double the amount of the three last year's average.

"Amount of Exchequer Bills advanced to Corporations, &c. in Great Britain, shall be paid with 5 per cent. interest, fifteen days before the Exchequer Bills become due.

"Sums advanced in Ireland shall be paid with 6 per cent. interest, by such instalments as the Commissioners there shall direct, with consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

"Exchequer Bills issued and not used, shall be cancelled.

"Treasury may repay other Exchequer Bills with sums paid.

"Clauses for securing repayment by process. Commissioners empowered to compound with bankrupts.

"Seven Commissioners a quorum in Great Britain. The majority in Ireland, except in cases specified where three may act.

"Bank of England shall keep account with Commissioners.

"Exchequer Bills charged on aids of 1820.

"Commissioners to report to Parliament.

"Vacancies in Commissioners to be supplied. Vol. VI. No. 33. *Lit. Pan. N. S.* June 1.

plied in Great Britain by the survivors, &c. In Ireland by the Lord Lieutenant.

The *Gazette* contains a proclamation on the subject of Quarantine, permitting vessels coming from ports liable to infection, and which may have delivered their cargoes at foreign ports not liable to infection, to enter a British harbour without being subject to the Quarantine Laws. Vessels so arriving in ballast must produce certificates, however, that they have discharged their cargoes at least forty days before.

The Finance accounts of Great Britain, to Jan. 5, shew that the gross receipt of Revenue amounted to £31,062,478. 13s. 2½d., the net sum, after deductions for management, &c. applicable to national objects, was £25,519,223. 5s. 8d.

An official account, printed by order of the House of Commons, states the amount of advances by the Bank to Government, on Land and Malt, Exchequer Bills, and other securities, on the 10th of October, 1816, at £12,792,937. 15s. 4d.; ditto, 5th January, 1817, £10,078,435. 14s. 1d.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund having hitherto only purchased £100,000 per day, mean to purchase £125,000 every Transfer day.

In the account of Monies paid into the Treasury, on the public account, in the past year, is the following item:—"Paid by the Earl of Liverpool, received from the Executors of James Lackington, deceased, being a legacy left to the Prime Minister for the use of Government, £35 10s."

Army Pensions.

By the new regulation about to take place, in consequence of the recommendation of the Finance Committee, only 120 Major-Generals of any future promotion will be entitled to the allowance of 11. 5s. per diem, and then only to Officers not provided with regiments, and not employed on the Staff. This, however, is not to affect the General Officers who are now receiving the pension, of which the following are the number:—

Full Gens. receiving	£1 15 0	per diem,	94
Lieut.-Generals do.	1 11 0	do	202
Major-Generals do.	1 5 0	do	297

—Full Generals and Lieutenant-Generals are in future to receive the same allowance, £1 11s. 6d. and no more, to those of them that are employed, or not provided with regiments.

The General Committee of the Waterloo Subscription, have come to the resolution to allow an annuity of 6l. to every man who lost a limb in the battle; 10l. per ann.

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to every widow; and for children, according to age, 4l. per ann. till seven years old, and up to 15l. at fourteen.

The Militia Regiments are not to be trained this year. This omission will save a considerable sum of the public money, and at the same time furnish additional arguments in favour of the proposed measure of raising Yeomanry Cavalry throughout every county in the kingdom.

New Coinage; machinery.

The new coinage of half-crowns (the die of the recent coinage having been destroyed) has been issued from the Mint to the Bank of England. The die is a very fine one; the head is a good likeness of his Majesty; the reverse has not so much work on it as those in circulation, of course the subject is not so complicated. The machinery is worked by a steam-engine on a new construction, which was lately erected.—Two millions seven hundred thousand sovereigns, of the value of one pound each, in gold, are ready for the die, which is not yet finished; they are piled up in a curious way, one resting on the other, to an extreme height.

Arsenic, to detect : Royal Institution.

In a late lecture Professor Brande pointed out the difficulty of detecting arsenic by the common tests usually employed for that purpose: and shewed, that the yellow precipitate which white arsenic produces in solution of nitrate of silver, exactly resembled that which phosphoric acid occasions, and that both are soluble in ammonia. He also exhibited the effect of the juice of onions upon a solution of sulphate of copper, which caused a green tint, not to be distinguished from the colour produced by smaller quantities of arsenic. Mr. Brande observed, therefore, that in any case of importance, no reliance should be placed on the above tests, which in the hands of ignorant persons, would inevitably lead to error, and that the separation of the metal itself only could be relied on. He was led to these remarks in consequence of a recent trial in Cornwall; and the subject is of the highest importance, as connected with judicial evidence.

Sir Humphrey Davy, in a recent communication to the Royal Society, states, that he is of Mr. Farey's opinion, that falling stars are solid ignited masses, moving with great velocity, and are not gaseous meteors.

The proprietors of the unfortunate steam vessel, at Norwich, have repaired the damages, and substituted a living power for steam: last week the boat made her voyages

by the aid of four horses, placed on a platform, to work the paddles, or oars.

An original bust of Milton has been presented by the executors of the late — Disney, Esq. of Ingatestone, to Christ College, Cambridge; of which College that immortal poet was a member: it has been a century in the possession of the family of Bland Norria, Esq: by the last descendant of which it was bequeathed to General Disney, and by him left to his son: two Reverend Gentlemen of Colchester proceeded to Ingatestone last week, to convey this valuable relic to Cambridge.

Inclosures.

It is stated to be in contemplation to inclose part of the immense Plain of Salisbury. The public money is to be advanced for the purpose.

Danbury Common is shortly to be inclosed, with the consent of all parties interested. The allotment to each will be about three acres. Several decent cottages have been substituted for the miserable huts which were erected there during the time the Barracks stood upon the ground.

At a recent meeting of Hampshire Gentlemen, a proposal was agreed to by those who had rights in the New Forest, to waive them in favour of the Duke of Wellington, who wishes to have ten thousand acres for a park to surround his house.

Sale of Mr. Davison's Wines.

These celebrated cellars were lately emptied to the best bidders. The prices at which the several lots were knocked down, were unusually high. Three dozen of red Madeira, bottled in 1801, were knocked down at eighteen guineas per dozen: it was supposed, for a distinguished member of the Royal Family. There was a brisk contest for this lot, between the agent who bought it, and Lord Percy and several other noblemen.—One lot of Hock, a hundred and seventeen years old, sold at ten guineas per dozen, and very little of the Sherry went at less than five or six guineas per dozen. There were upon the whole two hundred lots. The product exceeded £5,000. From two to three hundred noblemen and gentlemen were present during the sale. The whole contents of the house exceeded £50,000.

City Finances.

The City finances are so embarrassed, that at a late Common Council the Lord Mayor declared the prisoners in the gaols to be almost without bread. The Middlesex prisoners sent to the city gaols, exceed the London prisoners in proportion of seven to one; the corporation is, in con-

sequence, about to call on the county of Middlesex to defray its proportion of expense; but as this cannot be done without giving the Middlesex magistrates a jurisdiction within the city, the latter intend applying to parliament.

According to the account laid before the House of Commons, the sum of 95,000*l.* has been advanced to the city of London, for the purpose of providing a site for the erection of a new Post-Office, under the Act of 1815. The amount of money expended in purchases is 78,212*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* and the amount of purchases agreed for is, 53,774*l.* 11*s.*

Oil Gas v. Coal Gas.

Mr. J. B. Emmett, of Hull, has published some experiments which he made during the summer of last year, with a view of ascertaining whether a gas might not be obtained from oil, equal to that obtained from coal; so as to prevent the injury threatened to the Greenland trade by the rapidly increasing use of the latter in the lighting of towns, &c. By distilling various oils, previously mixed with dry sand and pulverized clay, at a temperature little below ignition, he obtained a gas, which appeared to be a mixture of carburetted hydrogen and supercarburetted hydrogen gases. This gas produces a flame equally brilliant, and often much more brilliant than that produced from coal. It differed very little in quality, whether obtained from mere refuse, or from good whale sperm, almond, or olive oil, or tallow. The gas, when burnt, produces no smoke, and exhales no smell or unpleasant vapour. Whatever oil is used, it evolves much more light when burnt as gas, than when consumed as oil; in the latter case the flame is obscured by the evolution of a quantity of soot; in the former, the soot remains in the distilling vessel, and the flame burns with a clear light destitute of smoke.

Political importance decreasing.

Oliver Cromwell's palace, to which so much importance is attached in the pages of English history, was burnt to the ground a few days ago, in Clerkenwell Close. The fire commenced at "the usurer's house," which, after undergoing a variety of transformations, had at length become the humble dwelling of a picture frame maker. It was at this house the death warrant of King Charles the First was signed by Cromwell.

Spa-fields will soon lose all its notoriety in state affairs. A row of houses is already built before the sign of Merlin's Cave; and the tribune window, so recently attractive to the populace, is now completely enve-

loped. Ground has been purchased for the immediate erection of 400 houses.

Hopes about to be realized.

We are happy to see in *The Cornwall Gazette*, that the accidental explosions of gunpowder which have so frequently proved fatal in the mines of that county, are likely, through the zealous exertions of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, to be prevented, by the introduction of Safety Instruments, adding another gratifying testimony to the advantages which the arts derive from the cultivation of science. The subject was referred to by Mr. Justice Abbott in his charge to the Grand Jury, at the last Assizes, in consequence of which they came to the unanimous resolution to recommend and promote the speedy and general introduction of these instruments through the Mining Districts.

A considerable advance has taken place in the price of copper ore. At the ticketing at Camborne, the standard rose 9*l.* per ton. At the tin coinage for this quarter ended at Penzance, there were 3297 blocks coined.—*Cornwall Paper.*

Staffordshire is emerging from its distress, and the eye is cheered with the view of active and profitable industry. The market of the metropolis, which a short time since was glutted with iron, has now exhausted its stock, and indefatigable exertions are making to furnish a supply.

We have the pleasure to learn that the long expected Russian order has been received, and that the manufacturers of army clothing in the neighbourhood of Leeds, are once more in a state of activity.

A public meeting was held at Sheffield on Wednesday the 16th, to take into consideration "the propriety of petitioning Parliament not to allow any more Apprentices to be taken by Chimney-Sweepers to be used as Climbing Boys, and not to permit any others to be employed by them as such,"—when suitable resolutions and a petition to the House of Commons were adopted.

The Plymouth Dock-yard artificers' contract for butcher's meat has been taken, for three months, at 39*s.* 10*d.* per cwt. for beef, and 48*s.* for mutton.

Insolvent Debtor's Court.

From a Return made to the House of Commons, it appears that the number of persons discharged by this Court to March was 8634—the number remanded for embezzlement, obtaining goods under false pretences, undue preferences, and other causes, was 411;—the aggregate amount

of the debts specified in the Schedules of the persons who have applied to the Court for relief was 8,863,969l. 15s 10d. the whole amount of the monies recovered by their Assignees, and reported to the Court, has been only 4,733l. 12s. 6½d.

It has been lately decided by the Magistrates, both in London and Maidstone, that if a Member of a Benefit Society be excluded for non-payment of his subscription and fines, he shall still be liable to pay all arrears up to the time of his exclusion.

At each entrance into the Church of St. Stephen, at Salford, Manchester, is the following liberal inscription :—"All the seats in the galleries of this Church, except the front seats, are free for the accommodation of the poor; and it is hoped that persons able to pay for a pew or sitting will not make it a practice to frequent them."

At Church-Stratton, in Shropshire, the parish officers have given notice to the poor, that after a day mentioned, no relief will be allowed by the Magistrates and overseers, but to those who will work, except the infirm and disabled, and those to undergo surgical examination, to ascertain the facts of their cases. Those who receive relief, and are able to work, will be sent to any person paying to the poor's rate who will employ them. The employers are to settle with the overseers either daily or weekly, and are to be charged 6d. per week for each man, 4d. per week for each woman, and 2d. per week for each child, which sums are to form a separate fund to purchase materials to be made up in the poor house into clothing for those who earn the money.

LONGEVITY.

The following circumstance may be interesting to those who inquire into the causes of longevity :—

A Gentleman of considerable research lately made a catalogue of near eight hundred persons who had attained a great age, and found their habits of life only to agree in one particular, namely, early rising in the morning. This confirms the well-known result of a similar inquiry made by one of our learned Judges.

In the parish of Combay, in the vicinity of Bath, the number of funerals, last year, were ten. The ages of four of the persons buried, amounted to four hundred years, and the other six, to five hundred and sixty-four.

Detonating Balls.

The following singular and distressing circumstance has been communicated to us by a medical Gentleman in the neigh-

bourhood of Leeds, as a caution on the danger of these balls :—On Easter Sunday, a youth from Leeds, who had been on a visit to his friends at South Kirby, having a few detonating balls in a tin case in his pocket, accidentally struck his coat against a door, when the balls exploded, and about two inches of the case perforated the back part of his thigh. A considerable hemorrhage ensued, which, although restrained for some time, caused the death of the patient, after lingering about three weeks.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

Another fine antique was discovered a few days ago, on the spot where many Roman remains have lately been dug up, in the parish of Walcot, in Bath. It is a boar's head in bronze, beautifully executed, and in good preservation.

Young Watson.

It is said, that on the night of the 2d of December, this young conspirator accompanied his father and Thistlewood towards Higbgate. On his father being captured, he returned by a circuitous route to London. He proceeded to the house of Pendrill, a boot-maker in Newgate street, who was of their party, and one of Preston's bail. Pendrill received him with the welcome of a partizan, and it was determined that he should wait till the probable fate of the elder Watson was known. This delay produced the necessity of immediate concealment, in consequence of the reward offered for his apprehension the next day; and a room for his accommodation in the back part of the house was prepared. He continued Pendrill's tenant for upwards of a month, and in fact, till the vigour of his pursuit had abated. During all this time however, he did not remain a close prisoner; for his host having procured him the costume of a French woman, he frequently wandered forth in the dusk of the evening. At length he repaired to Liverpool, in the care of a female friend, and there, after due precaution, he took his passage on board an American vessel across the Atlantic. Soon after his departure, Pendrill, apprehensive of some disclosures affecting his own safety, sold off his property, and set sail for America also. Within the last fortnight a letter has been received by a publican in the neighbourhood of Moorfields, from young Watson, announcing his safe landing in America, and expressing his gratitude for the protection which had been afforded him by his friends in London, by whom a subscription was entered into to defray his expenses.

SCOTLAND.

LONGITUDE.

Mr. David Christieson, teacher in Montrose, is said to have discovered an easy and exact method, by which the longitude may be ascertained in any part of the world, either by land or sea, by means of a meridian altitude of the sun. It is pointed out by a very simple instrument, constructed on mathematical principles, and does not require those tedious calculations from solar or lunar tables, by which the ordinary method becomes frequently liable to such uncertainty. Neither does it depend on time-keepers, which, though brought to great perfection, cannot be implicitly relied on, especially in long voyages, or where the variations of heat and cold may alter the regular motion of these delicate instruments.

Professor Leslie, of Edinburgh, celebrated for his numerous philosophical discoveries, has made a very remarkable addition to his experiments on HEAT. The Professor has discovered that water instantly congeals by being placed in dried oatmeal beneath the exhausted receiver of an air pump, and remains in a frozen state until the whole of the ice evaporates. This experiment was exhibited lately in the Chemical Schools at Cambridge.

Sedition from the Pulpit.

The indictment against Niel Douglas accuses him of "uttering seditious expressions, when exercising the functions of a Minister, in the course of divine worship, in his prayers, sermons, or declamations, to the disdain, reproach, and contempt of his Majesty and the Prince Regent, in their persons as well as their offices—contempt of the House of Commons—and of the administration of justice within the kingdom." He is technically described as "*Universalist Preacher* in the city of Glasgow."

Portable Butchers Shops.

An association has been formed at Edinburgh for supplying the inhabitants with cheap butcher's meat, which is conveyed through the streets in small moveable shops, drawn by horses. This plan also saves the expense of the porter, &c. The meat thus sold is, of course, considerably cheaper than that sold in the market; and the regular butchers have begun to lower their prices accordingly.

IRELAND.

Expectation triumphant over Fear.

The accounts received lately from Ireland are, we are happy to learn, most fa-

vourable. The agricultural distress, which had arrived at a point there, which would be hardly credited in this country, where the pressure too was as severe as it was unprecedented, is gradually subsiding. The crisis at least is over; and confidence begins to display itself, where hopelessness and deep misery prevailed a few months back. The prospect of a good harvest is common throughout the island; and, except a want of rain, which is complained of, every appearance encourages a hope that the labours of the farmer will be rewarded with a rich crop.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. III.

*House of Commons, February 7.**Income and Expenditure.*

Lord Castlereagh requested that that part of the Speech of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, which recommends the state of the public income and expenditure, to the early and serious attention of the House, be read. In calling the attention of the House to this part of the Address, the House would feel with him, that there never could be a more important recommendation, or a more interesting moment, for such a recommendation to be made. It would be necessary, doubtless, to vote a supply of money as soon as possible, because without it the public service would be suspended; but, this would not pledge the House to any particular estimates for the whole year, as those to be laid before them were calculated only for a certain number of months. During the lapse of these months, it will be for the House to see whether any increase or reduction of those estimates be found necessary, and then to add only so much to the supplies as is requisite to meet the expenditure which may be determined on. He trusted it would be seen that Ministers, so far from eluding, were solicitous to court investigation. They did not feel themselves pledged to any particular line of conduct; they were ready to receive advice from the other side of the House, if any Hon. Member were disposed to afford it. "It would not become this hallowed and happy soil," exclaimed his Lordship, "for such I shall continue still to call it, to purchase ease or strength at the expense of its honour!" His Lordship then adverted to the several branches of the service, compared with those of last year, leaving the army of occupation in France, and the army in India, for the present, out of the question.

The land forces at home and abroad, for the last year, amounted to 99,000 men—52,080 for the home service, and 46,000 for the foreign establishment. The number at home was to be reduced by 5,000, the reduction of the troops abroad was to be 13,000; total 18,000 men. The number for the service of Great Britain, Ireland, and the colonies, would be 81,016 men, as compared with 99,000, the number for the last year, there being a reduction of 5,000 men in the home establishment, and 18,000 in the colonial—in the whole 18,000 men. By a convention with France, our troops there were to be reduced from 80,000 to 25,000 men, and the Government troops in India from 20,000 to 17,000 men. The total number for this year would be 123,000, instead of 150,000 voted last year. The supplies for the regular land forces for this year about 6,513,000*l.* and including the militia, 7,500,000*l.* The supplies for the commissariat and barrack departments for Great Britain 580,000*l.* and for Ireland 300,000*l.*: total for these departments, 889,000*l.* The army extraordinaries would be 1,300,000*l.* The total charge for the army, except the ordnance, for this year, would be 9,230,000*l.* instead of 10,264,000*l.* which was the supply for 1816, making a diminution in the supply for army service, for the year 1817, of 1,335,000*l.* as compared with last year. For the ordnance, the supply last year was 1,696,000*l.* in the present year the charge would be 1,246,000*l.* being a saving of 450,000*l.* Of the 6,538,000*l.* for the regular forces, 2,551,000*l.* was for services already given; so that the sum required for regular forces actually on service was only about four millions.

He now came to the naval establishment. The number voted last year was 33,000 men; the number this year would be 19,000, being a reduction of 14,000. It was not intended to make any reduction in the marine *corps*: the reason was, that the reduction of that *corps* would render the speedy equipment of the navy at a future period a matter of great difficulty. The charge for the navy, last year, was—10,114,000*l.*;—for this year, 6,397,000*l.*, making a saving of 3,717,000*l.* The whole saving 6,510,000*l.* The Noble Lord then recapitulated the separate charges.

For the Army.....	£7,050,000
Commissariat.....	808,000
Extraordinaries....	1,300,000
Ordnance.....	1,246,000
Navy.....	6,079,000
Miscellaneous....	1,500,000

Grand Total.... £18,373,000

He stated the estimate for the whole service of the year at this sum. Next year, in the Army, might be,

A saving of.....	£223,000
Extraordinaries.....	800,000
Ordnance.....	50,000
Navy, (Transport Service)...	500,000
	<hr/> £1,073,000

In the first year of peace all the charges of the State could not be defrayed by its revenue, burdened by the effects of war. It could scarcely expect to attain this situation after what had occurred last year, when eighteen millions of taxes were abolished; taking the estimate at eighteen millions, with the interest of the debt provided for, there would have arisen a surplus of a million and a half, if the consolidated fund had not fallen off. The state of Ireland, which by the act of last session was consolidated with that of Great Britain, would turn the scale against us. In the highest quarter, the head of the Government of this country, the same sympathies were shared that actuated his people. His Royal Highness had given his commands to inform the House, that he meant to give up for the public service a fifth part of the fourth class of the civil list, which was the only branch connected with the personal expenses or the royal state of the Sovereign; for all the other heads of charge included in the civil list, except the privy purse, were as much for paying public services as the sums included in the estimates this night. That branch of the civil list amounted to 209,000*l.* and his Royal Highness offered, out of this and the privy purse, 50,000*l.* The servants of the Crown had resolved to follow the example, and to surrender that part of their salaries which had accrued since the abolition of the property tax. He should conclude with proposing the appointment of a Committee, to consist of 21 members, for the purpose of enquiring into the revenue and expenditure of the country for the years 1815, 16, and 17, also for 1818, and 1819.

Mr. Tierney was glad that Ministers at last saw what every body else had long seen—that the expences of the country should be reduced to some reasonable proportion with its means. There would be, under all circumstances, three millions to be made good. He was glad to hear that the sinking fund was to be spared. Nothing but evident and absolute danger, nothing but the prospect of peril, threatening the very existence of the state, could induce

him to consent to have recourse to that sacred fund. He had often taken the liberty of suggesting, that his Majesty's Ministers were called upon to advise a reduction of expense in the first officer of the state. It was true that this example had come late, but it was well that it had come at all. He was glad also to learn from the Noble Lord, that a reduction was to take place in the salaries of the principal officers of the crown: this proceeding had been extorted from them. There was business and labour enough on this subject, not merely for one, but three or four Committees. A separate Committee might be necessary to examine the accounts and state of the army. Another Committee for the affairs and expenditure of the colonies. Another to inquire respecting the civil offices. It seemed intended to draw a curtain to prevent the public from a full view of the public expenditure.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer wished to guard against the idea of the principle of taxation on offices being proposed. It was intended to render the sacrifices purely voluntary. Up to January 1st, 1817, there had been a difference in the consolidated fund of 600,000*l*. There were, however, from the Property Tax and some other sources, 250,000*l*. On the average of last year, from various circumstances, a difference had been occasioned of 10 per cent.; but when the operation of the failure of the harvest on the revenue was considered, there appeared to him no just cause for strong apprehension or alarm.—Taking old naval stores, the lottery, and other branches, there would be eight millions odd, applicable to the extinction of debt, to which add 14 millions, and there was a total of 22 millions, exceeding the supply by about 1,400,000*l*.

Mr. Brougham conceived, that in the present state of the nation, it was incumbent on that house to look into the real condition of the country at this moment. It appeared that the great end of this new measure was not to show how far retrenchment might be effected, but how sinecures might be preserved; not how enormous salaries might be reduced, but how the existing Government might maintain its ground. The Ministers would root themselves the more deeply in their stations, if instead of supporting the vain splendour of the court, they would prosecute the great object of economy in all its various branches.

Mr. Canning contended that Ministers, so far from being reluctant to adopt measures of economy, had made as many reductions as were consistent with the public interests.

Mr. Wilberforce could not give an entire approbation to the appointment of the Committee. The dissolution of Parliament would put an end to its existence; the influence of the Crown had increased very considerably. It in fact met every man every where. And while he deprecated those attempts to inflame the public mind, he by no means granted, that the way to reconcile the people to their sufferings, and to quiet their minds, was by refusing to make such diminutions in every department as could be effected without injury to the public service.

Lord Lascelles and Mr. Gooch spoke in favour of the measure; Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Calcraft against it.

A division then took place—Ayes 210—Noes 117—Majority 93.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, May 29, 1817.

Che sara sara, what shall be, shall be, says the Italian proverb. Hard are the times when a politician takes refuge in fate; when instead of attributing the conduct of nations to the guiding hand of wisdom, and hoping the best, he, as it were, abandons the rudder, and lets the ship drive at the mercy of winds and waves.

An enlarged survey of the state of things at this moment, but too well justifies the apprehensions of the compassionate;—but let it not be forgot, that although *selfishness* be a moral vice, it is a political virtue; that home is more dear to us than all the world beside, and therefore is entitled to the first place in our thoughts.

Two very important questions have been determined in the British Parliament since our last; the question of Parliamentary Reform, and of the admission of Catholics to political power. Both have passed in the negative. Not that arguments were wanting to either; but, that the measures proposed were impolitic. We cannot but admit, that time has produced alterations in certain details of the British constitution, but time has also produced alterations among the body of the people at large, which much more than counterbalance the former. In ancient days the representatives of the people were paid by the people, who severely felt the burden, and prayed to be excused from the pressure;—who thinks of paying representatives now? And how far a restoration to the practice of antiquity might effect an alleviation of the people's burdens, it may puzzle the wisest to explain.

The term *rights* is, in politics, of very equivocal import. That the Catholics have a *right* to political power, as subjects, in common with others, need not be denied. That they have demanded this *right* in a manner which shews that it cannot be safely committed to them, is equally undeniable. The same violence which led them to certain affirmations and measures, if carried into legislation and government, would set all the kingdom by the ears. Neither was it favourable to their cause that the Pope's Bull against Bible Societies should obtain circulation at the moment. This service to the country, occasioned by the Bible Society, could not have been anticipated; it is not the less real. It has made the Church of Rome shew herself in her true colours:—a pretty old jade, truly, to be entrusted with power! A charming instance of papistical veneration for liberty!

Liberty!—but our liberties are abridged at this moment, and the abridgment, it seems, is likely to be prolonged:—we are sorry for it; sorry for the occasion of it; sorry for the necessity which at first demanded it, and for that which now prolongs it. We are no parties to the cause for this political proposition: we have never meditated revolt; not that we are blind to some things which displease us; but, that we are not blind to others, which displease us more in what are proposed by way of exchange. The gothic building in which we dwell has, undoubtedly, its inconveniences, and some of the stones of which it is constructed, are in a mouldering state; but, we cannot think of committing the repairs to surveyors who would pull it down about our ears, or to those who gravely propose to face it with plaster of Paris.

Paris! is all safe there? We know not. The silence that reigns there, would have been thought ominous under the *regime* of Buonaparte. The French Funds have reached a height to which they have been strangers for many years. We have our doubts whether this is natural; and did we not see that the Bank of France follows the same progress, though not equally, we should forebode—as in duty bound. In fact, the Jacobins of that country cannot be still, for their lives, and therefore we are not sorry to hear, now and then, of the deaths of some of their leaders. They must die, as well as others; and when they have fallen under the scythe of time, may a better generation rise up in their stead!

A truly melancholy picture is presented by the Continent generally. In some places the utmost endeavours of the magistracy can scarcely obtain bread to support the

famishing people under their care. In others, inadequate provision has led to the most fatal consequences; not, indeed, strictly speaking, to pestilence; but to diseases which too nearly approach its character. Elsewhere, the disposition to forsake home, is so strong that no consideration of prudence can controul it. Switzerland pours out its population; Bavaria and Germany accompany it; and credible information leads us to believe that the Dutch provinces on the Rhine are witnesses to not less than four thousand beggars who have followed the course of that river, and now inundate the cities. Is it asked, whether this be not a new feature of the times? We answer, no: we remember the camp of the Palatines formed in London, after the peace of 1763; a people deluded, as they said, by the professions of an agent; as now the unhappy emigrants profess to have been deluded by the misrepresentations of a villain who has plundered them of their money, and made his escape. How could such numbers think of obtaining a passage to America? and whence the shipping to convey them across the Atlantic?

It seems that Ferdinand has proposed to the Sovereigns of Europe that they should mediate between Spain and Portugal. The measure is somewhat of the latest. The occasion of dispute has not arisen in Europe; and we could be glad to hope that Europe would not be involved in it. It is more than possible, that an event next to be adverted to, may be the means of preventing consequences, from the contemplation of which the mind recoils.

Intelligence has reached us that a revolt has broken out in South America, in the province of Pernambuco, and at first in the town of Olinda, the principal of that province. The news is brought by a single vessel which eluded the embargo laid by the insurgents. The extent of this revolt, or the abilities of those engaged to support it, or the consequences it may have in other provinces, can at present be nothing more than the simplest conjecture. The accounts are, in fact, derived from the insurgents, themselves; and are rather the echoes of their wishes, than unquestionable statements. They are the reports manufactured by the chiefs, to keep up the spirits of their adherents. They may, therefore, be received; but they must not be trusted: they may be anticipations of truth; but they are not,—at least, as yet they do not appear to be—truth itself.

From the accounts given by Mr. Koster,* our readers will not greatly wonder

* Comp. LIT. PAN. Vol. V. p. 549.

that the provinces of Brazil, distant from the seat of the supreme Government, were in a state of mind, to favour such a commotion. Something equally suspicious, was in the mind of M. Laugsdorff, respecting the province of St. Catherine's. Nor is this a new feeling, with regard to the Brazilians; it did not escape the penetration of British voyagers, (Sir G. Staunton for instance) twenty, or thirty years ago. Of late, the greatly increased intercourse with Europe has afforded additional means perhaps inducements. Those who can live in revolution only, may now repair to the Brazil.

We give no judgment on the alledged causes which have irritated the minds of the subjects of the King of Portugal: restrictions on trade, may be a part of them, in some instances, but to attribute an event of this nature to them alone, is a shop-keeping notion. Whether it may be successful, is another question: the province, as our readers will recollect, is not described by Mr. Koster, as the most fertile; and the population is extremely scattered; this remark tells both for and against.

The employment of a body of Portuguese troops in taking possession of Monte Video afforded a favourable opportunity to what has happened: how far that was a stroke of true policy time will shew: it has been made the subject of appeal to the powers of Europe by the Spanish Court.

Report affirms that the Spanish Provinces of South America, on the Western coast, are completely in the power of the insurgents; who have obtained a decisive victory over the royal forces. We have so long been in the dark as to events in that quarter, and so strongly in the habit of disbelieving both sides, that we receive this report with some hesitation. But, we are glad to see, that the numbers engaged in hostilities are much less than was formerly supposed. The work of death is so much the less extensive, though the passions of men may be equally malignant. The population is but thin, and the provinces are large. A short time must produce additional information.

The North American United States are receiving great accessions of population. If they are truly wise, they will favour the export of those restless Frenchmen, who, having done all the mischief they could in Europe, have resorted to America. If they do not properly exert themselves on this, there needs no ghost to tell us what consequences will inevitably follow.

The British North American colonies are viewed with increased interest; their fur-

ther improvement is anticipated; their trade and commerce is promoted. We hope that no unworthy jealousies will arise among them, or if arisen will not spread. The paths of justice ought to be clear; but the assumption of illegal, or of unconstitutional powers, ought to be repressed, and even punished.

Thus have we taken that survey of the world, which may afford some hints at its general condition. Those countries, concerning which the historian has nothing to say, are in the happiest state. And yet, there are some, which, though not mentioned, are thought to be in very suspicious circumstances. We must wait for fuller intelligence. We hold fast to our wishes for general peace; and we desire, if it might be, general prosperity. We have seen, that the welfare of one country is often strongly linked in with that of another, and we shall, with the utmost reluctance, be forced to quit our adherence to the happier state of things, by unquestionable information on the existence or progress of calamities, of which, though a man may see the beginning, he cannot flatter himself that he shall see the end.

Commercial Chronicle.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, May 30, 1817.

We reported in our last, that the new SUGARS which came to market had met with a brisk and favourable reception. It might have been supposed that this was occasioned by the novelty of the thing; and so it was, in part; yet the subsequent arrivals have been far from damping the market; and, in fact, they not only continue to go off briskly, but they command high prices. This shews that the home trade is far from being glutted; and that orders are not wanting. The old Muscovados have felt the advantage, and now go off freely, at 1s. to 2s. advance. The dry browns fetched 69s. to 71s.; the inferior sorts 64s. to 67s. New Barbadoes brought

Fine white,94s. to 95s.

Middling86s. to 89s.

Inferior.....82s. to 85s.

The demand for Refined Sugars is also lively; and the market is much improved; the former price has greatly promoted the home consumption. The export trade cannot boast of any great vivacity; although there are orders in town, yet they are limited as to quantity and price. The prevailing opinion among the houses in extensive business, is, that the article must

rise; and, accordingly, the holders who are capitalists, are not anxious in putting forward sales, but wait the event.

COFFEE has experienced, and seems to be destined to experience, considerable fluctuations. It lately was declining, say, 2s. per cwt. The quantity of good and fine ordinary Jamaica, was so great as to depress the Article. More recently, the demand has increased; and private sale, has been more favourable, as well in price, as in the quantity which has changed hands. The expectations formed, are therefore, those of a rise in price; and a better state of the market.

The CORN market has been rather dull; but there are symptoms of its revival. A few days ago, the same Article might be bought a halfpenny per lb. lower than it can be bought to-day. To say the least, that lower price was the means of getting off a great quantity of the commodity, and thereby to relieve the Stocks of various holders. The Sale at Liverpool took off more than the importations for the week amounted to.

The TIMBER Trade has had its fluctuations, also;—some time ago it felt the force of expectation that an alteration in the duties would take place at home: now, it feels the force of expectation that an alteration will take place abroad. Sweden inclines to diminish the duties she had imposed on foreign vessels, carrying away timber; and has now made them level with her own ships. The duties were treble what her own ships paid; and in fact, amounted to little, or nothing, short of a prohibition.

HEMP and FLAX are low, and are lowering. The variations in price have had the effect of relieving the Market from a quantity, and the consequence has been felt as beneficial, by what remained.

RUM has already supplied so considerable a demand that the quantity in hand is greatly reduced: good parcels sell readily at an advance; and even the ordinary are rising. In other spirits, there is no alteration deserving notice.

Our readers will observe a considerable variation in the premiums of Insurance, from what it has ever been our duty to record. The fact is, that this branch of mercantile adventure has now reached its lowest or peace rates; and the value of a risk is now, not a calculation combined of the danger of the seas, and the danger of the enemy, but of the danger of the seas solely, and that at the finest time of the year in the northern hemisphere. The system of voyages is now reduced to so much certainty, that the most favourable period for all parts of the world

is taken advantage of, and consequently risks are calculated on the exercise of due care and circumspection, by the insured.

The Price of BULLION is—Portugal Gold £3 19s. 6d.; New Dollars 5s. 2½d.

The average price of CORN for the week ending May 17, is,

	s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	105 0	Rye	62 5
Barley	51 9	Oats	33 6
Beans	51 8	Peas	51 9

Since this article was put to press, intelligence has arrived of a serious commotion, which has assumed the character of insurrection, having broken out in South America, against the Portuguese Government. This news has had a great effect in the commercial world, speculation being afloat to seize the immediate moment, and to forestall the wants of that part of the world by great consignments of goods.—Report, indeed, affirms, that considerable orders are actually arrived; that the warehouses in Buenos Ayres are absolutely emptied; that the Government of that city is in connexion with the Spanish insurgents in Peru and Chili, where their arms have been victorious; and that merchandise of all kinds was sending off for those provinces, and for the whole western coast of South America.

This event, as may well be supposed, has caused much variation in many articles of commerce: the goods proper for that market have risen considerably; cottons, and all wearables of the lighter kinds. The utmost anxiety is felt by the merchants to obtain a knowledge of what decision the British Government may come to, on this occasion. It is supposed, that adventures must take the whole risk on themselves: but, that, at present, and till we have further information, British property is not unsafe, in the parts revolted.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ESSEX.—Though the weather has generally been cold throughout the month, yet it must be considered we have a show for a plentiful Wheat crop, the thin planted Wheat being much improved. The late fine showers have been of great benefit to the Oats and Barley. Clovers for the scythe are much improved, and food for all kinds of Cattle is now in abundance. Peas planted well, beans not quite so. Both winter and spring Tares make a good appearance. Our fallowed Lands are in a very rough state at present. Mutton and Lamb at the Country Markets, fat and good. Beasts for slaughter but thin,

Bankrupts and Certificates in the order of their dates, with the Attornies.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, April 12.

Ringer J. Lucas-street, Commercial-road, baker.

BANKRUPTS.

Bigland G. Lancaster, iron master. *Sols.* Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn.

Blundell W. N. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.*

Avison and Co. Castle-street, Holborn.

Cunliffe J. late of the City of Leipzig, but now of Manchester, merchant. *Sol.* Windle, John-street, Bedford Row.

Connard J. the younger, Worcester, needle maker. *Sols.* Flaggate and Co. Essex-street, Strand.

Cohen E. late of Broad-street, merchant. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Corthorn C. March, Cambridge, chemist and druggist. *Sol.* Huxley, Temple.

Grubb G. Manchester, tailor. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Gossage T. Derby, maltster. *Sols.* Long and Co. Gray's Inn.

Heath J. Chester, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Howard A. Surrey, grocer. *Sol.* Kiss, Clifford's Inn.

Hodgson H. G. Watling-street, merchant. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Henry A. Minorities, Middlesex, merchant. *Sol.* Isaacs, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe.

Jones E. Chester, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Huxley, Temple.

Makins W. Nottingham, flax dresser. *Sols.* Collet and Co. Chancery-lane.

Maude W. and E. Maude, York, bankers. *Sols.* Exley and Co. Furnival's Inn.

Peet T. Nottingham, linen draper. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Ratcliff E. Cambridge, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Toone and Co. Cursitor-street.

Stevens G. Essex, carpenter. *Sol.* Jones, Sizelane.

Somerfield J. and P. Somerfield, Stafford, awl blade makers. *Sol.* Hunt, Surrey-street, Strand.

Tomkins S. Plymouth, draper. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's Inn.

Wills T. Devon, lime burner. *Sols.* Street and Co. Philpot-lane.

Wilton S. late of Lancaster, victualler. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

CERTIFICATES, May 3.

J. Bee, Newcastle upon Tyne, tallow chandler. J. Knowler, Preston, Kent, bricklayer.

T. Paterson and T. Harwood, Star-court, Broad-street, hat manufacturers. W. Watson, Wake-

field, York, corn dealer. W. Hardisty and J. Lodge, Netherton, York, merchants. W. Holdsworth, Bradford, and J. Holdsworth-

Morley, York, watch makers. T. Fawcett, Lindley, York, butcher. R. Pigg, Norwich,

grocer. S. White, Liverpool, upholsterer. J. Batty, Leeds, York, grocer. R. Wicks, Wor-

thing, Sussex, fish buyer. G. Wall, North Shields, ship builder. J. Goodchild, sen. Low

Pallion, Durham, and J. Jackson and W. Jack-

son, Dowgate Wharf, London, bankers. R. Eaton, Nottingham, hosier.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, April 15.

Farrenden J. Chichester, timber merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Batteley W. late of Newcastle under Lyme,

but now of Stafford, cabinet maker. *Sol.* Wilson, Temple.

Cooper H. Portsea, print seller. *Sol.* Hart, Portsmouth.

Cull J. late of Dorset, brewer. *Sol.* Allen, Clifford's Inn.

Clark T. Somerset, cheese dealer. *Sols.* Dyne and Co. Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Featherstonhaugh G. late of Durham, coal fitter. *Sol.* Chipchase, Broad-street.

Gapp J. Norwich, dyer. *Sol.* Taylor, Featherstone-buildings.

Lees J. Stafford, timber merchant. *Sols.* Long and Co. Gray's Inn.

Manks J. Leeds, York, cloth merchant. *Sol.* Evans, Hatton Garden.

Penistan R. and J. Penistan, Horncastle, Lincoln, brick makers. *Sol.* Clitherow, Horncastle.

Purday T. Margate, Kent, stationer. *Sol.* King, Castle-street, Holborn.

Robinson J. Thrapston, Northampton, whip manufacturer. *Sol.* Agar, Furnival's Inn.

Suple B. J. Somerset, linen draper. *Sols.* Lamberts and Co. Gray's Inn.

Taylor J. late of Worcester, cooper. *Sol.* Platt, New Boswell-court.

Tanswell G. Dorset, butcher. *Sol.* Price, Lincoln's Inn.

Thompson J. Chester, salt manufacturer. *Sols.* Wright and Co. Temple.

Whitting C. Bristol, plumber. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Wigglesworth W. late of Leicester, draper. *Sol.* Egerton, Gray's Inn.

CERTIFICATES, May 6.

G. Randles, Liverpool, insurance broker. W. S. Sherwood, Liverpool, joiner. T. Fur-

nival, late of King's Lynn, Norfolk, earthen-

ware dealer. R. Porter and H. Porter, late of

Rood-lane, Fenchurch-street, and Lloyd's

Coffee House, ship broker. J. Herbert, Plough

public house, West Smithfield, victualler. R.

Briscall, Liverpool, dealer. J. Fardon, Ox-

ford, watch maker.

BANKRUPTS, April 19.

Butler S. Bristol, tallow chandler. *Sol.* Smith, Bristol.

Cohen E. late of Broad-street, merchant. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Dow M. Birmingham, paper maker. *Sols.* Swaine and Co. Frederick's-place.

Elland R. Islington, coach master. *Sols.* Bolton and Co. Old Broad-street.

Grunbough I. York, worsted yarn manufactur-

er. *Sol.* Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton

Garden.

Hagedorn J. P. Old Broad-street, merchant. *Sols.* Kaye and Co. New Bank-buildings.

Jones J. late of Blackman-street, Southwark,

wine and spirit merchant. *Sols.* Smith and

Co. Hatton Garden.

Jervis J. Somerset, draper. *Sol.* Adams, Old

Jewry.

Johnson J. the younger, Essex, corn dealer. *Sol.* Hore, Hatton Garden.

Lecount P. City Road, watch maker. *Sol.* Turner, Bloomsbury-square.

Milbourn S. late of York, flax spinner. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.
 Reynolds B. Weymouth, ship joiner. *Sol.* Abbott, Mark-lane.
 Rimmer J. Liverpool, brewer. *Sols.* Gregory and Co. Bedford Row.
 Saunders W. Bristol, mercer. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Warrford-court.
 Sheppard T. Portsmouth, shoemaker. *Sols.* Briggs and Co. Essex-street, Strand.
 Winter S. late of Lichfield, victualler. *Sols.* Dax and Co. Doughty-street.

CERTIFICATES, May 10.

J. H. Jowsey, Durham, ship owner. W. Pulman, Devou, fellmonger. R. Elsmore, Hereford, tanner. M. Phillips, St. Mary Axe, London, merchant. T. I. Smith, Lawrence Pountney-lane, merchant. G. Earp, St. John-street, brush manufacturer. W. Aspinall, Liverpool, grocer. R. Beckett, Dorking, Surrey, grocer. P. B. Dean, Lancaster, cotton spinner. J. Dowthwaite, Maidstone, chemist. T. Holden, Liverpool, liquor merchant. J. Taperell, Plymouth, auctioneer. J. Wilson and A. Aiken, Cross-street, Finsbury-square, merchants. L. Le Cheminant, Fenchurch-street, merchant. W. Grieves, Holborn-bridge, cheesemonger. J. Solly, Liverpool, woollen draper. J. V. Kerchove, Fenchurch-street, merchant. H. Webber, Bristol, merchant. R. Bowman, Liverpool, sail maker. W. Watts and J. Rigby, Lancaster, linen drapers.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, April 22.

Baber J. St. James's-street, dress maker.

BANKRUPTS,

Ashley W. Bristol, wheelwright. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Alder J. and J. Alder, Liverpool, merchants. *Sol.* Battye, Chancery-lane.
 Bedford J. Bath, pastry cook. *Sols.* Dax and Co. Doughty-street.
 Beale E. Dirham, Gloucestershire, innholder. *Sol.* Potts, Serjeant's Inn.
 Boardman J. jun. and G. Alsop, Manchester, dealers in twist. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.
 Burridge G. S. Deptford, victualler. *Sol.* Eldred, Temple.
 Collins W. Ellen-street, Saint George in the East, scavenger. *Sol.* Hamilton, Berwick-street, Soho.
 Collett J. Bishopsgate-street Within, merchant. *Sols.* Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.
 Cricket H. Hampton in Arden, Warwickshire, farmer. *Sol.* Pewtress, Gray's Inn.
 Clay C. Warwick, coach master. *Sols.* Clark and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Eady S. P. Gerrard-street, Soho, druggist. *Sol.* Goodall, Gray's Inn.
 Farnden J. Chichester, timber merchant. *Sol.* Sowton, Cook's-court.
 Horder J. Haydon-square, Minories, music seller. *Sol.* Poole, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.
 Jenkins A. Gloucester, chemist. *Sol.* Potts, Serjeant's Inn.
 Jackson R. Cheshire, druggist. *Sols.* Longdill and Co. Gray's Inn.

Newbold D. Birmingham, tin plate worker. *Sol.* Alexander, Carey-street.
 Neale J. Wapping Wall, anchor smith. *Sol.* Bowden, Aldermanbury.
 Phillips J. late of Llangattock Vibon Avel, timber dealer. *Sol.* Berkeley, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
 Reilly J. late of Manchester, merchant. *Sol.* Rondeau, Manchester.
 Steward T. Suffolk, grocer. *Sols.* Walter and Co. Symond's Inn.
 Steel J. Sheffield, grocer. *Sol.* Bigg, Southampton-buildings.
 Solomon H. Charing Cross, silversmith. *Sol.* Sol. Poole, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.
 Shaw J. Bond-street, carpet manufacturer. *Sol.* Harvey, Curmistor-street.
 Wibberley J. Manchester, draper. *Sol.* Chester, Staple Inn.

CERTIFICATES, May 13.

J. Hughes and C. Outhwaite, St. Paul's Church-yard, upholsterers. P. Birdwood, Plymouth, linen draper. R. Garrett, Speckhamland, Berks, saddler. J. Goodwin, Liverpool, merchant. M. Hyams, Pall Mall, lapidary. G. Wright, Birmingham, carpenter. J. P. Carpenter and J. Webber, Somerset, drapers. W. Murray, Inner Temple, money scriener. N. L. Cheminant and J. V. Kerchove, Fenchurch-street, merchant. J. M. Siorde and J. L. Siorde, Austin Friars, merchants. J. and D. Brodie, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, merchants.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, April 26.

Purday T. Margate, stationer.

BANKRUPTS.

Adie F. Stafford, auctioneer. *Sol.* Phillips, Size-lane.
 Biggs M. Maiden-lane, Cheapside, bootier. *Sols.* Robinson and Co. Charter House-square.
 Bower W. Chester, cotton spinner. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court.
 Bush J. Berks, innkeeper. *Sols.* Rigge and Co. Carey-street.
 Bosworth J. Bosbury, Hereford, dealer in horses. *Sol.* Taylor, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.
 Burghart C. Rosemary-lane, sugar refiner. *Sol.* Holt, Threadneedle street.
 Corran P. R. Liverpool, cooper. *Sol.* Chester, Staple Inn.
 Dodd D. Stanhope, Durham, grocer. *Sol.* Heelis, Staple Inn.
 Entwistle T. Manchester, fastian manufacturer. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.
 Enfield W. and J. Browne, Norwich, bombazine manufacturer. *Sols.* Presland and Co. Brunswick square.
 Fraser W. Sloane street, Chelsea, bootier. *Sol.* Lawrence, Furnival's Inn.
 Gill C. late of Shoreditch, shoemaker. *Sol.* Suter, Greenwich.
 Gaunt J. York, merchant. *Sols.* Tottie and Co. Poultry.
 Heynes S. Cheltenham, wine merchant. *Sol.* Pearson, Staple Inn.
 Harling T. West Cowes, Isle of Wight, merchant. *Sol.* Donnellon, Copthall court.

Homan W. Barking, Essex, smack owner. *Sols.* Alliston and Co. Freeman's court.
 James R. Hampstead, Middlesex, broker. *Sol.* Chippindall, Great Queen-street.
 King W. Somerset, hosier. *Sol.* Pearson, Temple.
 Mudford N. the younger, Strand, umbrella manufacturer. *Sol.* Leigh, Poultry.
 Mann B. Bishopgate street, upholsterer. *Sol.* Pope, Modiford court.
 Newman A. Newgate street, printer. *Sol.* Younger, Wellclose square.
 Purday T. Margate and Sandgate, Kent, stationers. *Sol.* King, Castle street, Holborn.
 Pullan R. Leeds, merchant. *Sols.* Few and Co. Covent Garden.
 Roads W. late of Oxford, grocer. *Sols.* Edmunds and Co. Chancery lane.
 Smith J. Bath, broker. *Sol.* Young, Charlotte row, Mansion House.
 Stinton P. Bristol, victualler. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's Inn.
 Sayer T. Huntsham, Devon, lime burner. *Sol.* Pearce, Salisbury square.
 Stewardson J. Borough, haberdasher. *Sol.* Adams, Old Jewry.
 Verdenham W. White's yard, Rosemary lane, sugar refiner. *Sols.* Gatty and Co. Angel court, Throgmorton street.
 Williams M. J. Dowgate hill, merchant. *Sol.* Williams, Dyer's buildings.
 Wilson J. Sydney street, Middlesex, merchant. *Sol.* Bowman, Broad street.
 White J. Exeter, veterinary surgeon. *Sol.* Bruton, Old Broad street.
 Wood S. Canal street, Birmingham, coal smith. *Sol.* Hutchinson, Crown court.

CERTIFICATES, May 17.

W. Toolmin, Carmarthen street, Tottenham court road, money scrivener. C. Pearce, Wellington, Somersetshire, druggist. F. Niblett, Bread street, Cheshire, scrivener. J. Fean, Parliament street, draper. W. Robinson and S. S. Clapham, Liverpool, merchants. S. G. Shaw, St. Albans, bookseller. J. Hewelton and T. Stewart, London Wall, horse dealers. J. Milvington, Bankside, Southwark, coal merchant. T. Williams, Coleman street, packer. S. Jeeves, Sandy, Bedfordshire, horse dealer. T. Martin, Norwich, musical instrument maker. T. Storey, Leeds, cheesemonger. A. Burn, Durham, ship builder. J. Merryweather, Sheffield, broker. G. M. Pearce, Liverpool, merchant. J. Estill, Rowland's row, Stepney Green, master mariner. T. Cox, Chichester, Sussex, common carrier. R. W. Taber, James street, Golden square, plumber. J. Parker and H. Holloway, Gower place, St. Pancras, builders. W. Bassett, Church lane, Spitalfields, silk manufacturer. J. Abbit, Ke-grave, Suffolk, merchant. W. Hill, Halberton, Devonshire, currier. T. Keyse, Austin Friars, merchant. W. White, Coventry, victualler. W. Thompson, Wakefield, Yorkshire, grocer. T. Unwin, Sawbridge-worth, Hertfordshire, maltster. H. Hewlett, Horfield, Gloucestershire, dealer.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, April 29.

Brown J. Ratcliffe Highway, slop-seller.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Chanley J. Stockport, Cheshire, grocer.
 Clayworth J. Candlesby, Lincolnshire, dealer in corn.
 M'Williams J. George street, Spitalfields, victualler.

BANKRUPTS.

Booth W. Tickton, Yorkshire, merchant. *Sols.* Lamberts and Co. Gray's Inn.
 Bourne E. Burslem, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer. *Sol.* Berridge, Hatton Garden.
 Brennan J. Upper Russell-street, Bermondsey, fellmonger. *Sols.* Drew and Co. Bermondsey-street.
 Caspar E. High-street, Aldgate, watch maker. *Sol.* Poole, Adam's-court.
 Gardom T. Epsom, tailor. *Sol.* Dixon, Nassau-street.
 Greenwood R. Todmorden and Walsden, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.
 Gardner B. Rotherhithe, master mariner. *Sol.* Pasmore, Warrford-court.
 Holmes T. Long Acre, coach maker. *Sol.* Allen, Soho.
 Harvey W. Wymondham, Norfolk, manufacturer. *Sols.* Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn.
 Hawkins W. Bicknell, Warwickshire, farmer. *Sol.* Windle, John-street, Bedford Row.
 Hunt J. Bishops Sutton, Southampton, maltster. *Sol.* Gude, Gray's Inn.
 Hopkinson J. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Griffith and Co. Liverpool.
 Hick J. Huddersfield, drysalter. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court.
 Jackson R. and J. Graham, jun. Carlisle, cotton spinners. *Sol.* Clennell, Staple Inn.
 James E. Bristol, timber merchant. *Sols.* Bridges and Co. Red Lion-square.
 Kingscott D. Walcot, Bath, baker. *Sol.* Burfoot, Temple.
 Lilley E. Birmingham, gilt toy maker. *Sols.* Rosser and Co. Bartlett's-buildings.
 Mann J. jun. Templesowbery, Westmoreland, tanner. *Sol.* Lowden, Clement's Inn.
 Lawton W. Wilmslow, Cheshire, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.
 Matthewman J. late of Queen-street, Cheshire, merchant. *Sol.* Hamilton, Great St. Helen's.
 Roberts J. late of Stoney Stratford, farmer. *Sols.* Gale and Co. Basinghall-street.
 Rattenbury H. Newport, carpeter. *Sols.* Bridges and Co. Red Lion-square.
 Rhodes J. Stockport, cotton manufacturer. *Sol.* Windle, John street, Bedford Row.

CERTIFICATES, May 20.

T. Evans, Monmouth, mercer and draper.
 N. Demezy, Hartley Winney, Southampton, innkeeper. E. Berriman, Saint Ives, Cornwall, milliner. W. Blenkin, Kingston upon Hull, grocer. T. Bellamy, Bristol, woolfactor. J. Fairbrother, Tottington, Lancashire, cotton spinner. T. Roberts, Cornwall, grocer. R. Cleugh, North Shields, hardwareman. R. Gray, Redruth, Cornwall, victualler. J. Lloyd, Tring, Hertfordshire, surgeon. R. Fillis and W. Cock, late of Plymouth, contractors. J. Wohlenberg, St. Catharines street, biscuit baker. A. Keating, Strand, silversmith. R. B. Scott, Spring Garden, printer. E. Jones, Ludgate-hill, haberdasher. J. E. Lewis, Northampton, carpenter. T. Boteylle, Salop, horse dealer. M. Waters, Nicholas-lane, broker.

PRICES CURRENT, May 20, 1816.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt.	2	15	0	to	0	0
Ditto pearl	3	8	0	0	0	0
Barilla	1	9	0	1	10	0
Brandy, Cogniac, bond gal.	0	7	0	0	7	2
Campfire, refined .. lb.	0	4	6	0	4	9
Ditto unrefined .. cwt.	10	10	0	13	0	0
Cochineal, fine black, lb.	1	10	0	1	12	0
Ditto, East-India	0	3	9	0	4	3
Coffee, fine bond cwt.	4	15	0	5	0	0
Ditto ordinary	3	6	0	3	10	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	10	0	2	2
Ditto Jamaica ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Smyrna ..	0	1	5	0	1	8
Ditto East-India ..	0	1	0	0	1	6
Currants, Zant. cwt.	4	18	0	5	0	0
Elephants' Teeth	20	0	0	25	0	0
Scrivelloes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flax, Riga	ton	65	0	0	67	0
Ditto Petersburg ..	53	0	0	54	0	0
Galls, Turkey	cwt.	9	0	0	0	0
Geneva, Holl. bond gal.	0	3	8	0	4	0
Ditto, English	0	13	6	0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	10	0	0	12	0	0
Hemp, Riga,	ton	41	0	0	42	0
Ditto Petersburg ..	39	10	0	40	0	0
Indigo, Caraccas .. lb.	0	10	0	0	10	6
Ditto East-India	0	4	4	0	10	0
Iron British bars .. ton	9	10	0	10	0	0
Ditto Swedish c.c.n.d.	16	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead in pigs	ton	19	0	0	0	0
Ditto red	ton	21	0	0	0	0
Ditto white	ton	33	0	0	0	0
Logwood	ton	8	5	0	8	10
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	5	15	0	6	5	0
Mahogany	ft.	0	1	8	0	2
Oil, Lucca .. 24 gal. jar	16	0	0	18	0	0
Ditto Florence, $\frac{1}{2}$ chest	2	3	0	2	10	0
Ditto whale	30	0	0	33	0	0
Ditto spermaceti .ton	68	0	0	0	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm .. cwt.	0	16	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom	cwt.	4	14	0	5	0
Rice, Carolina bond ..	2	0	0	2	3	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal.	0	3	9	0	4	4
Ditto Leeward Island	0	2	10	0	0	0
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	2	9	0	0	0	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	2	8	0	3	6	0
Silk, raw, .. Ditto ..	1	12	0	2	0	0
Tallow, Russia, white	1	17	6	2	18	0
Ditto, yellow	2	17	6	2	13	0
Tar, Stockholm .. bar.	1	0	0	1	1	0
Tin in blocks	cwt.	4	19	0	5	0
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	0	8	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Virginia	0	0	7	0	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wax, Guinea	cwt.	8	10	0	9	0
Whale-fins (Green) ton	70	0	0	0	9	0
Wine:						
Red Port, bond pipe ..	43	0	0	52	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	44	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Madeira	55	0	0	68	0	0
Ditto Mountain	30	0	0	33	0	0
Ditto Calcavella	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry	butt	28	0	50	0	0
Ditto Claret	15	0	0	45	0	0

Wine:

Red Port, bond pipe ..	43	0	0	52	0	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Madeira	55	0	0	65	0	0	0
Ditto Mountain	30	0	0	33	0	0	0
Ditto Calceavella	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry	28	0	0	50	0	0	0
Ditto Claret	15	0	0	45	0	0	0

Fire-Office Shares, &c. May 20.

	Canals.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Chesterfield Div. 6l.	100	—	—	—	—
Coventry (Div. 44l.)	—	—	—	—	—
Croydon	4	—	—	—	—
Criuan	1	1	0	0	0
Ellesmere and Chester (D. 4l.)	60	0	—	—	—
Grand Junction (Div. 4l.)	180	—	—	—	—
Grand Surry	49	—	—	—	—
Ditto (optional) Loan Div. 5l.	90	—	—	—	—
Huddersfield	10	—	—	—	—
Kennett and Avon	18	5	—	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool (Div. 8l.)	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster Div. 1l.	17	10	—	—	—
Oxford Div. 31l.	—	—	—	—	—
Peakforest	—	—	—	—	—
Stratford	—	—	—	—	—
Thames and Medway	9	—	—	—	—
Docks.					
Commercial Div. 6l.	85	—	—	—	—
East India	140	—	—	—	—
London Div. 3l.	58	—	—	—	—
West India Div. 10l.	180	—	—	—	—
Insurance Companies.					
Albion 500sh. £50 pd.	32	—	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—
Eagle 50 5pd.	—	—	—	—	—
Globe Div. 6l.	110	0	—	—	—
Hope 50 5pd.	2	2	—	—	—
Imperial 500 50pd.	75	—	—	—	—
London Fire	18	15	—	—	—
London Ship	18	10	0	0	0
Royal Exchange .. Div. 10.	230	—	—	—	—
Rock 20..2pd.	2	12	—	—	—
Union Fire Life 100l. 20 pd.	22	10	—	—	—
Water Works.					
Grand Junction	32	—	—	—	—
London Bridge Div. 2l. 10s	—	—	—	—	—
Manchester and Salford	20	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth and Farlington	11	—	—	—	—
Ditto (New) 50 .. Div. 6.	36	—	—	—	—
South London	20	—	—	—	—
West Middlesex ... 100	22	—	—	—	—
Bridges.					
Southwark .. 100l. sh. 75 pd.	63	—	—	—	—
Waterloo .. 100s. all pd.	15	—	—	—	—
Ditto Old Annuities 60 all pd.	60	—	—	—	—
Ditto New do 40 sh. all pd.	40	—	—	—	—
Vauxhall Bonds 100 pd	80	—	—	—	—
Literary Institutions.					
London, 75 gs.	42	—	—	—	—
Russel 25 gs.	16	16	—	—	—
Surry 30 gs.	10	—	—	—	—
Mines.					
British Copper Comp. 100 sh.	—	—	—	—	—
Beeralstone 38pd.	—	—	—	—	—
Butspill 10pd.	—	—	—	—	—
Great Hewas 15 pd	—	—	—	—	—
Roads.					
Barking	80	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.					
Auction Mart	1	15	—	—	—
Five per cent. City Bonds	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
Chelsea .. 10 sh. Div. 12	—	—	—	—	—
Lon. Commer. Sale Rooms 100p	—	—	—	—	—
Lon. Flour Comp. 14pd.	—	—	—	—	—
East London .. 100l. sh.	—	—	—	—	—
Globe .. 100l. sh. all paid Div.	—	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hygrom.
Apr 21	45	56	44	30,34	60 Fair
22	42	54	40	,25	50 Fair
23	40	53	38	,16	46 Fair
24	38	52	42	,19	32 Cloudy
25	40	42	40	,16	29 Cloudy
26	42	47	45	,06	32 Cloudy
27	42	50	43	29,92	37 Cloudy
28	42	55	47	30,01	46 Cloudy
29	48	55	49	29,90	50 Cloudy
30	44	50	41	,75	52 Showry
May 1	40	49	43	,85	41 Cloudy
2	45	55	45	,90	62 Fair
3	46	57	52	,80	55 Fair
4	55	64	49	,95	66 Fair
5	52	60	49	30,14	49 Fair
6	48	57	47	,16	56 Fair
7	50	57	46	,10	55 Fair
8	53	67	52	29,80	57 Fair
9	47	52	46	,70	34 Thn Sh
10	49	57	50	,48	39 Fair
11	50	57	48	,30	37 Fair
12	47	60	45	,32	62 Fair
13	47	55	44	,67	42 Showry
14	48	56	45	,62	46 Showry
15	47	60	46	,76	62 Fair
16	50	67	49	,85	82 Fair
17	51	64	51	,80	45 Fair
18	53	69	55	,50	36 Rain
19	50	52	40	,41	21 Rain
20	44	50	45	,35	0 Rain

London Premiums of Insurance.

Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, &c. 15s. 9d. to 20s.
 Africa, 2gs.
 Amelia Island, 0gs. to 0gs.
 American States, 35s. to 40s.
 Belfast, Cork, Dublin, 15s. 9d.
 Brazils, 2 gs.
 Hamburgh, &c. 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
 Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto, 20s. to 25s
 Canada, 40s. to 50s.
 Cape of Good Hope, 2½gs.
 Constantinople, Smyrna, &c. 3gs.
 East-India (Co. ships) 3gs. to 3½gs.
 ——— out and home, 7gs.
 France, 10s. 6d. to 15s.
 Gibraltar, 20s.
 Gottenburgh, 12s. 6d. to 15s. 9d.
 Greenland, out and home, gs.
 Holland, 10s. 6d. to 15s.
 Honduras, &c. 2½gs. to 3gs.
 Jamaica, 2gs. to 50s.
 Leeward Islands, 35s. to 40s.
 Madeira, 20s. to 25s.
 Malta, Italian States, &c. 2gs.
 Malaga, 2gs.
 Newfoundland, &c. 30s.
 Portsmouth, Falmouth, Plymouth, 10s. 6d.
 River Plate, 3gs.
 Southern Fishery, out and home, gs.
 Stockholm, Petersburg, Riga, &c. 15s. 9d. to 20s.

LONDON MARKETS.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz. 6s. 2d
 The Half ditto ditto 8 11 3 1
 The Quar. ditto ditto 4 5 1 6½
 The do. ditto ditto 2 2½ 0 9½

POTATOES.

Kidney..... 8 0 0 Ox Nobles .. 7 0 0
 Champions .. 7 0 0 Apple..... 7 0 0

ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d

MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8b. to sink the Offal.

	Beef	mut.	veal.	pork	lam.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1817.	3 .. 4 8	5 0	6 0	5 6	8 0
May	10 .. 4 8	5 0	5 6	5 4	7 6
	17 .. 4 8	5 0	5 6	5 4	7 0
	24 .. 4 10	4 6	5 6	5 0	6 6

SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large 32 to 40 lbs... 116s
 Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs. 127s
 Loaves, fine..... 120s
 Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11lbs..... 118s

COTTON TWIST.

May 21. Mule 1st quality, No. 40 3s. 3d.
 ————— No. 120 7s. 8d.
 ————— 2d quality, No. 40 2s. 0d.
 Discount—15 to 20 per cent.

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
May 1. ..	34s 0d to 39 0	34s 0d to 43 6
8. ..	34s 0d	37 0 30s 6d 43 6
15. ..	34s 3d	37 9 34s 6d 43 0
22. ..	34s 3d	38 6 34s 3d 44 0

LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 21d Calf Skins 30 to
 Dressing Hides .. 17d 45lb. per doz. 27
 Crop hides for cut. 19d Ditto 50 to 70.. 56½
 Flat Ordinary .. 16d Seals, Large.... 9½

SOAP; yellow, 86s.; mottled 94s.; curd 98s
 CANDLES; per doz. 10s. 6d.; moulds 11s. 6d.

Course of Exchange.

Bilboa	35½	Palermo, per oz.	119d
Amsterdam, us.	38	Leghorn	48
Ditto at sight	37-6	Genoa	45
Rotterdam	11-14	Venice,	27
Hamb. us. 2½	35	Naples	40
Altona us. 2	35-1	Lisbon	58
Paris, 1 d. d.	24-50	Oporto	57½
Ditto, 2 us.	24-70	Rio Janeiro	59
Madrid	35-½	Dublin	11½
Cadiz,	35	Cork	11½

Agio Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay.	Straw.	Clover.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
May 2 ..	6 0 0	2 5 0	7 10 0
9 ..	6 0 0	2 2 0	7 10 0
16 ..	6 0 0	2 2 0	7 10 0
23 ..	6 6 0	2 2 0	8 8 0

Daily Price of STOCKS, from 22nd April, to 21st May, 1817.

1817.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Long An- nuities.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto An- nuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Exchep. Bills.	Consols for Acc.
April														
22	251 ¹ / ₂	71 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	89	102 ¹ / ₂	—	18	7-16	—	—	—	72p	21p	71 ¹ / ₂
23	251 ¹ / ₂	70 ¹ / ₂	71 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂	100	18	7-16	—	208 ¹ / ₂	73p	79 ¹ / ₂	19p	72 ¹ / ₂
24	251 ¹ / ₂	71 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂	—	18	7-16	—	208 ¹ / ₂	75p	—	20p	72 ¹ / ₂
25	251 ¹ / ₂	71 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂	—	18	7-16	—	—	74p	—	19p	72 ¹ / ₂
26	251 ¹ / ₂	71 ¹ / ₂	71 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂	—	18	7-16	—	—	75p	—	19p	72 ¹ / ₂
28	251 ¹ / ₂	71 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₂	103	—	18	7-16	—	208	76p	—	20p	72 ¹ / ₂
29	252 ¹ / ₂	71 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂	—	18 ¹ / ₂	—	—	208	78p	—	19p	72 ¹ / ₂
30	252 ¹ / ₂	71 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂	—	18 ¹ / ₂	—	—	208	76p	—	21p	72 ¹ / ₂
May														
1	—	71 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂	—	18 ¹ / ₂	—	—	208	72p	—	19p	72 ¹ / ₂
2	252 ¹ / ₂	71 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₂	103	—	18	7-16	—	—	73p	79	19p	72 ¹ / ₂
3	253	72 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₂	103 ¹ / ₂	101	18 ¹ / ₂	—	1 5-16	210	73p	—	19p	73 ¹ / ₂
5	—	72 ¹ / ₂	73	89	103 ¹ / ₂	100 ¹ / ₂	18	9-16	—	211	72p	—	18p	73 ¹ / ₂
6	255	72 ¹ / ₂	73	89	103 ¹ / ₂	—	18	7-16	—	211	74p	—	17p	73 ¹ / ₂
7	256	71 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₂	103	—	18	7-16	70 ¹ / ₄	211	73p	—	18p	73 ¹ / ₂
8	255 ¹ / ₂	71 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₂	103	—	18	—	1 5-16	210	76p	—	18p	73 ¹ / ₂
9	254 ¹ / ₂	71 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₂	103 ¹ / ₂	—	18	—	1 5-16	—	76p	—	19p	73 ¹ / ₂
10	—	71 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂	103 ¹ / ₂	—	18	—	—	—	79p	—	17p	72 ¹ / ₂
12	255	71 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂	103 ¹ / ₂	—	18	70	—	210 ¹ / ₂	83p	—	17p	72 ¹ / ₂
13	255	71 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂	103 ¹ / ₂	—	18	70 ¹ / ₂	—	210 ¹ / ₂	84p	—	16p	73 ¹ / ₂
14	255	72 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂	103 ¹ / ₂	—	18	—	—	—	83p	—	16p	73 ¹ / ₂
15	Ascension Day.	72 ¹ / ₂	73 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂	103 ¹ / ₂	—	18 ¹ / ₂	71	—	210 ³ / ₄	82p	—	16p	73 ¹ / ₂
16	255 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	73 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂	103 ¹ / ₂	—	18	9-16	—	—	81p	—	16p	73 ¹ / ₂
17	—	72 ¹ / ₂	73 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂	104	—	18	9-16	—	—	81p	—	16p	72 ¹ / ₂
19	255 ¹ / ₂	70 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂	103 ¹ / ₂	—	18	9-16	—	210 ¹ / ₂	82p	79 ¹ / ₂	15p	72 ¹ / ₂
20	255	72 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂	103 ¹ / ₂	—	18	9-16	—	—	—	79 ³ / ₄	14p	73 ¹ / ₂
21	255 ¹ / ₂	71 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂	103 ¹ / ₂	—	18	9-19	—	—	82p	—	—	—

IRISH FUNDS.

Irish Bank Stock.	
Government De- benture 3½ per ct.	
Government Stock, 3½ per ct.	
Government De- benture 4 per ct.	
Government Stock, 5 per ct.	
Treasury Bills.	
Grand Canal Stock.	
Grand Canal Loan, 4 per ct.	
Grand Canal Loan, 6 per ct.	
City Dublin Bonds.	
Royal Canal Loan 6per cent.	
Omnium.	

Prices of the
FRENCH FUNDS
From Apr. 20, to
May. 22.

1817 Apr.	5 per Cent. consols		Bank Auctions.
	fr.	c.	fr. c.
20	66	10	1285
23	66	70	1290
25	67	75	1300
27	67	70	1300
29	66	80	1295
May.			1295
	1 66	50	
	3 66	80	1297 50
	6 66	80	1300
	8 67	15	1330
	10 67	90	1335
	13 68	30	1355
	15 69		1390
	17 68	30	1387
	20 68	50	1385
	22 67	30	1372

AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON.			AT NEW YORK.		
	Apr. 29.	May 6	16	March 31.		
7 per cent.	—	—	—	106	—	—
Old 6 per cent.	—	—	—	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
New 6 per cent.	103	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	99	—	—
Louisiana 6 per cent.	100	100	100	99	—	—
3 per cent.	63	—	—	64	—	—

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.

THE LITERARY PANORAMA,

AND

National Register :

For JULY, 1817.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,

(British and Foreign.)

PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE.

STATE OF THE ARMY.

CONCLUSION

OF THE

SECOND REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE ON FINANCES :

THE ARMY.

(Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed,
March 29, 1817.)

THE Human mind amidst all its perversities exhibits none more striking than the mutual enmity which breaks out between individuals; and subjects the parties involved to consequences equally lasting and distressing. That these consequences are clearly foreseen, yet passion and prejudice in which they originate, maintain their full operation, is most wonderful: that they are understood to be ruinous in their nature, to be extensive and inevitable, adds to the causes of amaze and astonishment. Nor do we discover this disposition among the more savage and untaught classes of men, only, but also among those who have enjoyed the numerous advantages of social life;—the instruction, the mental illumination which imparts a kind of second series of vital powers, an additional *soul*, as it were, to the fortunate subject of them. We must go further, and add the almost incredible fact, that public officers, entrusted with the highest concerns of the state,

on whose *fiat* depends the welfare of thousands and millions of human beings, suffer themselves to be deluded by the same reproachful failing, the same criminal infirmity.

The History of Europe, affords but too many instances of wars begun to satisfy the lust of ambition; or to maintain that insatiable pride, which as it was originally the bane of our race continues to be its greatest curse. Sometimes even, private purposes give rise to most afflicting consequences, and carnage and blood ensue, in violation of every pact, of every bond and obligation that can bind man to man. The defence of a nation is a very different ground of hostilities from the desire of suppressing a rival. The necessary opposition to unprincipled aggression may, indeed must, be viewed very differently from the wanton exercise of the power of attack, or the causeless invasion of neighbouring territories, merely because they present a captivating bait to political cupidity.—“I dare, because I can,” is the language of violence; which, as it originates in poltroonery, usually finds its fate in disappointment. In the question of war, as in all other appeals to Fortune, the goddess is proverbially fickle; and woe to the man who having received, or fancied that he has received, special favours from the prevaricating deity of the rolling wheel, ventures to presume

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VOL. VI. No. 34. Lit. Pan. N. S. July 1.

on a continuation of them, and thinks to bind Fortune, as some have been said to bind Victory, to his triumphant chariot.

But, whether victory or defeat attend military exertions, the consequences to individuals and through them to the community, are afflicting. The loss of life is not their termination: they deprive families of their natural guardians: they reduce wives to a state of widowhood, and children to a state of orphanship.

Not a thousandth part of the miseries attendant on war can be imagined by those who have never beheld the scenes it produces, the sufferings it inflicts; and yet, we have lived to see monsters in human shape coolly meditate the inflictions of these sufferings, and with the malignity of Demons command them, as the sweeping pestilence, to overspread the earth, and blast without pity dominions which had the misfortune to be their neighbours. Nor these alone: realms the most distant were not permitted to enjoy their repose; an interval of half the globe was no impediment to the visitations of war, with the sanguinary executions and destructions in its train.

When all Europe was involved, it was impossible that Britain should escape; notwithstanding the poet has described her as standing apart from the world:

Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos.

Neither could Britain avoid the natural consequences, of a conflict so severe, so urgent, and so extensive. When France, in the full career of madness, declared that "war was a real benefit to the nation; and that the only evil that could be feared was the not having war;"—when the infatuated leaders of that infatuated country proclaimed, that they wished for war, because peace would murder the work of their hands—(*parcequ' à coup sûr La Paix tuait la République*) what could Britain expect? what hopes of her exemption could be cherished?—Was she prepared to meet it? No. The exigency approached with the rapidity of the whirlwind; but found this country intent on directly contrary things: the reverie of peace was first interrupted by the loud clarion of alarm.

The great error of Mr. Pitt's administration, as a statesman, was, his in-

dulging too presumptuously his wishes for the rapid reduction of the national expences; in consequence of which the army was estimated, from Dec. 25, 1791 to June 24, 1792, at no more than 17,013 men; and from June 25 to December 24, 1792 at a still smaller number, 15,701 men. That this force was, at the time, much below what prudence required, must have been—in fact was evident to all thinking minds. Events but too severely punished the error of the over wearing inister. Leaving that consideration, for the present, it cannot be doubted but what the subsequent increase of the British army must lead to very different establishments from those which were suitable to fifteen thousand men only. We have seen hundreds of thousands since added to the military power of the state; and in proportion to those numbers, must, of necessity, have been the augmentation of casualties in every department. There is something still further,—peculiar to the British army, in the distant duties to which it is called. Climates essentially different from that to which the constitution has been accustomed from infancy;—islands subject to periodical returns of diseases, the ravages of which no art has hitherto been able to controul;—the hazards of the sea, to which the most stormy seasons of the year form no exception, when the service is urgent; all contribute to increase the hardships of that profession, which, in all countries boasts of alacrity in facing danger; but, which among ourselves meets danger in every variety of form, and attached to every expedition, however carefully, and even solicitously conducted.

There is no British heart that would not desire to alleviate as much as possible, the sufferings of those who have lost the support of their families in the service of the public. The widow's grief is severe enough after all that the nation can do to moderate it: the cries of desolate children penetrate in all their force the heart of the humane:—who would not share his meal with the helpless, and especially with the helpless representatives of those who in falling themselves, contributed to support their country? those who preserved that very meal to the owners; and repelled that brute violence

which sprung forward with intent to devour it?

Our countrymen are prominent instances of liberality and liberal feelings; to enlarge, were little other than to excite suspicion of an imputation to the contrary, by the very arguments used to prevent suspicion. It remains, therefore, to observe, that no former era can afford a standard to which the present may be referred. In no former war has Britain been called to equal exertions: in no former war has she been in equal danger of seeing whatever she holds dear wrested from her. Her gratitude, ought to be, and it is, in proportion to her deliverance, and among those well entitled to share that gratitude are the recipients of her bounty as reported in the annexed document.

The mode of remuneration for past services must of necessity differ with the powers of a state, with the manners of the times, and with the convenience of the parties. Among the ancients, as at present, in states which have no funded system, the rewards of military services were lands. Hence colonies were formed consisting of old soldiers, and towns were built for them; or were assigned them, as residences. It must be obvious, that this was liable to great and vexatious irregularities. The lot was not always abided by; power and influence obtained more than was due: the less able were oppressed, if not pillaged; and grounds less fertile were arbitrarily exchanged for others more promising or productive. This was an evil felt where lands were new; but, oftentimes, the old inhabitants were expelled, to make room for a new race; and the attachments of the heart were broken by violence, to gratify strangers without sympathy or compunction:—

Nos patriæ fines et dulcia linquimus arva;

Nos patriam fugimus:—

But, where a system of regular impost to meet the wants of the state has created funds for the purpose of paying the interest rather than the principal, the allotment of annuities instead of gross sums, is at once a secure, and an easy mode of accomplishing the purpose. The benefit is the same to the receiver; the advantage is much greater to the pub-

lic. The annuity will expire in time, according to the course of human life; while the continued revenue, is a perpetual memento to both parties of the actions by which it was acquired, and the tenure on which it is held.

If the reduction of the army below a proper force, be an error in judgment, the retention of a number of officers, already acquainted with the duties of their profession, is a measure of essential policy: it is at once a justice to those brave men, and a security to the national interests. Not to observe, and to act on this, were equally dishonest and unwise. But, the system hitherto adopted, may, unquestionably, be susceptible of improvement; and the Committee express their conviction that essential improvements will be made. Perhaps, a due distinction, or appropriation may effect this; and the extent to which it shall be carried, may be contemplated as a matter of prudence, to be ascertained and acted on, after due deliberation, but without delay.

The allowances to Foreign Officers needs no elucidation.

The pensioners of the various Hospitals, and other military establishments, form a humble, but a deserving class. The comparison of their present numbers with those consequent on former wars, strongly marks the uncommon exertions of the country, with the contingencies to which our arms have been exposed. After the seven years war in 1763, the number of Chelsea pensioners was 14,700; after the American war the number was 26,700; it is now 51,591. In Ireland in 1793, it was 2,550 men; in 1810, it was 10,631 men. The whole annual expence exceeds one million sterling; nor can it be reduced.

The Compassionate list, the Royal Military Asylum, with the occasional assistances granted where indigence has peculiar claims, have been specially referred to in our considerations. By these, distress in various forms has been relieved; the consequences of insupportable poverty sinking into indigence, have been suppressed; the morals, and the moral sufferings of the nation, have been in some degree, ameliorated, and what might have issued

in profligacy has been prevented. Let these intentions, and these exertions speak for themselves; let foreigners judge on these establishments; we know, that they are esteemed exemplary throughout Europe; and we know, too, that as instances of compassion, however they may press on the finances of the Country, they, among others, enable a Briton to appear with honour and dignity, wherever his occasions, or his inclinations may call him.

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[Continuation of the Committee's Report.]

ARMY PAY OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

In proceeding to remark on this and several of the subsequent heads of the estimate, your Committee think it necessary, in the first instance, to press upon the serious attention of the House, the amount of the allowances of the army, which have reference to remuneration for past services, with a view to their reconsideration prospectively; and to observe on the very great proportion which these allowances, amounting nearly to 2,400,000*l.* bear to 6,682,000*l.*, the gross sum proposed to be voted in the present year for the support of the military establishment of the country.

The excess of expense to the public, occasioned by assigning a special rate of pay to general officers, (first granted from the 25th of June, 1814,) must be estimated for the current year at 83,000*l.* being the difference between the amount of regimental pay or half-pay, to which they would have been entitled if this unattached allowance had not been granted, and the total sum of 179,044*l.* proposed to be voted for the current year under this head: the arrangement which created this charge appears to have arisen in the circumstance of a protracted war, during which the establishment of regiments became burdened by officers who had risen to the rank of general, and who, when necessarily replaced by effective field-officers, became entitled to an equivalent for their regimental commissions, until they should be promoted respectively to the command of regiments. So far the arrangement appears to have been suggested by a necessity of upholding the efficiency of the service, and of affording some remuneration to general officers more suitable to their rank than the mere half-pay of the regimental commissions, which, in many instances of long standing and meritorious services, seems to have been the only provision for enabling them to support their station in the service. But your Committee are of opinion, that the liberality of Parliament was carried beyond what was requisite to satisfy either the claims of justice, or the efficiency of the military service; when an unattached pay progressively increasing for the three classes of major-general, lieutenant-general and general, was granted indiscriminately to all who, by successive brevets, had attained those ranks respectively, without having been appointed to the command of regiments.

The aggregate expense of this system has appeared to be such, as to lead your Committee to inquire how far the public could be protected from its progressive increase in proportion to future promotions, by any change in the existing regulation, which might at the same time effect the gradual reduction of the present charge to a more moderate scale of expense, without breaking faith towards the individuals to whom this provision has been granted. Your Committee have great satisfaction in being enabled to state to the House, as the result of their inquiries on this head, that it is in the contemplation of the proper department, to modify the whole system, by providing that this unattached pay, instead of accruing to all who may be promoted to the rank of general officer, shall henceforward be granted to a fixed and limited number only; to which number the present list will be gradually reduced, either by casualties, or by the officers now receiving this provision being appointed to the command of regiments. Your Committee trust that they shall be enabled, on some future occasion, to bring before the House the particulars of the proposed arrangement: and that it will then be found to be such as on the one hand to satisfy the expectations which have been held out to them, of its ultimately effecting a very large though gradual reduction in the amount of this charge; and on the other to remove one great objection to the present system—that of placing the advisers of the Crown, with respect to military promotion, in the painful alternative, either of withholding brevets, which the claims and efficiency of the service might render expedient, or of subjecting the country on every occasion of such a brevet to a very considerable addition to the expense of its military establishments.

GARRISONS.

The estimate for 1817 is less than for 1816, in consequence of some vacant appointments not having been, and not being intended to be, filled up; such as a barrack master general for Scotland, a garrison surgeon at Edinburgh, and some other small reductions in the home garrisons.

In the garrisons in North America, &c. various appointments are not continued in 1817; such as garrison surgeons and barrack-masters.

The Irish garrisons vary but little.

The charge for 1817 is also affected, by a day's pay less than in 1816 for leap year.

Comparing the year 1792, it appears that the difference in favour of the present year, is between 15,000*l.* and 16,000*l.*

FULL PAY for RETIRED OFFICERS, &c.

Almost all the persons provided for in this estimate were officers, who, from wounds or infirmities contracted on duty, were incapable of active service. The several corps to which they belonged were composed of soldiers nearly of the same description; and, by the letters of service for raising the veteran or invalid corps (principally by a call of Chelsea pensioners), the officers were promised full pay on disbandment. These invalid corps were, indeed rather looked upon as honourable situations of retirement for the veteran officers.

Some of these officers, however, were placed on the retired list, from actual incapacity for any farther military duties.

The promotion of the officers of veteran and invalid corps did not go on by brevet.

HALF PAY, AND MILITARY ALLOWANCES.

The proportion of *ch ège* in the present estimate, under the head of half pay, arising from the increased grant in June, 1814, may be reckoned at about 105,000*l.* for the British establishment: for the Irish establishment supposed about 10,000 *l.*

FOREIGN HALF PAY.

The half pay and reduced allowances to officers of disbanded foreign corps have not been granted on any uniform system which strictly applies to all; but some sort of principle has prevailed, to give them only to those whose service has extended to five years, or whose regiments had so long served.

In some cases half pay has been allowed to those officers only who had been removed from other regiments in which they would have been entitled thereto; the other officers receiving, as disbanding money, from 3 months to 3 years full pay, according to the periods of their service.

The following classes of officers are allowed to continue their half pay (contrary to the general rules of service), viz.

Officers receiving (under the Act 52d Geo. 3, cap. 151) pensions for the loss of limbs.

Officers of the King's German Legion, or Foreign Veteran Battalion, serving in the Hanoverian army:

Officers of the Brunswick Corps, serving in the forces organized for the protection of the dominions of the Duke of Brunswick.

Swiss Officers serving in the Swiss Militia.

Officers receiving pensions from the French Government, provided no service be attached to such pensions.

IN and OUT-PENSIONERS of CHELSEA and KILMAINHAM HOSPITALS.

The increase of the current year, as compared with the last, is not quite 2,600*l.* for the in-pensioners.

The Paymaster-general of the Forces holds, in virtue of his patent, the office of Treasurer of Chelsea-hospital; he presides at the boards which are held for the general business of the hospital, and attends the examination of the discharged soldiers, who claim, either in respect of service or disability, to be placed upon the pension-list.

By the Act of 46th Geo. 3, cap. 69, persons are enabled to enlist in the infantry for a limited period of seven years, to re-enlist for a second period of seven years, and for a third period of seven years. In the cavalry, for a first period of ten years, a second of seven years, and a third of seven years. They are entitled to their discharge at the expiration of any of these periods of service; and farther to such pensions for their services as his Majesty, by any regulations to be framed in consequence of that act might think proper to allow.

By a warrant of his Majesty of 7th October, 1806, a pension of 5*d.* per day was granted to privates discharged who had served their second period, viz. fourteen years in the infantry, or seventeen years in the cavalry; and a pension of 1*s.* per day to those discharged, who had served their third period, viz. twenty-one years in the infantry, or twenty-four years in the cavalry.

In addition to these rates of pension, all those who have served beyond the third period are to be allowed one halfpenny a day for every year of service after the expiration of the third period; and in estimating the number of years' service for the pension, two years' service in the East or West Indies, reckon as three in any other part of the world.

And subsequently, all soldiers present at the battle of Waterloo have been allowed, by direction of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, 31st July, 1815, to add two years to their term of service, in estimating the pension they claim.

There is also a regulation, by which soldiers discharged during their second or third period of service, are to be allowed, on registering their names in a book kept at Chelsea, to reckon every two years which may elapse after such discharge as equivalent to one of service; and to receive the pension belonging to the second or third period of service at the expiration of the number of years which are requisite to complete such periods of service respectively; such discharged soldiers being liable to be called upon to attend musters, and in time of war to be enrolled, if found fit for service, in the veteran battalions. Each year, from the period of the first discharge till that of being called again into service, is termed a year of absence.

This regulation appears to have been so little understood by the soldiers, that up to the 9th of December last, only 277 men had tendered their names, with the view of obtaining pensions under that regulation; and none had proposed to take advantage of it until the regulation was communicated to commanding officers, who were directed to promulgate it in their respective regiments.

The only other important alteration which was introduced by the new system of 1806, in respect of pension, was a considerable increase given by the same regulations in consequence of disability or infirmity contracted in service; as to which the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, in fixing the amount of pensions, exercise their discretion, within certain prescribed limits, according to the nature of the case. But as to the pension for service, no discretion is vested in them; it having been the intention of the Act, and the regulations founded upon it, to confer on the soldier a legal claim to a pension according to a fixed rate, of which he cannot be deprived, except by the sentence of a general court martial.

The amount of the out-pension at Chelsea Hospital in 1806, six months previous to the new regulations, was, on 21,177 men, 179,903*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* per annum; six months subsequent to

the regulations, on 20,805 men, 347,862l. 10s.

In 1793, previous to the war, the Chelsea out pension was, on 2,594 men, 157,750l. 15s., and the annual amount of it at Michaelmas 1816 was, on 51,591 men, (1) 884,659l. 11s. 8d. The pension of Kilmainham in 1793 was, on 2,550 men, 16,160l.; it was at Michaelmas 1816, on 10,031 men, 159,870l. making, with 884,659l. 10s. 8d. the amount of the Chelsea pension 1,044,529l. 10s. 8d., or an increase in both establishments, occasioned by the war, of 870,710l. per annum.

But this is not the whole of the increase occasioned by the arrangement of 1806, because, by the provisions of that arrangement, so much larger proportion of discharged soldiers are added to the pension list than were formerly admitted.

The average rate of pension, previous to the regulations of 1806, was little more than 5d. per man per day; whereas, under those regulations, it is nearly *one shilling*.

Great as the charge has been which the measure of 1806 has thrown upon the country, your Committee are decidedly of opinion, that no step should be taken to reduce the rate of pension as then fixed, with respect to those who are at present serving or receiving such pensions, but that they should be continued under certain regulations.

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

Of the Royal Military Asylum, your Committee need say no more, than to express their general approbation of the economical manner in which it is conducted.

The object of the institution is to provide for the "maintenance and education of a certain number of orphan and other children of non-commissioned officers and privates."

In the election of the children for admission, preference is given,

1st. To orphans.

2d. To those whose fathers have been killed, or have died on foreign service.

3d. To those who have lost their mothers, and whose fathers are absent on duty abroad.

4th. To those whose fathers are ordered on foreign service, or whose parents have other children to maintain.

COMPASSIONATE LIST, BOUNTY WARRANTS, and PENSIONS for WOUNDS.

Allowances to officers wounded on service have been put on a new footing since the battle of Waterloo, in 1815, which entails considerable expense on the public, without keeping that exact gradation which was apparently the object of it. The inequality of the rule will be evident by putting the case of any young officer, so far disabled in action as to be absolutely incapable of following his profession, who must remain with the pension attached to the rank which he held when he received his wounds, while another of the same age and

rank, less injured by wounds, and therefore not incapable of continuing in the service, receives an augmentation of his pension according to the successive steps which he may obtain in rank. There seems to be neither reason nor equality in such a regulation as this; which requires to be reconsidered, and perhaps to be replaced on its former footing.

The grants of bounty warrants are to be understood as generally confined to the relatives of officers killed in action, or dying from the immediate effects of fatigue on service, and to the relatives of general officers who have no other adequate provision; leaving it of course still open for a departure from this rule in any individual instance of particular service, or of extreme distress. The circumstances of each case are stated to the Secretary at War, by whom the same are particularly investigated, and then submitted for the Royal consideration.

COMPASSIONATE LIST.

PROPER OFFICERS OF THE BOUNTY.

Children of officers of the regular army who die on full pay

Officers of fencible regiments who die on full pay and out of Great Britain.

Officers of the invalids.

Medical officers.

Staff officers, including commissaries.

Chaplains.

Officers who have been reduced upon half pay.

Widows and children of adjutants of local militia, who had previously served as officers in the line.

Widows of officers not strictly entitled to the regular widow's pension have been placed on this list in cases of particular distress, and in some special cases at rates equivalent to such pension.

These allowances are in no case considered as being granted for life, but only so long as the persons enjoying them shall remain unprovided for: the daughters of officers, therefore, cease to receive them upon their marriage, unless they can shew in a satisfactory manner that they are still in circumstances to require the assistance of the bounty, when they are sometimes allowed to retain it by special permission to that effect. The same (except in cases of mental or bodily infirmities which incapacitate them from obtaining a livelihood) are struck off the list on their attaining the age of 18 years, or on receiving commissions in the army or navy, or other appointments which may be supposed to afford a provision; and generally, all persons on the list are discontinued on its being known at the War Office, that they are provided for in a way to render this assistance unnecessary. Persons ceasing to apply for payment for four years are also considered as giving up their claim to the allowance, and their names are struck off the list.

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.

On the allowances, compensations and emoluments, in the nature of superannuations, a considerable increase is to be observed. The

(1) Upon the disbandment, after the seven years war in 1763, the number of Chelsea pensioners was 14,700, and the amount of their pensions 112,800l. per annum. After the American war, the numbers were 20,700, and the amount of pension about 100,000l.

amount for 1816 was 17,864l.; it is for this year 25,360l.: which is accounted for by the various reductions made in some of the departments, giving claims for compensations or retired allowances to several who have been hitherto employed in effective service; but this head of charge should always be watched with peculiar attention, and the injunction contained in the letter from the Treasury of 1816, which prescribes that no allowance should be made within any department whatever to its own officers, without the special sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, should in no case whatever be departed from.

EXCHEQUER FEES.

On the charge of 35,000l. for Exchequer fees, your Committee observe with much satisfaction, that in consequence of the late generous and patriotic conduct of the distinguished Nobleman who holds the only Tellership, which continued upon the old establishment, the whole produce of these fees, with some inconsiderable exceptions, is now applicable to national purposes, in conformity to the Act for regulating the Exchequer, 23d of the King, c. 83, without affording an increase of emoluments to any individual whatever.

March 29, 1817.

The animating principle of a soldier is honour; some attention he must of necessity allow to personal subsistence, and more he allows most cheerfully to the affections of the heart. If he survives, he trusts to his country for an acknowledgement of his services in the means of rendering his future life easy: if he falls he leaves his family as a legacy to his country. That country recognizes the trust, and rarely can the charge of ingratitude be fairly made against Britain; though the ignorant may asperse her character, or attribute partial motives to the conduct of her officers.

That principle which the soldier cherishes, in defiance of all the terrors of the field, dies not when he dies. The desire of remembrance and distinction hovers around his fallen corpse, and his remains continue to demand in a voice louder than words, that commemoration of his heroism which may inspire future generations with respect and veneration. Such has been the confidence of heroes in all ages: the immense mound, the historic barrow still inform us, what were the expectations of those who raised them, and those over whom they were raised. The Plains of Marathon mark the spot where the victors sleep, and the pass of Thermopylae preserves the

memorials of the consecrated monument whereon stood the lion in remembrance of Leonidas. Britain has her consecrated monuments too; and we do but discharge a part of the duty we owe to our country in recording the following list, expressive of

The Munificence of the Sovereign and the Nation exemplified in rewards to the brave Officers, who have distinguished themselves in the Naval and Military service of their country.

	Paid out of the Consolidated Fund	Paid out of the Post Office.
Heirs of the late Duke of Schromberg, a pension	£4,000	
The Duke of Marlborough, Representatives of the late Lord Heathfield, Idem	1,500	9,900
Idem Idem Lord Rodney	2,923	
Lady Dorchester, widow of Lord Dorchester	1,000	
Representatives of the late Lord Amherst Idem	3,000	
Earl St. Vincent . Idem	2,000	
Representatives of the late Lord Duncan Idem	2,000	
Sir W. Sydney Smith Idem	1,000	
Baroness Abercrombie, widow of Sir R. Abercrombie . . Idem	2,000	
Lord Hutchinson . Idem	2,000	
Sir James Saumarez, Bart.	1,200	
Sir Richard Strachan, Bart.	1,000	
Admiral Lord Visc. Nelson, as a mark of the gratitude of his country for his early services, a pension of . . .	2,000	
For services performed in Egypt . . . a Peerage		
For services in the Baltic, a higher Peerage		
To his family for his brilliant victory of Trafalgar, where he gloriously fell in the service of his country,		
Lady Viscountess Nelson, his widow, a pension of	2,000	
Earl Nelson, his brother and representative, a peerage and a pension	5,000*	
* And for the purchase of an estate, including 10,000l. for enabling him to form an establishment suitable to his dignity, £100,000		
Mrs. Susanna Bolton and Mrs. Cath. Matcham, his sisters, 10,000l. each		20,000
Continued £28,923	Continued £100,000	

To the Officers and Seamen who served in the bat- tle of Trafalgar . . .	£300,000
Lady Collingwood, widow of Lord Collingwood, a pension . . .	1,000
Hon. Sarah Collingwood . . .	500
Hon. Mary Patience Col- lingwood . . . Idem	500
Sir John Thomas Duck- worth . . . Idem	1,000
Sir John Stewart, Knight, Representatives of Lord Lake . . . Idem	2,000
Marquess Wellington—for distinguished public services, a Peerage and Pension . . .	4,000*
	<hr/> £36,623

* And for the purchase of an estate 100,000l.
Interest on Idem, 2,280.

Pensions paid out of the
Revenue of the Post-
office, as above . . . 9,000

Total pensions . . . £45,623
And . . . £522,280

Granted in consequence of addresses to
the Sovereign for erecting Monuments to
the memory of the following eminent per-
sons, viz.—

	Capt. Faulkner, in 1801	£4,440
	Capt. Burgess . . . Idem	5,544
	Capt. Harvey and Hut	3,336
	Captain Jas. Montague . . . in 1803	3,889
	Capt. Westcott . . . Idem	4,441
	Capt. Moose and Riou	4,441
2 instalmts.	Adm. Earl Howe	4,432
Idem	Rt. Hon. Sir R. Abercrombie . . . Idem	6,648
Idem	Maj.-Genl. Dundas . . . in 1804	2,225
Idem	Mrs Cornwallis in 1808	4,434
1st instalmt.	Captain George Duff	561
Idem	Lord Vt. Nelson . . . Idem	2,217
Idem	Capt. J. Cooke . . . Idem	561
Idem	Rt. Hon. W. Pitt . . . Idem	2,217
Idem	Capt. Harding, in 1811	538
Idem	Sir J. Moore . . . Idem	1,444
		<hr/> £51,368

To these must be added monuments
to Lord Collingwood; to various com-
manders in Asia, and America; to the
heroes of Waterloo, and others, com-

panions in arms of the immortal Wel-
lington; and to these again must be fur-
ther added, the sums allotted for the
erection of suitable monuments of archi-
tecture, commemorative of the victories
of Trafalgar and Waterloo; with other
expressions of the sentiments of the na-
tion, as a public body, the expenses of
which are not as yet before us.

.....
In addition to what the public officers
of the State have thought it their duty to
advise the Sovereign to bestow on the
Army; the exertions of patriotic in-
dividuals have done honour to the
general feelings of the Nation, on
account of an instance which stands
distinguished among the Exploits of
British Heroism. The Battle of Wa-
terloo was one of those remarkable in-
cidents which by their decisive nature
lead to consequences of the utmost im-
portance. The Duke of Wellington
observes, "that such a desperate action
could not be fought, and such advantages
could not be gained, without great loss;
and I am sorry to add, that our's has
been immense."—The Nation felt
with his Grace; and the sensation flew
like electricity, through every part of
the British dominions. The only mode
of practically demonstrating this sym-
pathy has been resorted to; and subscrip-
tions to alleviate—so far as pecuniary
means may have that effect, the anguish
of the sufferers, have been promoted in
every colony, as well as in the mother
Country. It is probable, therefore,
that this Benevolence will be known all
the World over:—in Europe, where
every Court, every Country, every
Army, and every Soldier, has heard of
the Battle of Waterloo, and is acquainted
with its consequences; in Asia, where
the immense extent of territory subject
to Britain, reckons its numerous mil-
lions; in Africa, where the dogged
tyrants have witnessed a scene which
renders the relation of any other credi-
ble; in America, where this single con-
flict overthrew the whole hopes of the
Democrats and the French party, and
changed their tokens of rejoicing and
clamours of hilarity into groans of la-
mentation, and howlings of confusion
not to be concealed; not to be sup-
pressed.

WATERLOO FUND.

We give with pleasure a place to the Report of the Committee; partly to satisfy the subscribers as to the disposal of the money subscribed; and partly as a testimony to succeeding ages, of the spirit which animated their forefathers; and which, should a proper occasion call for it, we doubt not will animate them.

The following is the advertisement of the Committee:

WATERLOO SUBSCRIPTION.

The Committee again select, with peculiar pleasure, the Anniversary of the Victory of Waterloo, to lay before the Public a farther account of their proceedings. The plan adopted as the most effectual mode of relief to the wounded and surviving relatives of those who fell on that glorious day, was, last year, submitted in detail, and the Committee have now the satisfaction to report a large accession of Subscriptions since that period, by which they are enabled, not only to carry their original design into effect, upon a scale of extended liberality, but also to include many interesting and peculiar cases of distress, the consideration of which was necessarily postponed until they were possessed of Funds adequate to the object.

The Subscription is indeed worthy of the generosity, the patriotism, and the gratitude of a great people. The mighty conflict of Waterloo, whilst it gave peace to Europe, and crowned the victors with unfading glory, awakened in every British bosom, feelings alike honourable to the national character, and to the steady valour of the army, which, under its matchless leader, consummated that ever memorable achievement.

When, hereafter, the pen of the historian shall trace the deeds of that immortal day, it will be his no less gratifying province to record that, at the moment when the shouts of victory were heard, and every British heart exulted in the triumph of his country, a spontaneous impulse arose throughout the land to administer relief to the wounded, and to the widows, children, and relatives of those who had met a glorious death in the Field of Waterloo. All ranks, all classes hastened to raise a Fund for the sacred purpose. The sentiment was universal, and pervaded alike the palace and the cottage. The inhabitants of the most obscure and humble village, when assembled to return thanks to the Great Disposer of events, for his signal protection,

contributed with cheerful alacrity. This benevolent impulse was not limited to the British isles—with electric rapidity it passed to the most distant regions, and excited the glow of patriotism in every quarter of the globe. Justly was it observed by the Marquis of Hastings, (on transmitting a portion of the magnificent contributions of our Eastern dependencies) that “The subject of the British Empire must, indeed, be unworthy of those blessings and of those honours to which he was born, who does not acknowledge a kindred interest in the fortunes of the army which fought at Waterloo.”

Nor is the Subscription less a just tribute of admiration and gratitude to the great Commander of the age, to whom was reserved the glorious and singular destiny, by a series of victories in the fields of Asia and of Europe, to lay in each the broad foundations of permanent peace.

The Committee have proceeded, as far as was practicable, to apply the principle of Annuities. Had they at once distributed the whole amount among the various ranks of claimants, their labours would have been brought to an early termination; but on maturely weighing the consequences of either plan, they determined rather to encounter the numerous difficulties attendant on the former, than to abandon the manifest advantages resulting from its adoption.

Exclusive of Life Annuities to the widows, and to soldiers disabled by loss of limb, Annuities for limited periods are granted, not only for the maintenance of the orphan and fatherless children, but adequate to the degree of education suited to their several conditions. And should the sword be again unsheathed, the Committee trust that children thus educated in the principles of religion and morality, and attached to their country by the united considerations of birth and of gratitude, may decorate their parents' grave with the laurels of future victories; or, should the blessings of peace be continued, will serve their country in the less splendid, though not less useful career of the industrious citizen. For the attainment of ends so deeply interesting to the honour and prosperity of our country, the Committee still continue their labours; and they indulge a confident hope, that the important trust confided to their management will be discharged in a manner to fulfil the benevolent intentions of the Subscribers.

JOHN WRAY, Chairman.

Waterloo Subscription Office,

June 18, 1817.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE WATERLOO

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE 31st MAY, 1817.

Amount received by the Committee	£476,223	1	7
Increased by			
Dividends on			
Stock	£25,957	10	0
Interest on			
Exchequer			
Bills	192	0	4
Profit on			
Stock sold	15,915	18	0
		42,065	8 4

Total amount of Receipts £518,288 9 11

Cost of £45,000			
3 per ct. Cons. £26,212	13	0	
Cost of £65,000			
3 per ct. Red. 37,618	15	4	
Cost of £17,330			
Long Ann. ...	274,349	4	6

Total invested in public funds 238,180 12 6

Payments and			
Donations to			
Officers, Non-			
Commission-			
ed Officers,			
and Privates,			
wounded; to			
the Parents			
and dependent			
Relatives of			
Officers, Non-			
Commission-			
ed Officers			
and Privates,			
killed; and in			
Annuities to			
Widows and			
Children,			
commencing			
from the 18th			
June, 1815;			
Prussian and			
other foreign			
troops	168,051	9	11
Discount and			
repayments ..	916	5	11
Expenses from			
18th June,			
1815, to 18th			
June, 1817.			
Advertising,			
Printing, &c. ..	4,115	9	7
House, Fixtures,			
Rent, and Taxes	1,935	13	7
Salaries to the Se-			
cretary, Assist-			
ant Secretary,			
and Clerks,	1,802	16	1
Postage, and			
other incidents	1,983	8	11
Balance at the			
Banker's	1,322	13	5
		518,288	9 11

STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATION.

Annuities granted for Life.

To the Widows of Officers, Non-	
commissioned Officers, and	
Privates, killed	£9,594
To the wounded Non-commission-	
ed Officers, and Privates,	
totally disabled	1,649
To dependent Relatives	540

Amount of Annuities for Life 11,783

Annuities granted for limited periods.

To the Children of Officers,	
Non-commissioned Officers,	
and Privates	8,374
To Orphans	805

Amount of Annuities for limited periods..... 9,209

Total amount of Annuities..... 22,992

Voted in Money.

To the wounded Officers, Non-commission-	
ed Officers, and Privates	71,126
To the Parents and dependent Rel-	
atives of Officers, Non commission-	
ed Officers, and Privates, killed,	
leaving no Widows or Children ..	28,577

To the Foreign Troops—viz.

Prussians....	}	45,000
Brunswickers		
Hanoverians ..		
and		
Netherlanders		

Additional for the exclusive benefit of their Orphans, rendered such by the campaign of 1815

62,500

Total amount voted in Money....£162,203

It is probable, that no nation could ever shew an equal and similar token of Public interest excited in behalf of subjects thrown on National compassion:—and this instituted after it was well known that the ruling Powers of the State, had directed, and would continue to direct, the resources of the country to this object. It is truly a *volunteer* service to the afflicted; an expression of the general will, of the general sentiment, and feeling. What can foreign nations think of a benevolence amounting to more than half a million sterling, when calculated in *livres*, or *florins*, or *rubles*, or *rix-dollars*?—and this resulting from the efforts of private individuals only; and conducted by private individuals, unauthorised by authority, by the Government, or by any other power than the confidence and generosity of their countrymen?

Observations connected with Astronomy and Ancient History, sacred and profane, on the Ruins of Babylon, as recently visited and described by Claudius James Rich, Esq Resident for the East India Company at Bagdad; with illustrative Engravings. By the Rev. T. Maurice, A. M. Author of Indian Antiquities, and Assistant Librarian at the British Museum, 4to. Price £1 1s. Murray, London. 1816.

To a liberal mind, nothing can be more gratifying than the discovery of evidence which justifies those ancient writers who have recorded the historical events of remote ages. The confidence we are of necessity obliged to place in them, is not seldom put to a severe test by the extraordinary nature of the incidents they relate; yet if we refuse our confidence, what advantage can we derive from their writings? or how obtain any acquaintance with the times they describe? It must be confessed, that in many instances, hesitation is but too well warranted; neither can we always remain satisfied with their opportunities for acquiring an exact knowledge of the incidents they relate; nor with the disposition of some to amass without selection, and to repeat without discrimination. Every report is not credible, nor to be credited; yet hear-say authority is occasionally the utmost writers can procure; and this difficulty must have been more generally, and more severely felt, in periods when the art of writing was known and practiced by few, and tradition, merely popular, was the only channel by which the memory of past events was conveyed. In vain so far as we are concerned, do the most respectable historians appeal to monuments existing in their time, if since their time those monuments have perished; they were evidence, but they are not evidence now: they are rather embarrassments than proofs to modern readers; not from their fault, but their failure.

In proportion to the deeper antiquity of the ages proposed to be investigated, is the difficulty of obtaining materials for the vindication of ancient authors;

and among those points of history which are universally interesting, the earliest, and the most considerable, are such as relate to the existence, the magnitude, and the glory of Babylon. Of that great convulsion by which the whole frame of our globe was shaken, the Deluge, we cannot expect to meet with evidences above ground; and it is to the labours and researches of the patient Geologist, we are indebted for proofs which confirm the traditions general among mankind, and the histories of that event, preserved by different nations. In the most direct, and most authentic channel of history, the attempt to construct a tower of uncommon, and till then, unheard-of dimensions, is the most striking event next in order of time; and the probability of finding an existing demonstration of that undertaking, has greatly increased within a few years. The active researches of our contemporaries, have laid us under this obligation; and to none are we more beholden, than to Mr. Rich, whose Memoir has given occasion to the work under report.

But, to those who happily possess the use of letters, and who have witnessed and enjoyed the improvements by which the arts dependent on them have been perfected, nothing could be more acceptable than a knowledge of their origin, the principles on which they were at first constructed, the purposes to which they were applied, and the gradual additions made to them, or the further services expected from them, as human ingenuity directed its efforts towards that branch of intellectual culture.

That letters were derived from the gods, has been a favourite opinion among those devoted to the study of them; but, who were the gods so referred to, has always been a question of difficulty. That the Supreme source of all wisdom might communicate the principle of this wonderful science to man, admits not of doubt, in any possible shape: but that man might acquire the notion from his own ingenuity, has been a proposition supported by very able partizans. For ourselves, we are not so far gone in Rabbinical persuasions, as

to believe that Adam in Paradise, practiced letters, and wrote books which have descended to us; yet we are not satisfied with that theory which assigns their origin to the transactions on Mount Sinai. We have heretofore suggested, reasons for believing that hints of written documents may be found so early as the history of Abraham; and if our conjectures are not altogether deceptive, the existence of letters, may now be traced several ages higher; to the time when Babel was planned, was partly erected, and was eventually, overthrown.

When Mr. Rich's performance appeared, we directed our attention to it,* as an Article of consequence; and therefore, our readers are prepared to expect that much in Mr. Maurice's dissertation, would be, to them, repetition. But, by way of amends for our non-insertion of some particulars, we shall take the liberty of attempting slight elucidations of others; we do not mean to describe our conjectures as approaching to satisfaction; yet they may assist in eliciting truth from the more fortunate, who may have occasion to treat the subject.

The first thing remarkable is the appellation originally annexed to the structure, usually called the Tower of Babel; and this it is the more requisite to investigate, because Dr. Hagar, in his "Dissertation on the Babylonian Inscriptions," has observed, apparently with justice, that the derivation of the name recorded by Moses, *Babel* from *balal* or *balbal*, to confound, is not regular; if indeed, it be possible, according to the Hebrew. Of this difficulty, Aben Ezra, one of the most learned among the Rabbins, was aware; and he attempted to meet it, but with little success. It may be observed, in the first place, that the Sanscrit title of the Deity worshipped on the banks of the *Cumudvati*, or Euphrates, is *Baleswara*, or *Iswara* the infant; the same authority asserts, that this infant was *Mahadeva*, born again; and though a child, fosters and preserves all. The Chaldee language affords the same etymology: *Bar*, a son, or infant; *Bel*, the God, and *On*, the famous *Om*, or

supreme Deity, of the Hindoos; *Bar-Bel-On*; meaning the infant, now *Belus*, formerly *On*. In pronunciation the *R* was dropped; as in *Bacchus* from *Bar-chus*; *Damesek*, *Damascus*, from *Darmesek*; *Achad* from *Archad*, and others.

But, whence, then, arose the idea of *confusion*? We answer, the Hebrew term *balal*, does not signify to *confound*, simply, but to *confound*, or rather to *confuse*, by *intermixture*; and the operative cause of the confusion of tongues might possibly arise from that intermixture of terms, which such an infinity of novelties proposed or combined in the necessary preparations for so large a building as was intended, would naturally occasion; not to insist on the intermixture and oppositions of opinions, counsels and interests attending the undertaking. There is also another idea, not unworthy of notice. The Hindoo *Puranas* report, that the *lingam*, or *Baleswara-linga*, (the prolific) was first publicly worshipped on the banks of the Euphrates." By this they intend the commemoration of the second father of the Human race; including the origin of idolatry; the introduction of which delusive mode of worship, or perversion of religious observances, could not fail of producing animosities and confusion in every form. That violent storms, or earthquakes, interposed completely to frustrate the project, is asserted by several writers, is the tradition of the vicinity, and is far from incredible. Be that as it might, the present name of a prodigious mass of ruins at Babylon, written by Beauchamp *Makloube*, by Mr. Rich *Makallibè*; who says it is vulgarly pronounced *Mujellibè*; signifying *topsy-turvy*, is sufficiently analogous to the Biblical term *confusion*; and shews that the Hebrew writer had authority for what he has recorded. He adds another particular, hitherto little noticed—"they left off to build the city." It may be gathered from the different heights of the four faces of the *Mujellibè*, that this building was never finished. The northern side is in length two hundred yards, the southern two hundred and nineteen, the eastern one hundred and eighty-two, the western one hundred and thirty-six: no two sides, therefore, are commensu-

* Comp. Lit. Pan. Vol. II. N. S. p. 753.

rate; and the western is the shortest. The western face is also the lowest, and easiest of ascent, the northern is the most difficult, by which it should seem, that the western face was not originally wrought to the same dimensions in height and length as the other faces, especially the northern:—no slight evidence that the building was interrupted in its progress.

If this argument be admissible, it fixes the Tower of Babel, to the *Mujellibè*; according to the opinion of Della Valle. Mr. Maurice has copied that writer's view of these ruins, as they appeared in 1616.

Having arrived at this conclusion, it remains a question whether Nebuchadnezzar's Temple of Belus, were the same with the original Tower of Babel; or whether this building were not entirely of this Monarch's construction? in which case, it will follow, that the descriptions left us by ancient authors, apply solely to this later erection; with which also was connected the Palace, and other stately edifices.

It must not, however, be concealed, that the discovery of coffins and skeletons in the *Mujellibè*,* seems not altogether consistent with the notion of a sacred building; yet, if these were priests, or persons connected with the sacerdotal services, they might be no more offensive to the manners of the times, than the custom among ourselves of interring in Churches. As to their conservation, and that of the coffins inclosing them, for so long a period, we can say nothing. It seems to be strange that interments should be performed in a vast mound of ruins. The absence of skulls from the skeletons found adds to the perplexity;—were these persons punished by decapitation? or, were the heads deposited elsewhere? We presume that these relics are of the usual dimensions of mankind; Mr. Rich does not describe them as gigantic; and, consequently, they afford no support to an opinion somewhat popular, of the degeneration of the Human species in bulk and powers.

Speaking of this *Mujellibè* Mr. Rich

says "The summit is covered with heaps of rubbish, in digging into some of which, layers of broken burnt brick cemented with mortar are discovered; and whole bricks *with inscriptions on them* are here and there found: the whole is covered with innumerable fragments of pottery, brick, *bitumen*, pebbles, vitrified brick or scoria, and even shells, bits of glass, and mother of pearl." How these heterogeneous matters could reach this place, who brought them, and at what time, is inexplicable. The bricks *with inscriptions on them*, understood to be parts of the original building, are the most interesting to us, if this be the ancient Babel: since they evidence the coeval antiquity of letters and supercede all further conjectures on the subject.

The reader naturally enquires whether we may be allowed to entertain a hope of decyphering these inscriptions. In answer, we may in the first place hint at the latest period at which they were used. We know that they occur on fragments of Persian works found in Egypt, executed in that country, not long before the time of Alexander the Great. We learn also from Diogenes Laertius, that Democritus [who is said to have transcribed his moral discourses from a Babylonish pillar, Clem. Alex. Strom. lib. i.] composed a book "*On the sacred letters used at Babylon*;" which, in all probability were those under consideration. They were, therefore, understood several hundred years after Alexander. Some of them, also, have been re-discovered by the diligence of the moderns; as may be seen in our second volume p. 437, where we have given a specimen of Mr. Lichtenstein's labours on this abstruse subject.

But, if any imagine that these inscriptions contain profound secrets, we conceive that they attribute more importance to the matter than it will bear. An inscribed brick from the neighbourhood, of (a later date, certainly,) merely marks its character,—"*a brick to be baked in the sun*;"—i. e. not intended for the furnace: and as the bricks in the different quarters of Babylon have different inscriptions, it is probable, that they do little or no more than denote to what quarter each was appropriated.

* Comp. Pan. Vol. II. N. 8. p. 750.

While, therefore we agree with Mr. Maurice in attributing to the Babylonians an extensive knowledge in astronomy, metallurgy, dyeing, and other sciences, we doubt whether they recorded that knowledge on these bricks, which were to be deposited under ground, and never afterwards to be seen by mortal: the Persepolitan inscriptions, placed in public buildings, may, by possibility, answer that purpose; but, not these foundation materials. The solidity of these structures, is not that great proof of *skill* in architecture which Mr. M. supposes, although it demonstrates the power of labour and perseverance. The absence of the arch, of which no example has yet been found, speaks loudly the ignorance of a very important principle of elegance. But, though the arch was unknown, the circle, which is its principle, could not but be well known; and Mr. Rich's plan shows an area enclosed by walls of a circular form, which surrounds the whole of the ruins on the east and south. This should seem to point out the situation of the famous plain of Dura, the scene of Nebuchadnezzar's pompous worship of his golden image: for the Chaldee root *Dura*, signifies round, or *circular*; and the plain might be named from its form. This, by the plan is not opposite to the *old* Tower of Babel, but to the new Tower of Belus, and to the Royal palace, the *Kasr*, which is nearly central to this circuit.

It does not appear from the history, as given in Daniel, that the Fiery Furnace was in this plain; nor whether it were any other than a furnace for burning bricks. If it were on the other side of the river, we may trace in the tradition among the people in the neighbourhood, which describes Nimrod as beholding from his palace the trial of Abraham in the fire, (by exchanging Nimrod for Nebuchadnezzar, and Abraham for his descendants animated with their forefather's zeal against idolatry) a reference to the miraculous part of the history; with the reason why the Jews of the country call the *Birs Nimrod* the prison of Nebuchadnezzar; which it might be, after having been his palace: and the place of his crime was the place of his punishment.

We have ventured these suggestions in hopes they may prove interesting to readers who take a pleasure in confirmations of ancient history; with reference also, to a splendid publication wherein the antiquities, &c. of Babylon will, it is expected, be elucidated by means of diligent inspection, and skilful labour.

Mr. Maurice divides his observations into sections, in which he considers the great antiquity of Babylon, its site as ascertained by the present ruins, the extent of its walls,—which he reconciles with ancient authorities by supposing two estimates, the first of the *city* of Babylon containing the temple, palace, &c. the other of a certain space of inclosed country around the city, denominated the *province* of Babylon.

That the *city* was a kind of Acropolis, or citadel, is not unlikely; (such, says Mr. Rich, are usually in these countries, nothing more than a square inclosure,) while the province around it contained gardens, and habitations of various descriptions, with *forts*, and a country residence of the Monarch, the demesnes of which increased the extent of the inclosure from three hundred and sixty stadia, to four hundred and eighty. The Tower of Belus, Mr. M. considers as a Temple to the Sun; and its lofty summit as an observatory; he notices the painted bricks, described by Diodorus, also, the images, and thinks, the unknown characters have reference to astronomical details; he introduces strictures on the sculptured animals found in the ruins, the lion and the bull; he adverts to the marked resemblance, in form, between the temple of Belus, and the great temple of Mexico; he directs this, to the confirmation of his opinion that America might have been visited in very early times, by the Phenicians and the Carthaginian navigators, who might communicate the discovery to the Egyptians and Greeks; and he pays particular attention to the origin of alphabetic writing. Mr. M. compares the inscriptions found at Babylon, with those at Persepolis and Chelchiminar; to which he attributes an antiquity far beyond what has hitherto been supposed: he adds, a few remarks on a Persepolitan monument, recently imported into Eu-

rope by M. Millin, exhibiting the symbols of the antient Zodiac of the Chaldeans; of which he proposes to publish a more particular examen, by way of postscript to the present volume.

Whoever is acquainted with the former labours of the author, knows, that they abound with learning and learned references. At present, we shall content ourselves with adducing as a specimen of his manner, a part of his sentiments on the origin of alphabetical writing.

Alphabetic writing, if in any form it existed at that early period, was certainly not in common use in that country, and, in fact, seems not to have been employed, by any documents that have descended to us, either in state affairs, in the way of covenant in the disposal of landed property, in the concerns of merchandise, or in private transactions that would naturally call forth the frequent exercise of an art so useful in the concerns of social life. When Joseph, in his exalted station of minister to Pharoah, discovered himself to his brethren, and sent them back to his father, he gave them no written documents for him, but a verbal message, which he charged them faithfully to deliver. Upon so interesting an occasion, and with his boundless filial attachment to an aged and venerated parent, if any other than hieroglyphic characters had existed at that time in Egypt, it is natural to conjecture that he would have used them. Nor can it be supposed, that, had the Egyptians of that period once been acquainted with alphabetic writing, the knowledge of so useful an art could have been easily lost among a race in all other respects so learned. Mr. Bryant has urged this argument so strongly in the second volume of his *Analysis*, that I hope the reader will excuse my presenting him with a short extract from that volume.

"If the people of the first ages had been possessed of so valuable a secret, as that of writing, they would never have afterwards descended to means less perfect for the explanation of their ideas. And it is to be observed, that the invention of hieroglyphics was certainly a discovery of the Chaldeans; and made use of in the first ages by the Egyptians; the very nations who are supposed to have been possessed of the superior and more perfect art. They might retain the former, when they became possessed of the latter; because their ancient records were entrusted to hieroglyphics: but, had they been possessed of letters originally, they would never have de-

viated into the use of symbols; at least, for things which were to be published to the world, and commemorated for ages. Of their hieroglyphics we have samples without end in Egypt; both on obelisks, and in their stringers; as also upon their portals, and other buildings. Every mummy almost abounds with them. How comes it, if they had writing so early, that scarcely one specimen is handed down to us; but that every example should be in the least perfect character? For my part, I believe that there was no writing (he means *alphabetic writing*) antecedent to the law at mount Sinai. Here the divine art was promulgated; of which other nations partook; the Tyrians and Sidonians first, as they were the nearest to the fountain-head. And when this discovery became more known, even then, I imagine, that its progress was very slow; that in many countries, whither it was carried, it was but partially received, and made use of to no other purpose of consequence. The Romans carried their pretensions to letters pretty high; and the Hellenic Greeks still higher; yet the former marked their years by a nail driven into a post; and the latter for some ages simply wrote down the names of the Olympic victors from Coræbus; and registered the priestesses of Argos."

We read indeed of signets, with their inscriptions, at this early period; for Pharoah put his signet on the hand of Joseph, but the characters inscribed upon them were probably for the most part of an hieroglyphic and symbolical cast, like those precious stones engraved with the figures of scarabæi, sphinxes, ibis's, serpents, &c. that have reached the present time, and are the delight of the existing race of mythologists.

When Laban and Jacob made their well-known covenant at Mizpah, on the piled heap of monumental stones, we read, indeed, of a *pillar set up*, but of no *inscription* upon it, Gen. xxxi. 49. When Joshua erected a similar memorial column of twelve stones at Gilgal, on purpose to record the miracle of Jordan passed through by the Israelites, dry shod, we read of no *inscription* upon that column, although it was intended to inform remotest posterity of the awful fact; Josh. v. 22. On the monuments recorded by Homer to have been erected by the ancient Greeks over their valiant heroes slain in battle, we find no inscription engraved; a column, or some other characteristic mark of distinction, is alone mentioned. Neither does that venerable bard, who flourished between eight and nine hundred years before Christ, mention,

any correspondence carried on by letter or order given in writing, except in one solitary and very doubtful instance. It occurs in the sixth book of the *Iliad*, where Bellerophon is said to have carried a letter from Priæus, King of the Argives, to Jobates, his father-in-law, containing an order for the death of that prince. It is a point, however, extremely disputable, whether any kind of alphabetical writing was used in that letter, as it is called, for in the text of Homer is only to be found the vague word *σηματα*, signifying literally *marks* or *signs*, an expression consequently far more applicable to hieroglyphic, than alphabetic, delineation*. Let it also be remembered, as a fact most important in this investigation, as well as in a discussion which will immediately follow, concerning the venerable *Persepolitan remains*, that no letters whatever are to be found on the most ancient known coin—the GOLD DARICS OF PERSIA. But we are wandering from the point: Egypt and its literature are properly the subject under discussion; let us return to that land of mystery and hieroglyphics.

The system of Egyptian hieroglyphics was at first simple and intelligible enough, as described by Clemens, when, to designate the sun, the priests drew a *circle*; the moon, a *crecent*. When the air was symbolized by *wings* that fanned it; and *water*, by undulating lines, resembling the zodiacal asterism of the month Aquarius, so frequently occurring on their monuments. When again they wanted to denote strength, or fortitude, they selected a *lion* for that purpose, a *bull* for agriculture, a *sphinx* for cunning, a *crocodile* for Egypt, a *ship* and *pilot*, or the *eye* and *sceptre*, for Osiris, the Lord of the Universe; him whose eye beholds, and whose sceptre commands, all things:—these, I say, were symbols sufficiently intelligible; but, when they came to unite in one heterogeneous image the parts of various animals, in order to represent different qualities combined in the same person or object,—as, for instance, beings intended for *human* with the heads of dogs, or lions, with the body only of a man, and the extremities of a fish—it became a system so extremely abstruse and complicated as to defy comprehension.—Although the meaning of these compound symbolical figures, and the letters formed from them, might be fully known to the Egyptian hierophants themselves, they yet baffled, and it was perhaps intended they should baffle, all the efforts of inquisitive and learned foreigners of the Greek nation resident among them, to make themselves

masters of the science. Nothing, in fact, short of the powers of an *Œdipus* could enable the wisest spectator to comprehend and decypher that vast mass of hieroglyphic delineation under which now lies ever buried the mysterious learning of the ancient Egyptians.

With the utmost deference to the learned writer, we presume to think that he has not directed sufficient attention to the particularities of the document by which the burial place of Machpelah with its appurtenances, was conveyed to Abraham, Gen. xxiii. 17. nor has he adverted to the command of Moses, who directed the people, to set up great stones, when they had passed the Jordan, to plaster them with plaster, and to write on them all the words of this law." Deut. xxvii. 3. This Joshua executed; inscriptions therefore were practiced at that time. Mr. Bryant's argument that the people which had writing would abandon hieroglyphics, is greatly enfeebled, if not absolutely set aside, by the discoveries made since his time in Egypt. The oldest manuscripts in the world are certainly those found in the hands of the mummies* obtained by the French during their invasion in that country. Several of them may be seen in Denon, and they present undoubted instances of a written alphabetical or cursive character, on the same manuscript as contains hieroglyphics.—Whether both inscriptions record the same matter is unknown; but apparently, the hieroglyphics are the *sacred* letters, and the others are the popular or common writing of the time.

The simplicity remarked by our author on the authority of Clemens, by which the *original* hieroglyphics were marked, is precisely that which is attributed to the characters used by the Chinese, and which we have attempted to elucidate in our twelfth volume, pp. 850. 1053. The consequence of this conformity will not escape the reader; it certainly indicates a common origin, to which neither China nor Egypt was a seat. Mr. M. has, by oversight, included the *sphinx* among the simple and intelligible elements of hieroglyphics; it is notoriously a compound figure, and its

* *Iliad*, lib. vi. ver. 168.

* Compare Lit. Pan. Vol. xii. p. 949.

real meaning still remains enveloped in mystery.

The strongest reason assigned for placing the discovery of letters at Sinai; is the following :

It was absolutely necessary to a race, who had been so long conversant with the symbols, and the symbolical mode of worship, of the Egyptians; who had so often seen that idolatrous people kneeling before the sculptured figures of the god Apis, the god Horus, and other deities represented by the consecrated animals of that country, and of which, or the contractions of which, the genuine Egyptian alphabet was formed—that every thing connected with that symbolical worship should be removed from their eyes. That necessity will be still more apparent, when it is considered how deeply they themselves, when in Egypt, had drank at the same baleful fountain of superstition; and, after having witnessed the stupendous miracle of the divided sea, and others as awful in the desert, had, in the absence of Moses, compelled Aaron to make them a *golden calf*, for the purpose of performing adoration to it in the very spirit of their late oppressors. To remove every temptation to repeat this offence, the Hebrews were expressly forbidden to make any similitude or symbol of God, by the graven or molten image of any animal residing in the earth, air, or water; and it has been urged, with the greatest probability and ingenuity, that an alphabetic character was, THEREFORE, AT THIS JUNCTURE, formed under *divine influence*, for their use, by the Hebrew legislator, and substituted for that so objectionably compounded of symbolic animals and their parts.

If letters had been generally used among the people, this argument would have more weight than if they were, as we believe they were for the most part, restricted to the priests, and to the tribe of Simeon. At this day, letters in the east are not every man's portion; and even among ourselves they could hardly have been so described, some years ago.

A comparison of the ancient Babylon with its strong resemblance, Memphis, is hinted at, but not pursued, by our author: who would have found in the Pyramids, (more than one) a correspondence to the *Kasr* and the Temple of Belus; in the canals by which the Euphrates was conducted around the Babylonian buildings and by which the temple was insulated, he would have found

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a conformity with similar labours bestowed on the Nile; in the causeways leading to the holy stream, and the ready access of priests and votaries, in both instances, to perform their ablutions, a like resemblance; he might, perhaps, even, have suggested on the Babylonian sepulchres, hints derived from the pits in which the mummies are found, in Egypt: by which some of our scruples might have been removed. In short, as there is every reason to suppose, that the statues of Memnon, in Egypt, were the originals of Nebuchadnezzar's golden image, so there is much plausibility in the conjecture that in this instance Egypt did but return to the land of Shinar a part of the Idolatry it had originally received from that first seat of commemorative rituals, and hero worship.

Several explanatory plates are annexed to this volume; those representing inscriptions in Babylonian characters, deserve particular attention. Could the author have added Dr. Hagar's plates, his collection of examples would have been rendered singularly interesting.

We beg leave to differ from our author, who would derive the name of a constellation in the heavens, *Pleiades*, from *πλεω, navigo*, because the most favourable season for setting sail was esteemed to be at the heliacal rising of these stars: it is certainly derived from *πλειας*, a dove, and signifies "the doves." Mr. M.'s argument requires this derivation; as he refers, very properly, to the standard of the Assyrians (a dove Jer. xlviii. 28.) and to the apotheosis of Semiramis. Still less can we pardon in a gentleman so well versed in the arts, the application of the term *engraved* and *sculptured* to the characters on the Babylonian bricks: they were stamped from a mould while the clay was wet; that mould, indeed, might have been *engraved* or *sculptured*; but no such operation passed on the subject of its impression.

We rather notice such slips of attention, because foreigners, however learned, who may peruse this work, are not likely to be able to detect them; to whom, therefore, the misapplication of a term conveys an incorrect idea; as well as to readers among ourselves, who may confide in the mistake, without correcting it by ocular inspection. X

A View of the Agricultural, Commercial, and Financial Interests of Ceylon, with an Appendix containing some of the principal Laws and Usages of the Cadians. By Anthony Bertolacci, Esq. 8vo. Price 18s. Black and Co. London. 1817.

THERE is an old adage, "We know not the worth of a thing till it is gone." This has been applied by those who ought to be best acquainted with facts, to the island of Java: They have announced singular powers and felicities in that island, for improvement in every respect, and for augmenting the wealth and prosperity of the parent state. The politics of Europe restored that island, with all its *capabilities*, to the Dutch; and it remains to be seen whether that industrious people will realize the projects and discoveries with which the imaginations of their friends the British had teemed. It is certain, that the colonizations of Britain have long been sufficiently extensive; and that, whatever excellencies they possess, the mother country is but too sensible of the burthen inevitably consequent on her connexion with them. That her expences on account of every additional acquisition have been heavy, and that they continue heavy with respect to some, admits of no question. That as settlements they might have been rendered productive, is possible enough; but, such effect could only have been expected after the expenditure of vast sums of British capital, sunk in improving them. In the mean while, the question presents itself, whether those very sums might not be employed with equal or greater effect, elsewhere, and principally at home; where the comparative estimate of safety is almost as infinity to one.

It must be acknowledged, also, that Official Characters are seldom backward in alledging the importance of places where they have held situations. An acquaintance with the country, enables them to discover advantages, in prospect, if not immediate, unseen to others; while the disposition to extend their views beyond time present,—

very proper in public men—leads them to anticipate much which nothing but uncommon favours of fortune can realize. Meantime the supreme government is justified in recollecting that the disposition to grasp at every thing, often ends in retaining little or nothing; and a nation may over speculate in its politics, no less than an individual in his private concerns. We have seen adventurers who engaged too extensively in loaded speculations, though the least hazard of any, live to repent their temerity, in its consequences.

But, if the restoration of Java to the Dutch, be a real loss to Britain, the island of Ceylon affords an opportunity of compensating it. There is no production of Java that may not be naturalized in Ceylon; while the island itself by its geographical situation, lies much more favourably for supporting, and being supported by, the other establishments of British India. The vicinity is favourable to Ceylon: the track of British vessels of commerce, or of force, is in a manner along its coasts: the intercourse it maintains with its neighbours, those neighbours being British territories, or under British influence, is not only already established, and protected by the privilege of prescription, but it may be conducted at a risk extremely disproportionate to that combined with Java, and may go, as it were, hand in hand, with what must be carried on, and cannot on any terms, be relinquished, between Britain and India.

We turn, therefore to Ceylon, with an indulged conviction of its importance; and acknowledge an obligation to Mr. Bertolacci for presenting that account of it, which forms the subject of this article. We had, indeed, seen in Coediner and Perceval, interesting and entertaining descriptions of its productions; of its natives, their divisions and manners, but the present volume by the aid of official documents, enters more into the public interests of the island, considered as a lasting possession, forming an integral part of the general empire.

But, while we acknowledge our obligations to the author for the statements he adduces, we cannot but confess also a sensation of regret at the nature of

certain truths, the evidence and consequences of which dissipate errors that, in common with others, we had conceived, respecting an island always understood to be valuable, and distinguished for the antiquity of a commerce, in which it surpassed all others.

The Cinnamon tree is the gift of nature to Ceylon; and the spice it affords is mentioned as precious, in the earliest records we possess. Moses employed cinnamon in his sacred compositions; and there can be no doubt on its prior use. Notwithstanding this island, only, produces this spice in perfection, with pepper, and other valuables, precious stones, &c.; yet the balance of trade has been more frequently against it, than in its favour; and all the riches it boasts cannot ensure it against scarcity, not to say famine.—Esop's fable of the Cock which preferred a grain of barley, to the discovery of a pearl, is here realized: Ceylon exports spices and jewels; but imports rice!! Owing also to the nature of the monsoons, such scarcities are attended with an uncommon degree of hazard; as the island may be considered as inaccessible, in opposition to those unvarying winds; and Mr. B. informs us, that in 1812, "measures were providently taken by Government to prevent a famine, before the South-west monsoon, which sets in at the beginning of May, should have shut the principal ports against importation." He adds in a note, "no part of the Author's public career can bring to his mind a satisfaction equal to that which he feels from having been the chief adviser and promoter of these measures, by which the lives of thousands were saved; and which, *had they been delayed but a few days*, would have been irretrievable." This satisfaction is well founded, and honourable to the author; but, what shall we say to a population, possessing a fertile soil, yet on more than one occasion reduced to so deplorable a condition? The Ceylonese are indolent; therefore they are indigent; and being indigent they are incapable of extensive foresight, and incompetent to ward off evils, which from time to time threaten, or befall them. Mr. Colquhoun in his estimate of the British Property &c.,

supposes the imports of Ceylon to be about a million sterling; the Exports to be a million and a half, leaving a profit of half a million. It ought to be so; but our author gives a very different statement of accounts for several years past.

	Imports.	Exports.	Balance agst. Ceylon.
1806-7 rx. dl.	3,049,855	1,707,091	1,341,864
1808.	2,908,658	1,555,451	1,353,207
1809.	2,299,861	1,690,412	609,449
1810.	2,460,835	2,074,638	886,177
1811.	2,918,314	1,913,698	1,004,616
1812.	3,113,320	1,706,463	1,406,857
1813.	4,749,220	2,929,287	2,419,933

From these balances must be deducted the value of the cinnamon delivered to the East India Company; with 4-7ths of the duties on Imports and Exports; and one-half of Port Clearances, which forms part of the public revenue; say, 300,000 rix dollars, leaving, after all allowances made, a heavy balance against the island, principally for food and sustenance, in times of scarcity.

This was the state of things before the British had expelled the King of Candy; and while the intercourse between the exterior and the interior of the island was loaded with imposts, amounting to a prohibition. Those injurious impediments have since been removed; and we understand that commerce has in consequence received a renewed vigour; nor have the exertions of the government to inspire a better spirit into the Agricultural system been wholly without effect: says Mr. B., speaking of the culture of rice,

Since we have had possession of Ceylon, the general production of that valuable grain has augmented more rapidly in the northern districts, inhabited by Malabars, than in the southern, where the Ceylonese reside. This may be attributed to various causes. The indolence and want of enterprise of the Ceylonese nation may be one; but I am not inclined to attribute to it so much of that difference as others may. I think the tenure under which land is held, in the southern provinces, may have a greater effect than the character of its inhabitants, to prevent that quick improvement which we have noticed in the districts of Jaffnapatam, Manar, Trincomalé, the Wanny and Batticaloa; and, in particular, the latter two.

The laudable exertions of General Maitland, for the improvement of agriculture in those districts, and in the island in general,

were the characteristic traits of his government; and deserve the grateful acknowledgements that were made to him, upon this score, by the native Head-men, at his departure. These exertions were crowned with so much success, that the Government share of paddy, which, in those districts, is in the proportion of one-tenth to the gross produce, has in five years increased according to the following table:

	Parrabs.		Parrabs.
Trincomalé, in 1806,	3,250	—	in 1811, 10,000
Jaffnapatam, ditto	66,500	—	ditto 94,000
Manar, ditto	33,300	—	ditto 40,000
The Wanny, ditto	6,700	—	ditto 40,000
Batticalo, ditto	19,000	—	ditto 71,500

128,750 255,500
making, in all, an annual increase of 126,750 parrabs of paddy, to Government; and of nine times that quantity to the population of the island*.

This "indolence and want of enterprise in the Ceylonese nation," is but too notorious; notwithstanding the milder terms in which our author describes it, in this extract. The fact is, Nature has done much for this people; this people, therefore, will do little for themselves. On their general character, says our author,

Of the character of the Ceylonese, I conceive it to be a difficult task to give a faithful delineation. They are, in general, very reserved in their address, and mild in their manners; but whether that reserve may not be the restraint imposed by suspicion; and that mildness, in some degree, the consequence of a want of feeling; are questions which, notwithstanding my residence of sixteen years in their country, I will not attempt to decide. Certain it is, that crimes of the deepest dye have occasionally been perpetrated among the lower castes. The conduct, however, of the better castes is principally decorous and correct. Servants taken from the latter are, for the most part, honest. A Ceylonese cannot, very easily be roused to resentment and bloodshed; yet, if he be impelled, by

* One of the most effectual means of promoting cultivation in these districts, was found in advancing to the cultivators or owners of the land, money to repair their tanks, iron for the implements of husbandry, seed-corn and clothing; all which they pay for, after the crop, in money or paddy, at their option. Some advances of this nature were formerly made to them, by a few of the more opulent natives; but those were so scanty, and the conditions attached to them so harsh, that they rather tended to impoverish the cultivator, than otherwise.

passion or avidity, to determine on violence he cannot be diverted from his purpose by the thought or presence of those objects which, in others, by acting upon the imagination, would agitate the mind, shake it from its intent, and arrest the hand of the murderer when he had prepared to strike the blow.

The defect of feeling which they have, in some degree, in common with other Indians, secures to them great advantages in all their transactions with Europeans; and we cannot deny them a masterly address in working upon the feelings of others, while they can keep themselves entirely free from every emotion. They also know, to perfection, the art of insinuating themselves into the good opinion and favour of their superiors. Among the Modilears, this art is accounted a necessary part of their education: they are courteous and guarded in their speech; and so ready to coincide in whatever may be wished by a superior, that they actually acquire, by that means, a very decided and strong influence on his mind. Even such undertakings as they know to be beyond their reach, they will seldom decline in a direct manner, but rather trust to time and reflection to convince their master of the impossibility of accomplishing what he desires. However reluctant the different British Collectors may be to admit the assertion, I can, nevertheless, state with confidence, that I have met with very few indeed who were not strongly influenced in their public conduct by the native Head-men that were immediately under their command, and nearest to their persons. Collectors, and even Governors, of the most distinguished talents, have been under that influence. Governor Vander Graaff, who was by all acknowledged to bear a superior character among those who have ruled Ceylon, was most grossly deceived by his first Modilear, Abesinga. This man was carrying on a false correspondence between the Governor and Pelime Talao, first Adigar of Candy, in whose name Abesinga was fabricating letters addressed to the Governor. During this correspondence, on matters of great weight, which were, (naturally), never brought to a conclusion, many presents were interchanged on both sides. Those from the Governor were, as customary, always the most costly. When the expectations of Mr. Vander Graaff were raised to the highest, waiting the conclusion of a very favourable treaty, Abesinga happened to die; and, to the great surprise and mortification of the Governor, the whole of his correspondence with the Ceylonian Minister was found in Abesinga's desk, and the presents in his chest.

If such be the duplicity and apathy of the superior ranks, what can be expected from the inferior? In fact, the lower classes indulge a morbid indifference, and they contemplate without properly feeling that state of want and privation, in which they find themselves involved. Even the parental affections cannot rouse them to activity; and immovable idleness triumphs over the strongest sentiments of humanity; no matter whether the subject be parent or child. Formerly the ravages of the small-pox were most destructive: the unhappy persons who were seized with it, were abandoned by their relations; they were taken out of their villages into the jungle, and there left to the mercy of accident; in other words, to perish. To such merciless practitioners, or rather to their patients, the introduction of vaccination was an inexpressible blessing; and in fact, since the practice has been general, the population is evidently increased. Were it possible to inoculate the rising generation, whose lives have been preserved, with somewhat more industry, and greater readiness of exertion, the happiness of Ceylon might be dated from the day in which the island submitted to British dominion.

As the number of births in former years bore a very great proportion to the whole population; so did the number of deaths, from the ravages of the small-pox, aided by the peculiar virulence added to it by the climate, and the neglect and cruelty with which those affected by it were treated. But the action of this powerful check to population having been most effectually prevented, for eleven years, in a country where no other has happened, it is naturally to be expected that the increase of population has been surprising. Ceylon is probably the country where the discovery of vaccine inoculation has produced, and will produce, the strongest effects, even after the new population shall have reached a more advanced age; for in that island there are not many of those usual checks which exist in various other countries;—no levies of troops, as even the Black regiments in the Ceylon service are not composed of Ceylonese,—no armament of ships, no extensive foreign trade, no emigration; for, of all nations, none has a greater aversion to expatriation than the Ceylonese;—none of these causes have any influence in Cey-

lon, which elsewhere occasion a more equal distribution of the population upon the face of the earth. For the present, however, the great increase consists in an infant population: the number of children that are now seen in the families of the Ceylonese strikes with surprise the most negligent observer.

This helpless population is depending upon parents accustomed to an idle life, enervated by climate, generally averse to exertions of every description, and whose labour is not stimulated or aided by a capital wanting employment: for to this very want of capital must be attributed, in a great degree, the tardiness with which the extension of agriculture, manufactures, and trade, have hitherto proceeded in Ceylon. The condition of a population so circumstanced cannot but be wretched.

Thus we see, that where food and clothing compose the whole of a man's necessities and comforts, the man will not exert himself to obtain them: even liability to privation of these, will not teach forecast; and he who wants little, remains stupidly contented with less. What a dreadful spectacle in times of dearth! and this, not the fault of the climate, or of the soil, but of the people. Nature has been bountiful; but her bounty is counteracted by sloth.

That the productions of the country might be rendered the source of wealth to the population of this island appears from our author's enumeration of them: and though some errors may have been committed by the government, and some tyrannical maxims and proceedings enforced, yet the chief cause of the failure of the commerce of Ceylon must be sought in the disposition of the natives themselves. Possibly, the separated interests of the sea-coast from the interior, the conflicting politics of the sovereigns, and the party spirit, inevitably attendant on such divisions of dominion, may have acted with an effect almost singularly detrimental on a disposition already too prone to indifference and apathy.

How far the intended and now settled emancipation of the future generations, from slavery* may contribute to effect an improvement in this constitutional, or hereditary failing, time will shew. Per-

* Compare LITERARY PANORAMA Vol. V. p. 801.

hips, the spectacle of some of these underlings rising to power and wealth, as accident and good fortune shall determine, may prove at once striking and exemplary to this indolent people. Certain it is, that the cessation of slavery is the removal of one bar to industry.

Among the most distinguished bounties of nature bestowed on Ceylon, is the tree which affords the cinnamon, a spice always highly valued, and forming an important article of export; at present, it is brought to Europe by the English East India Company.

Since Ceylon was discovered by the Portuguese, that commodity has attracted the particular attention of the European Governments that have successively taken possession of that island. The Portuguese considered it almost as the only source of their revenue. The Dutch East India Company placed so much importance upon this public resource, that it caused them to neglect, in a great degree, all others; and, in particular, those, which a more improved and general cultivation of the lands would have yielded. Under the Dutch the sale of this article of commerce was at first managed by the Colonial Government; but the Company became afterwards so jealous of it, that it was transferred to the immediate controul of their Directors in Hol and, where all the cinnamon was transported and sold. The selling or giving away the smallest quantity of cinnamon (even were it but a single stick), the exporting of it, the peeling of the bark, extracting the oil either from that or the leaves, or the camphor from the roots, except by the servants of Government and by their order, as well as the wilful injuring of a cinnamon plant, were all made crimes punishable with death, both on the persons committing them, and upon every servant of Government who should connive at it.

So long as the cinnamon was collected in the jungles and forests, it was subject to a mixture; for there are various sorts, and some of such inferior quality, that they are called *false cinnamon*. To avoid this mixture, which might arise equally from deceit or ignorance, the apothecary and a medical man of the Company attended, when the cinnamon was embaled, to examine that none but the finest sort should be transmitted to Europe. The attention paid, in forming the plantation, to select plants only of the first quality, has rendered this formality now less necessary; a public English servant, however, and experienced

native sorters, are still employed for that purpose.

Since the conquest, the supply which Ceylon has furnished to the East India Company has been raised, for the major part, in the Government gardens; yet a considerable portion has been cut in the forests within the Candian territory, either with the tacit consent of the King, or at least with the connivance of his Government. The Candians being entirely dependent upon us for their supply of salt, the cinnamon peelers, at the proper season for collecting cinnamon, are sent into the Candian territory with a supply of that necessary commodity; and, dispersing themselves in the interior, barter it for cinnamon, or obtain leave to peel the quantity they require.

The cinnamon gardens lay dispersed in great numbers on the south and south-west coasts of the island, between Matura and Chilaw. Some of them are surrounded by a ditch, to prevent the incursions of cattle, which are amazingly fond of this plant; but the greater number are unprotected, by either fence, wall, or ditch. The penalties against these incursions are unfortunately severe, in proportion to the facility left to their being committed;—no less, in fact, than the forfeiture of the cattle. This obliges the owners of land and inhabitants of villages in the neighbourhood to keep persons in pay, to prevent their cattle from straying into these gardens. The milk which these cattle give is so trifling, and the inhabitants who feed upon meat are so few, that the best beef is sold for two fanams per lb. at the highest, which may be equal to about two-pence half-penny*. To go, therefore, to any great expense for cattle is ruinous to a Ceylouse, who can derive no advantage from them, except the working of the rice-fields; and it is not profitable to him to keep an attendant upon them for the whole year. It has not unfrequently happened that the Chalias Lacareens, or guards of the cinnamon grounds, who are entitled to a very large share of all seizures, have driven unattended cattle into the gardens, in order to have an opportunity of seizing on them. Very few instances of this kind suffice to deter the timid Ceylouse from rearing or keeping cattle altogether; and it is easy to conceive, how this circumstance is fraught with the most detrimental consequences to agriculture. Of late years, in fact, the want of cattle for the cultivation of rice-fields has

* His Majesty's troops are supplied, on average, at the rate of one fanam and a quarter to one fanam and a half per lb.

been most severely felt, and has in a great measure cramped the industry of the country in the vicinity of cinnamon gardens.

There is also a law in Ceylon, that wherever cinnamon grows, either in Government lands, or in private gardens and fields, no kind of cultivation is allowed to be introduced, that can in any way do injury to that plant. Under such restriction, these lands are cultivated in a very negligent manner, and so as not to afford the produce which ought to be derived from them.

What is this but associating with the most valuable commodity produced by the island, the greatest inconveniences and dangers to the inhabitants? Such care to cultivate it, to protect it, to monopolize it! Human life set in estimation against a tree, and death itself incurred by vending the smallest quantity of the bark of an inhabitant of the jungle! Nor is the detriment to agriculture small, which exposes the labouring cattle to knavery; and thus the power of the cultivator of the soil, sinks before the interest of the gatherer from a shrub. The quantity of Cinnamon consumed, was estimated by the Dutch at 400,000lbs.;—this was intended to be realized by the English Company, which took the whole at three shillings per lb.; but the quantity delivered has often fallen short of that estimate: however, the Company's profits have enabled them to advance the purchase from 60,000l. to 101,000l; and to allow the Ceylon Government a sum of 200,000l. as a *bonus*.

The Cinnamon tree is not the only gift of nature to Ceylon, which affords a profit in its natural state. The Cocoa tree, yields, besides the nut itself, and its milk, a liquor, *toddy*, from which *arrack* is distilled; also, *jaggery*, a kind of sugar; the cocoa-nut oil; and the *coir*, which may be made into ropes. All these are the produce of one tree, which Mr. B. may well describe as "the richest known in the world." The average quantity of *arrack* exported during eight years, was 5,200 leaguers, each leaquer 150 gallons. Mr. B. corrects some errors current on the manner of drawing the *toddy*; which is the natural sap of the tree. He estimates the number of Cocoa-trees at ten millions; and observes further, that

A full-grown and healthy tree will give fifty or sixty nuts in the year; which may, upon the average, be estimated at one stiver or *pice* each. The finest trees are to be seen growing in soft ground, that is not marshy; or in sandy soil: it delights in a maritime situation, and abounds throughout the whole coast between Colombo and Matura; so that, for the length of about a hundred miles, nothing is presented to the view but a cocoa-nut garden, almost uninterrupted. It flourishes so very near the sea, that its roots are in many places washed by its waters, without injury to the tree, until it is actually undermined. It is likewise remarkable, that those trees which are nearer the shore all bend their heads towards the sea, notwithstanding the violence of the south-west winds, which blow incessantly, in that quarter, from May to September inclusive, and the regular sea-breezes, which prevail in the day, during February, March, and April. In addition to which circumstances, they are perfectly sheltered from all winds blowing on the land side.

The negligence of the people refuses to draw from this tree all the advantages it offers: the spirit obtained from the *toddy* is under proof, and never of sufficient strength. The merchant is obliged to advance money to be able to obtain it, at all; and the distiller who has received the payment, cares little for the credit of the Article he delivers. The merchant accepts an inferior commodity rather than risk the harass connected with insisting on a better: and the dealer who pays his contracted debt with it, deems it *cheap*, and therefore is careless. As to agreements, and covenants for prime goods, they are interpreted pretty much *ad libitum* by both parties. The manufacture of *coir* rope is, at present, almost discontinued, although the English demand no other duty than 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The Pearl Fishery is another branch of revenue derived by Ceylon from nature's bounty; and of the same description is the breed of Elephants for which the island has long been famous. This, however, like all articles of trade, fluctuates in value; and these mountains of flesh are now a *falling article* in the market. Whether the princes of India breed better elephants, themselves, or whether they have less money to sport under British regime, than they had formerly, we pre-

tend not to say. Our author affords the following information on the subject of these immense Exports:—

After the full and accurate description given of the elephant-hunting, in Cordier's Ceylon, it would be useless for me to enlarge upon that subject. I shall therefore merely state, that the taking of elephants is no longer considered by the Ceylon Government an important branch of revenue, as it was in the early part of the Dutch administration. The prices paid for that animal, on the continent of India, are, in modern times, very low in proportion to what they were formerly*; and the Ceylon government has found, that, taking into account the expences to themselves, and the loss of time to the natives, by whom the elephant hunts are attended—the charges incurred in the maintenance of them, before they can be tamed—together with the very great number of them that die,—the profits arising from their sale are so much overbalanced, that no hunts are now attempted, unless the elephants approach the cultivated provinces in such numbers as to produce serious devastations, when a hunting is ordered, with the mere view of clearing those districts from the ravages of that destructive animal. The natives have, on similar occasions, being called together, especially the cast which is particularly bound to that service; and after effecting the hunt at their own expense, they have been allowed to sell the elephants on their own account.

In the Wanny district, however, where elephants are caught singly, with the assistance of tame ones, the privilege of hunting in that manner is sold to some individual, at an average of 2500 or 3000 rix-dollars per annum.

We might here observe, that our author affords valuable hints on other productions of this island; as, pepper, coffee, cardamoms, the aracca nut, tobacco, &c. This last article became the occasion of a curious conflict between the Ceylonese government and the Rajah of Travancore, who monopolises the trade in it, to his own dominions, or grants the privilege to merchants for a valuable consideration. The Rajah was at length obliged to come to an amicable understanding. The aracca nuts are a luxury very fash-

ionable on the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar; and those grown in Ceylon are universally esteemed superior to others from elsewhere.

From these hints our readers will be led to form the most favourable opinion of Mr. Bertollacci's labours. His introductory chapter, which refers to the existing antiquities of the island, and to the inferences they afford respecting the more active population, its ancient possessors; the views and policy of its Portuguese and Dutch masters, &c. is valuable and instructive. The causes of the depreciation of the currency, and the exchange, on which Mr. B. enlarges in the first book, would have afforded much matter for argument among ourselves a few years ago; but at present, it should seem as if the public dread of never receiving cash in payment, were changed to a dread of being under the necessity of receiving it:—so variable are the feelings of our countrymen! so vacillating are their argumentations! The statements of the Commerce and Public Revenue follow, supported by proper tables. These are of great political importance. But we wish rather to insert a few hints on the character of royalty, and the duties expected from the office of King, as understood by the Ceylonese, in the year 1760, long before our interference in the concerns of the island. From these our readers will be able to form some notion of the misconduct of the King lately deposed, to whom these laws could not be unknown. It cannot be denied, that the dethronement of a sovereign is a transaction of an extraordinary kind, not to be justified by every-day motives; while, nevertheless, a continued and systematic contravention of the constitutional laws of the Realm, extensive cruelties, and numerous wanton murders, the assumption of a dispensing power directed to justify oppression and violence, with the other crimes imputed to the late King, have been thought in other islands beside Ceylon, to warrant the subject, in seeking effectual relief from tyranny. This is well known to whoever has studied the history of our country, and the principles which governed the practice of our British ancestors. We annex a specimen of the Ceylonese political sentiments, and regulations.

* In the year 1701, the Dutch Government derived from this branch of revenue a net profit of 63,345 pagodas, for elephants sent over to the continent of India; but, in the latter years of their administration, the elephant-hunts were attended with loss, instead of gain.

Q. What ceremonies are observed at the coronation of a King?

A. On the day of his installation, the Royal Mandapa* is beautifully decorated with all sorts of precious ornaments; within that Mandapa is erected another, made of the branches of the Udumbara or Attika† tree; and in the centre of this inner Mandapa is placed a seat, made of the wood of the same tree:—The King, covered with jewels, and invested with the insignia of royalty, wearing the sword, the pearl umbrella, the forehead-band, the slippers, and the Chowrie made of the white hairs of the Semara's tail, repairs to the above-mentioned seat: a royal virgin, adorned with costly ornaments, and holding in her hand a sea-chank filled with river water, and opening to the right, then approaches the place where the King is seated, and, lifting up the chank with both hands, pours its contents upon the King's head: addressing him, at the same, in these words, "Your Majesty is anointed to rule over this whole assembly of Rohatries; may it therefore please your Majesty to perform the duties of a Sovereign, and to exercise your sway with benignity and justice."—After this, the Purohita Bramin (the Head Bramin), arrayed with ornaments adapted to the nature of his office, lifts up, with both hands, a silver chank filled with river water, and, pouring its contents on the King's head, addresses him in the manner above mentioned, and recommends him to govern with gentleness and justice. Then a principal Sita, adorned with suitable ornaments, taking up with both hands a golden chank, likewise filled with river water, pours the contents upon the King's head, admonishes him to reign with justice and gentleness, and to perform the established duties of a Sovereign.—These ceremonies being ended, and the King invested with the crown, the following reflections ought to present themselves to his royal mind:—"The addresses which have been just now made to me may be construed either as an imprecation or as a blessing; and I am to consider the substance and actual purport of them to be to the following effect: "If your Majesty act in conformity to our suggestions, it is well; otherwise it is to be hoped that your head will split into seven pieces." This subject is further treated of in the book entitled *Maha Wansé*.

Q. Are there any established laws, to which the King is bound to conform?

* A sort of pavilion.

† This is a tree which produces fruit from the trunk and branches, without flowering; the fruit is like a fig, but rather of a red colour.

A. It is said, in the book entitled *Niti Sastra*, that the basis of all good government is a victory over the senses: these are Sight, Hearing, Smell, Taste, Touch. A victory over the first is gained, when the wife of another can be beheld without giving rise to any wish or longing for her; over the second, when slander and abuse can be heard without exciting emotions of anger; over the third and fourth, when the organs of smelling and tasting are not immoderately delighted with perfumes and delicate viands; over the fifth, when the body is not captivated with its peculiar enjoyments. The first step towards the subjugation of the senses, is, reverence to parents, teachers, and elders; frequenting the society of wise persons is the source of that reverence: in order to be admitted into such such society, learning must be acquired; the possessor of knowledge becomes prosperous; by means of the wisdom derived from learning, a victory over the inclination is obtained, and that victory ensures the completion of every wish.—These are the rules which ought to guide the conduct of Kings; a confirmation of which fact will be found in the book entitled *Tēla Pāṭa Jātake*.

The duty of the King to act on emergencies, to take advice of his Ministers, and to consult them on war or peace, is expressly stated; nor is his personal conduct disregarded.

Q. Amongst the laws which existed antecedent to the institution of the Government, are there any to which the King is bound to conform? By whom were such laws given? Are they in writing, and if written, in what books are they contained?

A. There are ten virtues which a King is enjoined to practise.

1. Charity; viz. giving rice and cloth to priests, Brahmins, and poor people.
2. Religion; viz. constantly maintaining the ordinances of Boodho.
3. Liberality; viz. bestowing fields, gardens, and other valuable property.
4. Uprightness; viz. being void of deceit.
5. Mercy; viz. not being of an obdurate mind.
6. Temperance; viz. mortification of sensual desires.
7. Placability; viz. not continuing to be angry after the cause of displeasure has ceased.
8. Humanity; viz. not punishing, tormenting, or molesting innocent persons.
9. Forbearance; viz. not being angry at faults after they have been well inquired into.
10. Impartiality; viz. shewing no undue preference to any one.

The system of conduct which a King ought to observe, was preached by Boodho, in the great city of Wesala, in Dambodiva, in the great temple of Sarandada, to the King of the same city, whose name was Letcharvi, as may be seen in the books entitled Dik Saugi.

It is clear, then, that Ceylon had its *Magna Charta*: to which if the King had conformed his conduct, we should have condemned without reluctance the crime of displacing him. That the issue of that transaction, with the accession of the British to his authority, may eventually prove a source of felicity to Ceylon, we sincerely wish; and we presume that in referring our readers to the steps taken by the British Governor, on a later occasion than any referred to, by the writer before us, we direct them to the dawn of a brighter day than this valuable island has seen for ages. Compare LIT. PAN. vol. V. p. 625.

The History and Antiquities of the See and Cathedral Church of Norwich. Illustrated with Plans, Views, Sections, Details, &c. By John Britton, F. S. A. with twenty-five engravings. Price 2l. 10s. For the Author, London. 1816.

THIS is a continuation of the Cathedral Antiquities, which we have formerly announced to our readers. As a work, the execution is continued with its original spirit, though as a subject the Cathedral of Norwich, is not equal to that of Salisbury. Mr. Britton somewhat complains of the partialities indulged by the townsmen of the cities which possess Cathedrals, in favour of that with which they are most familiar. This is an ancient failing; probably, as old as the Tower of Babel; certainly not unknown among the Athenians, in the days of Pericles; or among the Ephesians, who reckoned the Temple of their Goddess, Diana, among the wonders of the world. To name no more, the tribes who knew well that the Deity dwelleth not in temples made with hands, yet boasted of their "holy and beautiful house," and deemed it the glory of the land, the joy of the whole earth. This "practice" Mr. B. may censure as "weak," but, we know it to be natural; and the ritual

of Popery, gave but too much scope to the indulgence of this species of rivalry, by which not only saint was pitted against saint; but shrine against shrine, and church against church. We now smile at the littleneases of those ancient partialities, and witness the remaining tinge they continue to impart to character, with pity:—not without wishing they were the only prepossessions known among us.

Mr. Britton acknowledges the importance attached to the influence of Helena and Constantine, whom he pronounces without hesitation to have been "residents, if not natives, of this part of the island." He acknowledges the labours of these sovereigns "in repairing and building churches;—but," "takes a rapid stride to the beginning of the seventh century," from which time the Monkish Ecclesiastical history affords assistance: the bishoprick being founded about A. D. 635. After the conquest of England by the Normans a complete change was made in civil and ecclesiastical affairs. While Norman barons and soldiers were appointed to govern and possess vast lordships and districts, the government and revenues of the church were conferred on and committed to Norman prelates. In Norfolk this was fully exemplified, for on Egelmare's deposition (probably for no other reason than his Saxon connections) we find his successor, soon engaged in hostility with the old Saxon customs and establishments. A. D. 1070.

The See was translated from Thetford to Norwich April, 9, 1094: the Cathedral was begun, and the first stone laid in 1096. The Monastery was rendered habitable, and sixty monks were placed in it, in September 1101. The accession of these monks, with other ecclesiastical connections occasioned violent and lasting feuds with the citizens, which more than once produced bloodshed.

The Cathedral is a highly curious and interesting specimen of Anglo-Norman Architecture; not entirely Norman; nor yet entirely Saxon; but a mixture of both. The work comprizes the usual Details of the Plan, construction, and ornaments of this structure: they are executed with the usual care of the

author ; but we are sorry to learn that age makes rapid advances in injuring the building, especially, in the appearance of the stones which form the exterior ; " and nearly the whole surface displays a ragged, crumbled, and decayed appearance."

As a specimen of the freedom with which Mr. B. directs his remarks, we adduce his "general Character of the Church :—" partly, by way of giving greater publicity to his representation, an attention to which would remove what now are not merely defects, but detriment ; the hint may be of use to the Curators of other Cathedrals, also.

As an object of architectural antiquity the Cathedral Church of Norwich is peculiarly interesting ; for it comprises in its different members many curious specimens of architecture, and some forms and features of unique character. Compared with many other cathedrals, it is, however, small in size, and meagre in embellishment. Its transepts are narrow ; the aisles of the nave are small and low ; the east end and north side are dilapidated and ragged ; almost the whole surface of the building presents a ruinous appearance ; the north side of the nave is obscured and darkened by a mass of trees in the bishop's garden ; some houses are attached to it, and obscure the face at the south-west end ; and at the east side of the south transept are other extraneous and unpleasant appendages. All these are defects that not only detract from the beauty and character of the church, but some of them are injurious to its stability. Besides, these encroachments render it impossible to see the whole cathedral, or the greater part, from any one station. Although it is the duty of the impartial historian to point out these defects, and to regret that they should exist at the present day, he more gladly directs his mind and pen to beauties and merits. In the semicircular, or altar-end of the church, as viewed from the choir, there is an union of solidity and elegance which cannot fail to delight the spectator ; and he will view the lantern, under the tower, with pleasure. The whole vaulting of the church is finely executed ; and the bosses, at the intersection of the ribs, contain a vast variety of curious sculpture. The nave presents an interesting series of semicircular arches, with corresponding piers, columns, and ornaments : and although narrow and long in its proportions, is impressive and grand. In the cloister the antiquary and general observer will find much to excite curiosity and admiration. The lavatories, door-ways,

windows, and buttresses, with their clustered columns, are all entitled to critical examination ; and will amply reward that by the gratification they must afford.

The most elegant and most curious Architectural object connected with Norwich Cathedral, is unquestionably the Erpingham Gate-House ; — it is equally decorative and interesting ; and without question unique in its origin, form and intention. The following is its History.

Among the great variety of subjects and designs in the ecclesiastical architecture of England, the present gate-house may be regarded as original and unique : and considering the state of society when it was raised, and the situation chosen, we are doubly surprised : firstly, at the richness and decoration of the exterior face, and secondly, in beholding it so perfect and un-mutilated after a lapse of four centuries. The archivolt mouldings, spandrels, and two demi-octangular buttresses are covered with a profusion of ornamental sculpture ; among which are thirty-eight small statues of men and women, various shields of arms, trees, birds, pedestals, and canopies : most of these are very perfect, and some of the figures are rather elegant. The shields are charged with the arms of Erpingham, Walton, and Clopton ; the two latter being the names of Sir Thomas's two wives. In the spandrels are shields containing emblems of the crucifixion, trinity, and other ceremonies of the catholic church, whilst each buttress is crowned with a sitting statue ; one said to represent a secular, and the other a regular priest.* In a canopied

* Blomefield states that the secular priest has a book in his hand, and is teaching a youth, who is standing by him ; whilst the other figure, of a regular monk, has also a book in his hand, but appears to disregard its contents, and to direct his eyes to passengers who may go through the gate. This is "designed," says the same author, "by the founder to signify that the secular clergy not only laboured themselves in the world, but diligently taught the growing youth, to the benefit of the world ; when the idle regular, who by his books also pretends to learning, did neither instruct any, nor improve himself : by which he covertly lashed those that obliged him to this penance, and praised those that had given him instruction in the way of truth." This inference of the Norfolk topographer does not appear very probable : for the bishop and monks would hardly permit a permanent satire to be raised on their own ground, and before their faces. However hostile Sir Thomas might have been towards the intolerant monks, it is evident that he ostensibly conformed to their external ceremonies, by the general design and detail of the structure.

niche, in the pediment, which is plain, and composed of flint, is a kneeling statue, supposed to represent Sir Thomas. About half way up the gable, on the parapet, are two pedestals, with parts of figures emblematic of two of the evangelists, and two others were formerly higher up. The origin and decoration of this curious gate-house serve to exemplify the history of the age when it was raised. The reforming principles of Wiclif had made a strong impression on the mind of Sir Thomas, and he appears to have exerted himself in disseminating them in Norfolk. This conduct naturally excited the opposition and enmity of the bishop and the monks; who being more powerful than the knight, had him arrested and committed to prison, and afterwards enjoined him to build the present gate-house, both as an atonement for his heresy, and as a public memorial of contrition in the reformer, and power and domination of the priesthood. Sir Thomas was subsequently reconciled to the bishop by the commands of the king. (Henry IV.) who, in a parliament held February 9, 1400, declared that the proceedings of the knight against the bishop were good, and originated in great zeal; and as the latter was of royal lineage, he directed them to "shake hands and kiss each other in token of friendship, which they did; and it afterwards proved real, Sir Thomas becoming a great benefactor to the cathedral, and a firm friend to the bishop as long as he lived.

Odin, a Poem; in Eight Books, and two Parts. By the Right Hon. Sir W. Drummond. Part the First. Royal 4to. Price 18s. Law and Co, London, 1817.

It must be acknowledged that "Poets succeed best in Fiction." Never could that assertion be more fully justified, than a few late years have seen it among the Poets of Britain. Circumstances have placed within their reach, and that of the public, which they propose to entertain, an acquaintance with the history of every country, with the traditions of the different races of men which people the earth, and with the romances of those who, like themselves, have roamed in the interminable space of imagination; where they have found or fancied inhabitants, whose manners and peculiarities they have embodied, and brought down to earth. What a barren field had Homer to range in!

His heroes were removed by the interval of a few generations only, from the auditors to whom he sung their exploits; and his Olympus was within sight of those, who, travelling by land or by water, approached the shores of the Hellespont. Whereas our poets, after they have repeated to satiety the traditions of their own country, can, and do, transport their readers "beyond this visible diurnal sphere." In the remotest bounds of the west, they find a new earth, more favourable to the sons of song than the Fortunate islands of the ancients; or they wing their way in self-moving cars, to the land of the morning, and the all-prolific east furnishes them with new bowers of bliss, with new hells of punishment, splendours ineffable, pains insupportable, and incantations incredible.——

Neither the west nor the east can surpass the north in tales of fiction, or scenes wherein inspired by his muse, the poet may rove, and return, loaded with delightful *extravanzas*. The powers of song, or rather the direction of those powers, are various as the nations which inhabit the different quarters of the globe; are conformable, for the most part to the religious institutions and rites which prevail among them, and with unchecked sway, exerting all their influence, modify the passions, the opinions, the expectations and convictions of the people, who listen to the fiction and imbibe the tale.

The marvellous assumes different shapes, among different people. Inchantment is a standing theme of Poetry, whether it stalk in heroic dignity along the Court of Jove, or adown the shades of Tartarus; or whether it gambols in the pranks of Genii or fairies, and sets unhappy sufferers heels upwards, through terror and apprehension. Never yet was a true poet satisfied with the world before him; even Milton must seek in the unseen state for that magnitude of character, which terminates in the gigantic, and enforces our belief as we yield to the fascination of his poetry, though common speech would in vain pledge its veracity to the same existences, and the same events. Neither space nor time confines the flights of the bard; he defies the dull drudgery of the Chronologist, or the

Geographer: his world is his own; and he creates, or destroys, he renews, or he annihilates, as his feelings incline for the moment to the beneficent or the vindictive.

But, generally, the more cautious of the fraternity adopt a theme that rests on some authority, real or suppositions. It is not enough that they persuade themselves in favour of the phantoms they create; they must also persuade their readers; and their readers are more likely to obey the call, if their memory furnishes recollections not altogether unlike the subject under contemplation.

The Antiquities of the Northern nations have rarely been favourite reading among us; probably because they have never been rendered easily accessible, or familiar, to our youth. The characters they afford are not essentially different from those which command our admiration under the appellation of classic; yet the wildness of the machinery employed in announcing and displaying them, acts with a power much more repulsive than attractive. They, no doubt, originated in the east; but, the fictions of the glowing and fertile east derived eccentrically from the shores of the frozen and barren north, acquire such distortions of form and expression, that popular feeling starts with a kind of horror from the anamorphosis, and is offended beyond endurance at the perversion and harshness of terms and idioms.

Bold, then, is the undertaking of Sir W. Drakemond, to naturalize the theology and marvels of the north: to interest us in transactions which might happen, no doubt; but which no previous half-persuasion, sways our wish to believe did happen; no prejudice of his reader stands the bard instead of credibility, or affords the advantage of authority by common fame and general assent. The Right Honorable writer seems to have been sensible of this disadvantage; and partly to meet it, he prefixes the following Observations, among others.

The most ancient religion of the North appears to have come originally from Asia. Many proofs, I think, of the truth of this observation may be found in the Edda and the Volunga. The northern nations had twelve principal Gods, of whom Odin, or

Woden, was the chief. It would seem however, that some extraordinary revolution took place in Scandinavia, shortly before the Christian æra. Tradition tells us, that after Mithridates had been vanquished by the Romans, some of the followers of that Prince united themselves with a Scythian tribe, and advanced from the borders of the Euxine into the north, and conquered Sweden and Denmark. The chief, who conducted them, is said to have been denominated *Siggé*, which name signifies *victor*. Some writers, and Goranson among the rest, have also repeated the names of some of his ancestors; but among these we find Skiold, Hermod, Jat, and Fridleif; and it is obvious, that, as these names are not of Scythian but of Teutonic origin, they must have been given to the Eastern conqueror and his predecessors by the Scandinavians themselves. This *Siggé*, or *Victor*, whosoever he was, pretended to be conversant with magic; and boldly assumed the name and character of Odin, the principal God of the Barbarians whom he had subdued.

I have thought it no very heinous violation of probability to suppose, that the Asiatic invader of Scandinavia, whom tradition represents as having been originally the ally of Mithridates, might have been no other than his son Pharnaces. It is true, that one writer has asserted, that Pharnaces was killed in Scythia by a chief named Asander; but this name is Greek, and not Scythian. Besides, the history of Pharnaces, after the defeat which he received from Cæsar, near Zela in Pontus, is so obscure, uncertain, and even contradictory, that it may perhaps be permitted to a poet, to conduct him into the North, and to make him the founder of the Gothic empire. Tradition assures us, that it was the ally of Mithridates, who established that power which afterwards crushed the greatness of Rome. As the inventor of a poetical fiction, I shall perhaps be pardoned for maintaining, that it was his son. It is fine, to find the conquerors of the Roman empire among the descendants of those, who fought the battles of Mithridates—it is finer, still to find those conquerors among the posterity of that formidable enemy to Rome, who threatened her existence for so many years; who contended with her for nothing less, than for the dominion of the world; and whom it required all the efforts of her colossal strength finally to overcome. If then my readers can tolerate the rest, I anticipate their forgiveness, for having, against the doubtful testimony of one or two writers, prolonged the life of Pharnaces, and for

having endeavoured to exculpate him from the horrid and unnatural murder of his own father—a tale but darkly told, and perhaps too readily believed. Pharnaces was guilty of having made war against the Romans. He attempted to shake off the yoke of their power; but he was unsuccessful; and those who wrote for Roman readers, were not likely to treat the memory of this daring and unfortunate rebel with a great deal of lenity. Some authors tell us, that Pharnaces put his father to death. Others say, that Mithridates finding himself poison proof. (*mirabile dictu!*) persuaded a Gaul to give him the fatal blow. One writer, as I have before observed, asserts, that Pharnaces was killed near Mount Caucasus by a Tartar chief with a Greek name. I must leave it to my readers to judge, how far they may choose to give credit to these stories. I have only to request, that they will not forget, that the second Odin, who received the name of Siggé from his Scandinavian subjects, had been, according to the traditions, implicated in the quarrel between Mithridates and the Romans. If it cannot be proved, that this Siggé was the son of the King of Pontus, I know not how it can be proved that he was not so.

This latter remark, had it fallen from the pen of an historian, would excite censure; from the pen of a poet it may pass, protected by a poet's privilege. The supposition, as it affects the work, led us to expect a somewhat more particular acquaintance with the Scythian tribes, which roamed between the dominions of Mithridates, and the forests of Scandinavia. Herodotus might have furnished the ground work of this; and modern Tartars might have completed it: those people are sufficiently legitimate representatives of their Nomadic ancestors. As it is, we find Pharnaces somewhat too suddenly, in the wilds of his new residence. His character is that of a chief determined by ambition to dare possibility and impossibility; to rule and reign, no matter by what means. A revolt of the troops which had followed his exile, places this determination for a moment, at the hazard of events; but his fortune prevails, and his progress resumes its course. To this he is encouraged, by the apparition of the Genius of the river Gotha; who directs him to a cavern, where he finds

A Prophetess, the Sybil of the North,
The Vola called, [who] converses with the dead.

Hell knows her power, and she will be thy guide.

The description of this Prophetess and her cavern, affords an opportunity for a fine display of fancy; and is among the most poetical parts of the performance.

But lo! where clad in raiment shewn like snow,

The Vola seems to sleep the sleep of death.
Her couch is on the rock, all sculptured o'er
With mystic symbols. At her side are placed
A lute, a drum, a chalice, and a wand,
Tablets, and talismans, and graven gems—
All aids of magic. pallid are her cheeks,
And motionless her limbs. The ruddy blood
Has left her lips. Upon her bosom lies
The fatal leaf of baleful mistletoe,
That Hoder, blind and old, in Asgard threw,
When well-loved Balder died. One filly had
Supports her head, and one still grasps a bough
Plucked from the mountain-ash of Ydrasil.
'Awake, O Prophetess!' the monarch cries,
'Awake, fair daughter of the house of death,
'And guide my footsteps in this dreadful vault.'
He speaks in vain. No voice replies to his.
Perplex'd he stands. At length with out-
stretch'd hand,

Cased in its iron glove, not knowing now
The peril of the dead, he lifts the leaf
Mortiferous, that, touching human flesh,
Brings death, or sleep like death. The Vola
breathes.

Her eyes, half-open'd, from the livid glare
She turns abhorrent. 'Hated light!' she cries,
'Why comest thou so soon? What power dis-
solves

'The mortal charm, that left my soul awake
'Amid the darkness of the shades below?

'Ah! wherefore must the Vola live again
'To hate her being? Brilliant comes the morn,
'The face of nature brightens into smiles;
'Gay laughs the year, g'ad [chad] in his sum-
mer robe;

'And beauty, youth, and love, in frolic mood
'Lead on the dancing hours. But in her cave,
'Callous to human sorrow; dead to joy;
'Far from the realms of light, let Thoka dwell
'The solitary Vola. Garish day
'Delights me not, nor æther's azure glare.'
She said; and from her couch majestic rose,
In form a goddess. Who shall paint a face,

That more than human seem'd, and spake the
soul
Above all sympathy with mortal man—
A cheek so pale—a brow so sternly calm—
Eyes that ne'er wept, and lips that could not
smile?

The Vola utters loud complaints at
the interruption of her perennial slum-
ber; but at length recognizes in the
hero a mortal protected by Fate.

She spake; and from a golden cup pour'd
forth

Libations, to the threefold Norna due;
Of sacred water drawn at Mimer's fount [fount.]
Her ebon wand she lifted high in air;
Nine times a circle round the king she traced;
Nine times pronounced a fear inspiring name;
And struck nine times upon the painted drum,
That fell Modguder beats with dead men's
bones,

When Lapland witches, riding on the storm,
Rejoice at midnight for the morrow's scath.
But now, her flaxen ringlets all unbound,
Her long white vestments floating far behind,
In mystic mazes, and in magic rounds,
The Vola moved; what time she touch'd the
lute,

And wildly chaunted incantations dire.
With these in power might never be compared
Orspell, or charm, of dark idolators,
When in the chambers of their imagery,
By Jordan, or Orontes, eastern streams,
They communed nightly with the Demon-Gods.
'No voice on earth,' she cried, 'is like to mine.
'E'en Hela hears it, deaf to all besides.
'Mine is the Runic verse that Loke obeys;
'And mine the song that can recal the dead.
'My hand sustains the branch of magic power;
'I shake its leaves, and hell flings wide its
gates.' [wings glared;

Now quaked the troubled earth; red light—
The subterranean thunder roar'd beneath.
The Vola shriek'd, her countenance was
changed;

Her locks rose rigid o'er her knotted brows;
And in her eye demoniac fury beam'd.

Meanwhile the monarch gazed intent around;
For now the horrid cavern open'd wide
Its monstrous jaws; and the firm rock, that
seem'd,
Receding like a cloud, or humid mist,
Chaced by the gales of morning, vanish'd quite.
Nor light, nor dark, there was. He saw, as seen

The northern mountaineer, at twilight hour,
Twixt day and night. Before him rolled a
stream,

The Gial call'd among the sons of men.
A golden bridge, with nine vast arches, spann'd
The yellow wave, a flood of molten gold.

Here on her throne, heap'd high, of human
skulls,

In dreadful arms array'd, Modguder sat,
In blood delighting. Her the nations fear,
When loud her war-proclaiming trumpet sounds
To battle, and confronted armies close.

Dire is the clangour of her chariot wheels,
When through the streets of cities, leaguer'd
long,

She rides at length triumphant, and unfurls
Her standard, crimson'd with the blood of men,
Now from her seat she rose with ireful mien,
And brandish'd high the sword she hates to
sheathe. [stood

Prepar'd for combat strange, the monarch
Intrepid. But the Vola took his hand;
And shook the branches of the mystic bough.
A cloud of misty darkness round them fell.—
Their footsteps sounded on the golden bridge—
Dread silence reign'd around—they pass'd the
bourne,

That separates the living from the dead.

The scene changes several times :—
through a dreary region, of clime unge-
nial, and of prospect dark ;—to another
of winter ; (who can doubt its power in
hell ?)—here the King finds a structure
of " pure ice, diaphanous ;"—again, to a
broad sea, tempestuous ;—next, " before
them lay Surtur's vast world of fire ;—
then, Hela's hall ;—at last, the residence
of Loke, the principle of evil : here
the monarch consents to reign on any
terms :—

'Shall I refuse due homage to this God,
'Who tempts ambition with a kingdom—puts
'A crown within my reach—and bids me grasp
'At universal empire? Prophetess!
'I serve thy God.'

Thus spake the king perturb'd ;
And as he gazed, awe-stricken, on the world
Infernal, almost wish'd his words unsaid ;
For who, without a shudder, first throws off
Allegiance to his father's faith? and who,
Without compunctious shiv'ings of the soul,
First puts in peril its eternal weal?

But lo ! he kneels at length before the throne
Of evil Loke ; the banner he receives ;

But may not see that Hecla's horrid hand
Conveys the fatal gift. The deed is done.
All, all is silent in the house of Death.
It seems that universal Nature sleeps.
Dread silence this, the silence of the tomb!

This banner, with the ambition to be a god, characterizes Pharnaces, now the new Odin; and imparts to him a supremacy, which combines all voices in his favour, amidst the din of a battle between the former possessors of the country, and their invaders. As the poem is confessedly imperfect, this is all we shall report on its plan, at present. There are preparations in this first part, which are intended to be employed in the second part; but these we pass.

Had we been honoured with a seat in the writer's study, while he was meditating these scenes of supernatural imagery, we should have advised that the Vola might give a medicated potion to the hero, before his descent with her to the infernal regions;—the uncertainty attending the effect of this draught, would have been felt throughout the whole progress, by the reader. The change of scene, it may be observed, approaches too nearly to effects not unknown to the Theatre; a change of place, also, though it had been merely in a circle, would have corrected this, while it would have left the hero precisely at the spot, whence he began his circuit. These changes, however, afford opportunity of varied and powerful description.

Some of the verses are fine: the description of a serpent's hiss, strikes us as new, as well as terrific:

But now upon Pharnaces and his guide
The scaly fiend of slimy Mithard turn'd
His glaring eyes; while brandish'd o'er their
heads,
The three-fork'd terrors of his poison'd tongue
Protruded; and his turgid neck immense
Was swoln with ire. His hiss was like the sound
Of many rushing waters, or of winds
Among the shrouds, when scatter'd haves drive
Before the storm,

This description contains a fallacy, obvious to the naturalist:—Sir W. D. knows well, that the serpent's tongue is not *poisoned*: the fatal liquid lies in bags in the roof of the mouth, and trickles through perforations in his teeth.

The writer has introduced the horrors of Hecla's Volcano; and the alternations of the "boiling Geyser;" but, he has not produced the full effect from those fountains of which they are naturally capable; and he might have increased that effect, by directing the idea to fountains of *fire*! which flashing, rising, falling, boiling over, their spray whirled around by winds of fire, to distant parts, or concreting like ice of fire, around the brim of the fountain, would have afforded opportunity for striking and tremendous novelty.

That the mythology of the East furnished ingredients to that of the North, will easily be inferred from Sir W. D.'s explanation of a Scandinavian term.

Ydrasil—the mountain ash of *Ydrasil* is celebrated in the *Edas*, as a sacred tree, which grows in heaven. When the Gods meet in council, they assemble under its shade. Below one of its roots, for it has three, flows the fountain of Mimer, which Goranson has erroneously named the fountain of Minoe. In this fountain are concealed wisdom and knowledge; and it is to search for this fountain, that the gods meet under the shade of the ash of *Ydrasil*. Al-Fader, (the universal father) was permitted to drink a cup of the water of the fountain Mimer; but he was obliged, says the fable, to deposit one of his eyes in it, as a pledge of his being silent on the secrets, with which he thus became acquainted. With respect to the ash of *Ydrasil*, there were many fanciful stories. Among other things it was said, that the Nornas from time to time threw water on its leaves, to keep them fresh and green; and that this water falls in honey-dew upon the ground. When the gods of heaven have to contend with those of hell, the branches of this ash are shaken. The mountain ash was as much venerated by the Goths, as the oak was by the Celts. Even to this day many virtues are ascribed to the mountain-ash by the peasants in Scotland. They call this tree *the wick-tree*; and a branch of it was considered, in former times, as a preservative against witchcraft. The Scotch peasantry are now more enlightened; but they probably have not forgotten the superstition of their ancestors.

We do not perceive that the author has made all the use he might of local appellations: for instance, *Trollheath*, signifying "the Witch's head," might have furnished an allusion, to good purpose. He desires the opinion of the

critics on the word *scathe*, which is used as a verb by Milton : it was probably so used in one of the old translations of the Bible ; for, we find it quoted by Anne Askew, as a saying of Solomon, " By conversing with the wise I may learn wisdom ; but by talking with a fool I should *scathe* ;" Coverdale renders " be hurt," the Bishop's Bible, and the Geneva version, " be afflicted." It is written in Scotland *Skaith* ; and is in that country used in the sense of *hurt*, *damage*, in whatever way : so Mr. Wilkie's picture of " Scotch Politicians," was originally called " Scotland's *skaith* !" —the loss, or injury sustained by Scotland :—*nocere*. We may here remark, that we deem it no discredit to this gentleman to use the word *heaven* as a disyllable ; on the contrary, we believe, the use of it as a monosyllable to be a corruption : the termination *en* is, properly, a Saxon plural. But, we somewhat wonder that a writer so desirous of correctness should use the term *dread*, as in the following passage :

Scenes such as these,
But *dread*er far th' astonish'd King beheld—

" Scenes far more dread," might have passed ; but the comparative degree in this form, is to say the least, uncommon, if not singular. King James was addressed as " most dread Sovereign ;" but the superlative *dreadest* would have been burlesque. We advise also, that names recalling modern ideas be avoided in a poem purporting to describe scenes of the darkest ages :

Before the king
A grisly spectre stood, gloomy as night,
Gigantic ; like a tower seen in the mist,
Or some lone pine, on Scotland's naked strand,
Descried at night-fall through the lurid dusk.
A crown of sedge the phantom seemed to wear ;
And loose his vestments floated, like the clouds
Round Mandal, when the sun on Norway sets,
And black-wing'd tempests roused the mountain loud.

The reference to Mandal raises no familiar idea ; but the mention of *Scotland*, dissolves the spell in which the poet should hold his reader bound.

To pronounce on the merits or demerits of a performance only the half of
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which is before us, were an assumption of critical skill, in our opinion indefensible. Our augury, is all that fate allows us to pronounce ; and that, we interpret as a warrant for the Right Honourable bard to complete his undertaking.

A Defence of the Wesleyan Methodist Missions in the West Indies, &c. By R. Watson, one of the Secretaries to the Committee for the management of the Missions. 8vo. Blanshard, City Road, London. 1817.

We are somewhat deceived if the attention of Europe, now the rumours of bloody battles and destructive victories have ceased, does not direct itself more than ever toward the operations of British Benevolence ; and among others, to those connected with the Religious feelings of the age. The exertions made and making to civilize and Christianize the the heathen have been attended with an *ecclat*, that has drawn the eyes of the world strongly towards them ; and of course, including, not merely the Abolition of the Slave Trade, as a national proceeding, but also, the attention paid to the condition of the Slaves already obtained ; and to their religious and moral instruction.

It is well known that the island of Jamaica has been long at issue with the Missionaries sent by the Wesleyan Methodists to instruct whoever desired instruction ; but expecting to meet with hearers among the negroes, principally. Very severe laws have been passed against them in that island ; while other islands receive them favourably. This is the more noticeable, as the population of Jamaica, it is generally understood, are descendants from the settlers in Cromwell's time ; men who claimed liberty without alloy : and who presumed that they understood its principles to admiration.

Without entering into the dispute, we shall submit two facts ; that throughout the West India islands, a converted and religious Negro fetches a much higher price than an unconverted and irreligious one ; and, that no religious Negro has been detected among those

concerned in the insurrections, which have taken place within some years last past.

The confidence placed in the converted Negroes by entrusting them with arms, was well repaid, by their fidelity: nor is their conduct less deserving of praise on other occasions.

The following extract of a letter from Mr. Dace, a missionary who returned from the West Indies, a few months ago, affords also a striking proof of the civil advantages resulting from the operation of missions.

"Amongst the many unspeakable advantages which have resulted from the missions, in the West Indies, a very evident one appears at the season of Christmas. At this period the negroes in general have some time allowed them for holidays. They have also a certain portion of provision allotted. It is well known that thirty years ago, they used to spend their time at this festival, in gluttony, drunkenness, quarrelling, fighting, dancing, and carousing; and, in general, very much mischief was done by them. The island of Nevis, for instance, may serve as a specimen. This is the native place of Mrs. Dace, and she can well remember, that if the managers did not deal out the Christmas allowance to please the slaves; they, out of resentment, would do any mischief to the estates, which lay in their way. Sometimes they would go and set fire to a whole piece, or track, of sugar canes; so that the greater part would be destroyed before the flames could be quenched. Sometimes the poor cattle would suffer, either by being maimed or killed. The gentlemen of the island were under the necessity, therefore, at this season, of forming themselves into an armed body; their place of rendezvous was the church, and while a part stood on guard there, the rest formed into parties, and travelled in different circuits, through, and round their respective estates. This was done in the night, to prevent mischief, overawe the negroes, and preserve their own lives and property. My wife's father used to make one of these parties, and I have heard the inhabitants relate the same things. At Tortola, also, I have heard some of our old leaders and members, and several of the white inhabitants say, that it certainly was a happy day, when the Methodist missionaries arrived there; for before, many, both of the coloured and white inhabitants, used to dread the approach of Christmas, among

the slaves; there was then so much rioting, obeah, (a kind of witchcraft,) cruelty, and wickedness. All old grudges were sure to be remembered and repaid then; and very often murder was committed. They have told me, it has been thought well, if one murder only, was committed at that season. Thefts and robberies were innumerable.

Now these are plain and undeniable facts, visible to all ranks and colours, to friends and enemies. But how very different is the case now? No guard is kept in Nevis at all, at the Christmas festival; nor has been kept for a great many years. The ungodly spend this season, it is true, in a loose and thoughtless manner; but even they do not "run to the same excess of riot." A very great and manifest alteration has taken place in general; but there are hundreds and thousands of the religious slaves, who observe Christmas, not only with order and sobriety, but in the most religious manner.

The number of Missionaries employed in the islands is stated by Mr. Watson, as follows:

The Society founded by Bishop Porteus, has two missionaries employed in this work. The Moravians commenced their labours in the Danish West India islands in 1732; in Jamaica, in 1754; in Antigua, in 1756; and in St. Kitts, in 1775. The efforts of the Wesleyan Methodists commenced in Antigua in 1760; and from 1768, when four missionaries visited that island, they began to spread over the British colonies, in most of which they have raised societies, congregations, and places of worship, and now employ thirty-nine missionaries. The Baptists have three missionaries in Jamaica, and the London Missionary Society have lately occupied stations in Demerara, Berbice, and Trinidad. The result of their united efforts, however is, that probably more than 200,000 negroes and people of colour enjoy, either as members of religious societies, or as hearers of the preachers of different denominations, the benefits of religious instruction.

On the whole, this is a respectable and strongly argued performance; but liable, as all such must be, to the charge of adducing *ex parte* evidence; a failing that may be thought pardonable, and probably is, unavoidable, in the advocate of a Society standing on the defensive against highly criminal imputations, arising in a distant country.

Reasons for a further Amendment of the Act 54 Geo. III. c. 156, being an Act to amend the Copyright Act of Queen Anne. By Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. M. P. Not published. 1817.

THE regulations thought proper by the Legislature to be adopted in reference to the trade of Book-selling, and to the Copyright of Authors, have already engaged our attention. Every body fully acquainted with the hazardous circumstances of that branch of commerce which depends on Literature, knew, at the time, that it was in no condition to struggle with additional burthens. Since that statute was passed, we have seen specimens of works from foreign presses, which have contributed strongly to confirm opinions then delivered. Our Government does not know—but we know—that the American press has executed works which have come to our hands *since that time*, in very good style, both as to paper and print, and pronounced by our workmen equal to the English; that a certain work which cost in England nearly eight thousand pounds to execute it, has been reprinted in America, and that commissions for the earliest procurable copies of works to be obtained, at any price, have been left in London. Neither is it publicly known, that it has been an object of contemplation to print the letter-press of works in America, retaining the copper plates in England; whereby the whole of that industry which might be put in motion, or kept in motion, by the literature of such undertaking is lost to this country. Neither will even the ornamental part long continue to be retained here. We are acquainted with young painters, who having taken their studies in London, have returned to America, where they have acquired popularity, and instituted Exhibitions; what shall hinder them from directing their talents to the branch of literary decoration? We know, also, that no less than *sixty* engravers are now established in that country; and that one of our best (master) copper-plate printers, lately went over from London, to America, in hopes of taking a lead, in consequence of his reputation in Britain; but he found, to his

astonishment, that America stood in no need of his presumed superior skill and abilities.

A reasonable time will disclose other facts; in the mean while, it deserves notice, that books, with all other means of science, are imported into America duty free; the consequences cannot long be concealed.

The commercial adventure of publishing books has till within these few years been too heavy for authors; to augment the weight of that adventure by any means whatever, is contrary to sound policy. To oblige a publisher of any work to deliver *gratis* so large a number of his performance as *eleven copies*, has already had the effect of preventing publications; and will prevent many more: they may be *got up* ABROAD; this country is not the place for them! But, this forced donation falls peculiarly heavy on editions of works printed in small numbers; as are all re-prints of ancient and scarce books; the curiosity of which is usually their value. This says Sir Egerton, is in the proportion of—

22 per cent. where 50 copies are taken.

11.....100

4 $\frac{1}{4}$250

2 1-5th.....500 &c.

The amount in value of books *delivered* since the enactment of the statute, the price of each exceeding 20s. has been, in twenty-two months, 5,027l. The amount of books *claimed* is 8,662l. 6s. 4d. The addition this tax will make to the prices, must ultimately fall on the consumer; so that the increased dearthness of English printed books, will operate more strongly than ever in favour of foreign presses. When too late to be remedied this will be felt very heavily.

With this sentiment we close our notice of a pamphlet drawn up on the instant, for perusal of the members of the House of Commons, previous to an intended motion by the writer; whose proposal went to enact that eleven copies should be demandable when the edition printed was large; say 750, or 1,000 copies; and that *reprints*, new editions, and editions of small numbers, should be liberated from this grievous exaction.

The existing Law respecting the Right of retailing spirituous Liquors, stated and vindicated, &c. By John Bowles, Esq. 8vo. Price 1s. 6d. Richardson, London. 1817.

THIS is a question of great moment, which has repeatedly been brought before the public, by us, and by others. We have seen that it involves not the towns and cities of Britain only, but the population of America also; and that in the new world as well as in the old, it leads to poverty. The confidence placed by the public in Magistrates, should excite those Gentlemen to the strict and even *energetic* discharge of their duty. We are no friends to arbitrary power; yet *that* abuse in the behalf of virtue and morals is more tolerable than the frauds and deceptions now practised before the eyes of those who should remove them. The subject is of too much importance to be trifled with; and every appeal, like this before us, to the law and the magistracy, must produce good.

Germanicus, a Tragedy, in five Acts, by A. V. Arnault; performed at Paris, by the King's French Comedians in Ordinary, 22d March, 1817. Translated by G. Bernel, Esq. 8vo. Leigh, London, 1817.

If we did not perfectly well know that the veriest trifles are sufficient to excite the people of Paris, we should have wondered that the subject of a play, that play a tragedy, with the performance of such a dramatical piece, by able actors, could have produced the smallest political bustle. But, as it always was in France, so it still is; the mind of the resolved finds or fables similarities where the author intended none; with applications, of which the first conception was perfectly innocent. An English reader, who peruses this Drama in his closet, may discover more folly than penetration in bringing politics into question by its means; but, the French frequenters of the spectacle, are not quite so cool as an English reader, whether in his closet, or at the theatre.

The occurrences to which M. Arnault's piece gave rise, and which have,

turned out to be extremely injurious to his interests, for it was suppressed immediately after the first representation, may, serve as a caution to play-wrights how they entangle themselves in political party;—and to political partizans how far they annex party ideas to objects which ought to be kept distinct; to the ruin of those whom they affect to patronize. We do not perceive that the government has any cause to blame itself, in this instance; for to say truth, we believe that at neither of our English theatres would this tragedy have produced any great sensation among the spectators. It is not without merit; yet it is nothing extraordinary; it is not without faults; yet by a compassionate audience, it would not have been—

Literary Register.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION. AGRICULTURE.

The Third Volume of Mr. John Farey's Mineralogical and Agricultural Survey of Derbyshire. will be published early in July. This volume completes the Survey of that interesting County, which was made by order of the Board of Agriculture, and contains a full Account of the Surfaces, Hills, Valleys, Rivers, Rocks, Caverns, Strata, Soils, Minerals, Mines, Collieries, Mining Processes, &c. &c. Together with some Account of the recent Discoveries respecting the Stratification of England; and a Theory of Faults and Denudated Strata, applicable to Mineral Surveying and Mining.

Sir John Sinclair's Code of Agriculture—However doubtful or mysterious the art of Agriculture may have formerly been considered, yet by the various improvements which have been made in that art, and the great increase of knowledge which has of late years been amassed, the difficulties attending the practice of an improved System of Husbandry, have, in a considerable degree been removed, and its principles have become so much simplified, and so well understood, that the time has at last arrived, when it is possible to undertake the arduous task of drawing up "A Code of Agriculture."

Until the present period had arrived, this could not have been attempted with any well-founded hopes of success, for so many able and well informed individuals had never, in any former era, directed their attention to agricultural pursuits;—so much capital had never previously been employed in the cultivation of the soil;—so many practical farmers had never before published the result of their experience, and observations on agricultural subjects; nor had those minute operations, on the due execution of which the success of the Farmer must in a great measure depend, been ever formerly so distinctly pointed out.—Hence the superiority of the present era for such an undertaking.

And if such a work were to be attempted at this time, there is, perhaps, no individual on whom it was so incumbent to endeavour to prove that it might be executed, than the person who now ventures to offer the result of his labours to the public. On this suggestion, the Government of Great Britain established a Board of Agriculture, and Internal Improvement; under whose auspices the greatest exertions were made to collect useful information, as a foundation for such a work as the one now proposed, the publication of which, from the commencement of the new Institution, was in his contemplation. A great body of valuable materials having been thus amassed,* what could be more desirable than to reduce the substance of the whole, into so moderate a compass, that it would require neither much expence to purchase, nor much time to peruse? How far it is practicable to carry such an idea into effect, the reader will soon have an opportunity of judging.

But to enable any person to undertake such a task as the present, it was not alone sufficient that he had access to books, however numerous, or however valuable the information they might contain. It was necessary for him to converse with Farmers, to discuss the various subjects connected with agriculture, with practical men; to survey their farms; to examine their various practices on the spot; to compare the systems of different countries—and, above all, to be himself a Farmer, and that on a

* For that purpose, the agricultural circumstances of every district in the kingdom were minutely examined, and Reports published, of the state of the several counties in England, in 47 volumes, octavo, and of Scotland, in 30 volumes more. Seven volumes of communications, in quarto, and several other works on specific subjects, have also been published by the Board, and this national undertaking was completed at an expence of nearly two hundred thousand pounds.

great scale. These advantages have not been wanting on the present occasion.

After considering deliberately how the proposed plan could best be executed, the following appeared to him the most simple, and the most comprehensive that he could devise.

I. To consider those "Preliminary points," to which a Farmer ought to attend, otherwise he can never expect to carry on, in a successful manner, any system of husbandry. These particulars are,—Climate;—Soil;—Subsoil;—Elevation;—Aspect;—Situation;—Tenure, whether in property or on lease;—Rent;—Burdens on; and size of the Farm.

II. To inquire into the nature of "Those means of cultivation, which are essential to insure its success:" these are, Capital;—Regular Accounts;—Arrangement of Agricultural Labour;—Farm Servants;—Labourers in Husbandry;—Live Stock;—Implements;—Agricultural Buildings;—Command of Water;—Division of Fields;—and Farm Roads.

III. To point out "The various modes of improving Land," by Cultivating Wastes;—Inclosing;—Draining;—Manuring;—Paring and Burning;—Fallowing;—Weeding;—Irrigation;—Flooding;—Warping;—Embanking;—and Planting.

IV. To explain "The various modes of occupying Land," in Arable Culture;—Grass;—Woods;—Gardens;—and Orchards; and,

V. To offer some general remarks on "The means of improving a country;" by diffusing Information;—by removing Obstacles to Improvement; and,—by positive Encouragement.

This Work is intended to form one large volume octavo (and will be published early in August) in the body of which, general principles can alone be dwelt upon. Where particular information is necessary, it will be inserted in notes; and where the subjects are of great importance, and require minute details, it is proposed to consider them in separate dissertations.

ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. Thomas Rickman has in the press, an Essay on Architecture, adapted to the use of schools and regular students, in an octavo volume, illustrated by engravings.

EDUCATION.

Early in July will be published, an Introduction to English Composition and Elocution, in four Parts, viz.: I. *Æsop* modernised and moralised, in a Series of amusing and instructive Tales, calculated as Reading Lessons for Youth; II. *Skeletons* of those Tales, with leading Questions and Hints,

designed as an easy Manuduction to the Practice of English Composition; III. Poetic Reading Made Easy, by means of Metrical Notes to each Line; IV. An Appendix of Select Prose. By John Carey, LL.D. Author of "Latin Prosody Made Easy," and other publications.

The Rev. David Williams, the Author of the Geographical Mirror, has nearly ready for publication, a System of Practical and Scientific Arithmetic. This work will, besides a variety of improvements and abbreviated modes of Solution never before introduced into Treatises on Arithmetical Science, contain nearly 400 miscellaneous Questions for exercise, peculiarly calculated to excite the invention, and interest the imagination of the learner.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. John Nichols will soon publish, a Third Volume of the Genuine Works of Wm. Hogarth, with fifty additional plates.

A concise Treatise of Perspective, with plates and examples, by Mr. Wells, drawing master to the Blue coat School, is in the press.

GEOGRAPHY.

The Rev. D. Williams is preparing for publication, the Geographical Mirror, containing a description of the known world according to the most recent discoveries and arrangements. And he has in the press, the Parent's Catechism of Useful Knowledge.

HISTORY.

Rogerson's History of the Wars, from the French Revolution to the Battle of Waterloo and Bombardment of Algiers, are now publishing in Monthly Parts, Three of which are already published, to be completed in Nine Parts, at 2s each.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Dr. Marshall Hall will soon publish, the Principles of Diagnosis, founded entirely on the external appearances in disease.

Dr. Robert Jackson is printing, a Sketch of the History and Cure of Febrile Diseases, particularly those of the West Indies.

John Harrison Curtis, Esq. Aurist to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary for the Diseases of the Ear, is about to publish a Treatise on the Physiology and Diseases of the Ear, containing a comparative View of its Structure and Functions—and of its various Diseases. This work is intended chiefly for deaf persons, and will be accompanied with an interesting Copper-plate, representing an invention of an Artificial Ear, made in France, and which very much increases the collection of Sound; but Mr. Curtis has made considerable improvement in this invention, which occasions the sound to

MISCELLANIES.

On Tuesday the 1st of July will be published, printed by Whittingham, and embellished with an elegant Engraving,—Part I, price 2s. 6d. of Sharpe's Elegant Extracts in Prose; also, Part I, price 2s. 6d. Elegant Extracts in Verse; and likewise, Part I, price 2s. 6d. of Elegant Epistles. Each Work will be published weekly, and completed in Twelve Parts.

Mr. Lewis will shortly publish his new Work, entitled, "Oriental Chess," in two volumes, for the pocket, one containing the Diagrams, the other the Solutions, and comprising seventy situations, originally published in India, remarkable for their unparalleled skill and ingenuity, with eighty other situations, entirely original, the whole comprising a collection of most scientific, brilliant, and beautiful Moves, exhibited in 150 Games, which it is presumed have never been excelled.

At Press, the Clerical Guide, or Ecclesiastical Directory; containing a List of all the Benefices in England and Wales, arranged alphabetically, in their several Counties, Dioceses, Archdeacons, &c. with the Names of the several Patrons and Incumbents, the Value of the Livings, the Population of the Parishes, &c. &c. In a large Volume 8vo.

Speedily will be published, in 2 Vols. 8vo. Lectures on the History of Ancient and Modern Literature. Translated from the German of Fred. Schlegel. With Notes, and an Introduction by the Translator.

An Edition of Ray's Proverbs, in a duodecimo volume, printed verbatim from the best edition of 1768, is nearly ready.

A new Edition of the Life and Errors of John Dunton, with such additions from his other works as are worthy of preservation, will soon be published in an octavo volume.

The Diary of John Evelyn, Esq. the celebrated author of Sylva, from the original MS. at Wotton, is printing in two quarto volumes.

Memoirs, with a Selection from the Correspondence and other unpublished writings of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, are printing in two crown octavo volumes.

Mr. Wm. Pybus, author of a Manual of Useful Knowledge, will soon publish, the Lady's Receipt Book, containing a collection of miscellaneous receipts and choice secrets.

The Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay, Vol. I, is printing in quarto.

France, by Lady Morgan, in a quarto volume, will be published in a few days.

A small Work of much utility will be published in a few days, entitled, "Errors

enter with double force, by its being applied over the Natural Ear.

of Pronunciation and Improper Expressions in Current Use, chiefly by the Inhabitants of London," to which are added, those in similar mis-use by the Inhabitants of Paris.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Third Volume of the Zoological Miscellany will be published in September, illustrated with 59 coloured plates.

NOVELS.

Speedily will be published, *Rob Roy: a Novel. In Three Volumes.* By the Author of *Waverley*, &c.

The *Welsh Mountaineers: a Novel.* By Miss Hutton, author of the *Miser Married*, is in the press.

Speedily will be published, by Maria Edgeworth Harrington: *a Tale*; and Ormond, *a Tale: in Three Volumes*, 12mo.

POETRY.

The Rev. Ingram Cobbin has in the press, *Philanthropy*, and other poems.

A new and corrected Edition of the *Muse Etonensis*, with additional pieces, by the Hon. Wm. Herbert, will soon appear in two octavo volumes.

POLITICS.

The Author of the *Constitutional Primer* will present to the public, in the course of July next, the two following Works: 1st, the *Voter's Vade Mecum*, which will contain, besides a full and faithful abstract of the *Laws of Election*; some useful and necessary hints for the choice of Representatives; as also a brief and perspicuous Statement of the innovations which have been made upon the *Constitutional Law of Elections*; 2dly, the *Birthright of Britons*; containing the spirit and principles of the British Constitution, digested in the form of *Apophthegms*, and designed as a necessary and ornamental appendage to every fire-place throughout the empire.

THEOLOGY.

Professor Paxton, of Edinburgh, proposes to publish, in three octavo volumes, the *Holy Scriptures Illustrated*; from the geography of the east, from natural history, and from the customs and manners of ancient and modern nations.

Observations on the Canonical Scriptures, by Mary Cornwallis, are printing in four octavo volumes.

Dr. Nance is preparing a second volume of *Sermons on Practical Subjects*.

The Rev. R. Stevenson has in the press, *Scripture Portraits, or Biographical Memoirs of the most distinguished Characters recorded in the Old Testament*.

The Rev. C. Benson has in the press, a *Theological Inquiry into the Sacrament of Baptism*, in five discourses preached before the University of Cambridge.

Mr. Overton, of Crayford, is printing in two 8vo. volumes, the *Genealogy of Christ*, elucidated by sacred history; with a new system of sacred chronology.

In the Press, *Sermons* by the Rev. John Martin, more than 40 years Pastor of the Baptist Church, now meeting in Keppel-street. Taken in Short-hand, by Mr. J. Palmer, with a fine Portrait, 2 vols. 8vo. The work is publishing by subscription, and the price will be advanced to non subscribers at its publication.

The Rev. F. A. Cox, A. M. has nearly completed at press, his *Work on Female Scripture Biography*, with an Essay, shewing what Christianity has done for Women. Also, a Second Edition, with considerable Alterations, of his *Life of Melancthon*.

A new Edition of *Sermons*, by the late Rev. Charles Buck, is at press, and will shortly be ready.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Rev. J. Nightingale will soon publish, the *History and Antiquities of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark*, with several engravings by Mr. W. G. Moss.

TRAVELS.

J. Jorgenson, Esq. will publish early in next month, *Travels through France and Germany, by way of Flanders, in the years 1815-16-17*.

A Picturesque Tour through France and Switzerland, on the Banks of the Rhine, and through Part of the Netherlands, will soon appear.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

BIOGRAPHY.

Lives of Haydn and Mozart, with Criticisms upon their Works; to which are added, *Observations on Metastasio*; and on the present State of Music in France and Italy. In a Series of Letters written at Vienna Translated, with Notes. By the Author of *Sacred Melodies*. 8vo. 12s.

DRAMA.

An Essay on the Characters of Macbeth and King Richard III. By J. P. Kemble. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

Manfred: a Drama. By the Rt. Hon. Lord Byron. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Comic Dramas, in Three Acts. By Maria Edgeworth, Author of *Tales in Fashionable Life*, &c. 12mo. 7s.

EDUCATION.

A Book of Questions, adapted to Mrs. Trimmer's *England, Scripture, Ancient, and Roman Histories*; begun by herself, and completed by her daughter, Sarah Trimmer, to correspond with the *Histories and Prints*. Two vols. 12mo. 6s., bound in red.

HISTORY.

The History of Ireland, from the Earliest Ages to the Union. By the Rev. Samuel Burdy. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Annual Register; or, a View of the History, Politics, and Literature, for the Year 1816. 8vo. 16s.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

An Historical Account of the Rise and Progress of the Bengal Native Infantry, from its first Formation; together with a Detail of the Services on which the several Battalions have been employed during that Period. By the late Capt. John Williams, of the Invalid Establishment of the Bengal Army. With Plates, 8vo. 12s.

MISCELLANIES.

An Appeal to Equity, showing the Unreasonableness and Injustice of obliging Dissenters to contribute towards the Support of the Church of England; with some Remarks on Tythes. By Phileleutherus. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Additions to an Essay on the Principle of Population; or, a View of its Past and Present Effects on Human Happiness; with an Inquiry into our Prospects respecting the future Removal or Mitigation of the Evils which it occasions. By T. R. Malthus, late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Professor of History and Political Economy in the East-India College, Hertfordshire. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

The Young Man of Honour's Vade-Mecum, being a salutary Treatise on Duelling; together with the Annals of Chivalry, the Ordeal Trial, and Judicial Combat. From the earliest Times. By Abraham Bosquett, Esq. 12mo. 5s.

Observations on the Diseased Manifestations of the Mind, or Insanity. By J. G. Spurzheim, M. D. With 4 Plates. 8vo. 14s.

Memoires du Marquis de Dangeau; ou Journal de la Cour de Louis XIV. depuis 1684, jusqu'à 1715; avec des Notes historiques et critiques. Par Madame la Comtesse de Genlis. Three tom. 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d.

The Colonies, and the present American Revolution. Translated from the French of M. De Pradt, formerly Archbishop of Malines. 8vo. 12s.

Asiatic Researches; or, Transactions of the Society instituted in Bengal, for inquiring into the History and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia. Vol. XII, 4to. just received from Calcutta, 2l. 6s.

Journal of an English Traveller, from 1814 to 1816, or Memoirs and Anecdotes of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and of her Court; with Letters of her Royal Highness, Lord Liverpool, Mr. Whitbread, &c. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A Treatise on the Nature, Economy, and Practical Management of Bees. By Robert Huish, Member of the Imperial Apianian Society at Vienna. With numerous Plates, Second Edition, with Additions. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

PHILOLOGY.

Dr. Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language, in 4to. Edited by the Rev. H. J. Todd. With numerous Corrections, and with the Addition of many Thousand Words. Part VIII. 11. 11s.

POETRY.

A Poetical Epistle from Delia, addressed to Lord Byron, dated Lauzanne, Oct. 1816. 1s. 6d.

Musomania; or, Poet's Purgatory. 8vo. price 4s.

Paris in 1815: a Poem. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Speech of the Rt. Hon. Robert Peel, on the Rt. Hon. Henry Grattan's Motion, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee, to take into Consideration the Laws affecting the Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom. 8vo. 2s.

THEOLOGY.

Wilson's Collectanea Theologica, or the Student's Manual of Divinity; containing Dean Nowell's Catechism; Vossius on the Sacrament; and Bishop Hall, on Walking with God. Price 4s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Topography illustrative of the Battle of Plataea; consisting of Plans of the Plain and City of Plataea, of Plans of Eleuthera, Ence, and Phyle, and a View of Eleuthera, from Drawings made on the spot by T. Allason, and engraved by Cooke. Accompanied by Memoirs read to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres of the Institute of France. By John Spencer Stanhope, F.R.S. and Acad. Inscip. and Bell. Lett. Instit. Paris. Corresp. 8vo. with Plates separate in folio, 28s.—The Plates separate, 11. 1s.

VETERINARY SCIENCE.

A Compendious Dictionary of the Veterinary Art: containing a concise Explanation of the various Terms used in Veterinary Medicine and Surgery; also, a Description of the Anatomy or Structure of the Eye, the Foot, and other important Parts of the Horse. With Practical Observations on his Diseases, as well as those of other Domestic Animals. By James White, Veterinary Surgeon. royal 18mo. 6s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Voyages and Discoveries in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean. By James Baring, Esq. F.R.S. and Captain in the Royal Navy. The Fifth and concluding Volume. 4to. 11. 1s.

5s. 6d.

Foreign Literary Gazette.

FRANCE.

Geographical Botany.

M. Humboldt, whose travels have contributed so much to the progress of Botany as well as other branches of knowledge, has given nearly a complete treatise on it under the title of *Prolegomena de Distributione Geographica Plantarum secundum Cœli Temperiem et Altitudinem Montium*. In this work he presents some profound researches on the distribution of heat, both relatively to the positions of places and to the seasons of the year; for not only the lives under which the same mean annual degree of heat prevails are far from being parallel to the equator, but places which have upon the whole an equal mean heat have their summers and winters by no means alike. All these differences must, it is conceived, have a strong influence on the propagation of plants. The author afterwards proceeds to the differences which result from elevation, and which are not regulated by the same laws in all places; and he at last arrives at a consideration altogether new,—that of the laws of the distribution of vegetable forms. By comparing in each country the number of plants of certain families well determined, with the total number of vegetables, he has found a striking regularity of numerical coincidence. Certain sorts become more common in proportion as we advance towards the pole; others, on the contrary, increase towards the equator; while some attain their maximum in the temperate zone, and are equally diminished by too much heat and too much cold. And, what is very remarkable, this distribution remains the same all over the globe, by following not the geographic parallels, but what M. Humboldt calls *isothermal* parallels, that is to say, lines of the same mean heat. So constant are these laws, that whenever we know the number in any country of the species of one of those families of which M. Humboldt has given a table, we may deduce from it a pretty exact calculation both of the total number of vegetables and of the number of species in each of the other families.

Zoology, and Animal Physiology.

Animals have also their geography: for nature in like manner retains every species within certain limits, by lives more or less analogous to those which restrict the extension of vegetables.

Zimmermann has already given, upon

the distribution of quadrupeds, a work which is of some celebrity.

Latreille has since published one upon that of insects. Differences of from ten to twelve degrees of latitude produce always at an equal height particular insects; and when the difference reaches to from twenty to twenty-four degrees, nearly all the insects are different. Analogous changes have been observed corresponding to the longitude, but at distances much more considerable.

The old and the new worlds have kinds of insects peculiar to each; and the species even of those which are common to both, present very perceptible differences. The insects of the countries which surround the Mediterranean, those of the Black and Caspian Seas, and those also of a great part of Africa, present a great similarity. These countries form particularly the region of the *coleoptera*. America presents besides the genera peculiar to itself, a great number of herbivorous insects, such as the *chrysomela*, the *assida*, the *papilio*, &c. Those of Asia beyond the Indus possess a great affinity in respect of the families and genera of which they make a part. The species of New Holland, although neighbours to those of the Moluccas, are distinguished by some essential characteristics. The isles of the South Sea and of South America seem to indicate in this respect some general affinities, although the entomology of Africa is directly contrasted in many points with that of South America.

In the west of Europe the prevalence of meridional insects becomes very manifest, when going from north to south, we arrive at those countries which are favourable to the culture of the olive. The presence of the scorpion announces this remarkable change of temperature; but in North America the same change does not take place until about five or six degrees of latitude nearer the equator. The form of the new continent and the nature of its soil and climate are the causes of this difference.

This subject is curious as involving one of the general laws of nature: it demands multiplied observations to establish it satisfactorily, and is liable to whatever exceptions may be urged from migratory changes of climate, &c. exemplified in certain birds, in fishes, and perhaps in beasts.

Botany advanced.

The *Prolegomena* are placed at the head of the great work which M. Humboldt is at present publishing with Messrs. Bonpland and Kunth, upon the new plants

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which he has discovered in equinoctial America. This addition, the richest and most brilliant perhaps, which botany has received at one time, will appear in six volumes quarto, and contain six hundred plates with the descriptions of more than four thousand species. The first volume, including all the *monocotyledones*, has been published already; it presents us with thirty-three new genera, and among the *palmæ* alone twenty-three new species. Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland have published at the same time the conclusion of their description of the *Melastoma*, a work of most magnificent exterior, but which could not be imitated throughout the whole range of vegetables, without incurring an expence and delay as prejudicial to science as to its cultivators.

Botanical Effects of the wet season.

M. de Beauvois has published this year the fourteenth and fifteenth parts of his *Flora d'Oware et de Benin*; and, not satisfied with his ancient collections, he has taken advantage of the extraordinary humidity of last year to pursue his investigation into the class of *Fungi*. The continual rains had so developed this class, that he has discovered many species which have escaped preceding botanists. Such are—a variety of *sclerotium* which has lessened nearly by two-thirds the crop of kidney beans, upon which it propagates itself;—a new species of *spheria*, which has been very destructive to onions; also a new species of *correda*, which has been still more pernicious to them; and lastly, what is very remarkable, a new genus of parasitic plant which grows upon other parasites, and injures very considerably the vegetables which are obliged to nourish both.

Medicine and Surgery.

Ignorance in medicine is never more dangerous than, when called to enlighten justice, it leads it astray by inconsiderate assumptions, which draw down upon innocence the shame and the punishment deserved by guilt. A work which M. Chaussier has published on Legal Medicine—the object of which is to concentrate the lights afforded by anatomy, chemistry, and physiology, for determining the causes of death—is on this account of a truly social interest. To the general rules which he prescribes, he adds, as examples, many judicial reports of remarkable cases; with his own remarks on the omissions, the errors, the obscurities, the fallacies which are too often to be met with in these important documents. The whole of this part answers completely to the motto of

the work—"Sontibus inde tremor, civibus inde salus."

Distillation of Sea Water.

M. Freycenet, to whom the King of France has given the command of a scientific expedition, which is preparing to proceed round the world, being convinced from experience of the fitness of distilled sea-water for all potable purposes, has furnished his vessel with a still capable of supplying water to the whole crew, consisting of 120 men. On a trial of this still, which was made in the presence of a committee appointed by the minister of marine, it was found that by one kilogram (two pounds) of coal they could obtain 6.78 kilograms (15½ pounds) of fresh water of good quality. The water had at first an empyreumatic taste, but after being some days exposed to the air, became entirely free from it. The expence of water thus distilled is about the same as that of water embarked; but were it even greater, the many obvious advantages attending a constant command of fresh water at sea, are such as must supersede any consideration of this kind.

GENEVA.

Parliamentary Tactics.

Only those who have witnessed the eagerness with which foreigners who have no representative government, peruse the transactions of the British parliament, can form any conception of the importance of those daily reports which, being accessible to all the world, are translated for the edification of distant countries. The translators, however, it must be confessed, are seldom too honest; they choose that representation which best accords with their views, and they select, with a dexterity proportioned to their ability, those speeches and arguments which they prefer; not without omissions and admissions, by which the whole receives a colouring sufficiently remote from truth, and nature. J J J

The number of legislative assemblies is increasing; it therefore becomes of consequence to know on what principles they may be best conducted: if the reader should smile at recollecting some of the originals, from which the following themes are drawn, he will do no more than we have done before him, while translating them.

Tactique des Assemblées Législatives, &c. Tactics of Legislative Assemblies, to which is annexed a treatise on political Sophisms: a work extracted from the MSS. of Mr. J. Bentham, by M. Dumont, member of the Council of Geneva. In the Introduction, the author cautions the reader against a

false interpretation of the term *tactics*, and premises that nothing can be more contrary to his intention, and the object of his work, than the abusive sense of the term, which might occasion his work to be regarded as a collection of political *stratagemata*, teaching the art of beguiling an assembly, by means of unexpected motions, or that of forming and heading a party, or that of employing advantageously the means of corruption, or that of accomplishing a purpose, no matter by what means. These hints at stratagems must be intended to instruct foreigners: it cannot, by so much as a bare supposition, be imagined that they apply to Britain—no! no!

The true sense of the word *tactics*, then, that in which it is used by the author, is,—the exercise of the art of rendering the operations of a political body *orderly*:—in other words, the art of arranging public proceedings. Such a work cannot but be useful, says a foreign reporter, to all governments; since in all there are councils to be held for consultation; companies who assemble to deliberate, and to communicate the issue of their deliberations, in the form of resolutions, or determinations. But, the author's object principally refers to representative or popular governments; since in such governments the operations of a numerous assembly are of the greatest importance.

The preliminary discourse includes observations on inconveniences to be avoided—on the order of business—the President—the promulgation of motions—the opening of debate—the freedom of debate—of voting—of the number of members necessary to do business—of the manner of placing the members—the *tribune*—the *costume*—the size of the edifice, &c.

The second part of the work treats on *Sophisms*, first *Sophism resting on prejudice for authority*.—the veneration for ancestors; an argument *à la Chinoise*.—*Sophism of the universal Veto*; such a thing was never thought of before—the fear of innovation;—the opinion of the greater number considered as the test of truth. Authority assumed by an individual. Affected ignorance; cannot pretend to say; cannot possibly recollect.—Panegyric on self; purity of intention; disinterested motives, &c. &c.

Dilatory Sophisms. The quietist's *Sophism*; there is no complaint; all is quiet; let well alone. *Chicanery Sophism*; should be very happy to agree with the motion, but the time for it is not yet arrived; it will come: no doubt; but at present—must vote for the previous question: *Sophism*

of defiance; you do not see the whole of the question; this motion is the prelude to others; extremely inconvenient, not to say dangerous; those must be guarded against, by all means: they are delusions; we cannot divine their import; Personalities; motives to such! a proposal cannot possibly be good; it originated with persons of bad character, though the Rt. Hon. Gent. has been misled to give it his countenance; *e contra*, personal adulation; artifices to divert attention.

Sophisms of confusion.—*Sophism of anti-thinkers*;—a mere *speculation*, nothing better than a vague *theory*; a scheme perfectly Utopian; good enough, perhaps, in theory, but bad in practice; excellent! very excellent! but give me leave to say impracticable! quite impracticable! *Sophism protecting ex officio*: attack on ministers is attack on government, &c. &c.

On the causes of Political *Sophisms*. Personal interest is a prevailing cause in whoever follows its guidance: of this the party may be conscious or unconscious; the necessity of these to support a party in the state. A chapter on Anarchical *Sophisms* concludes the work: we are happy to see this addressed to foreign governments, and foreign assemblies, where it may be extremely useful: among ourselves it is not wanted; and might be misunderstood, or pass for libellous.

GERMANY.

Sanscrit Conjugations compared.

Undoubtedly our countrymen may claim the first place among the European nations which have naturalized among them the languages of India; nevertheless, we must do justice to the diligence of others who have undertaken the same course of studies. Lately has been published at Frankfurt *Conjugations System*, &c. The System of Conjugation adopted in the Sanscrit language compared with the Conjugative Systems of the Greek, the Latin, the Persian, and the German languages; accompanied with several episodes from the *Ramajan* and the *Mahabarat*, translated into German verse; with the original text; also certain sections of the *Vedas*. By Francis Bopp. To this performance is prefixed a Preface by C. J. Windischmann. 1 vol. 8vo. The languages compared, no doubt, afford opportunity for a variety of remarks; and in proportion to the number of similarities that may be observed, the probability is increased that the original languages of mankind were very few; and that their branches have spread from the parent stock very extensively, with the tribes of wanderers from the first parental settlement.

PRUSSIA.

Ancient Oriental Religious Sects.

A curious article has lately made its appearance at Berlin, intitled, *De initiis et Originibus Religionum in Oriente dispersarum, quæ differunt à Religione Christiana. E cod. Biblioth. Universitatis Goettingensis Niebuhriano schidit, Latine interpretatus est notisque illustravit*, Dr. G. Bernstein. 4to. The number of religious sects extant in the East, which bear, or which originally did bear, some resemblance to the Christian religion, is more considerable than has been supposed. Some of them are, also, extremely ancient; of which the sect often called "Christians of St. John" may stand as an example. This sect acknowledges John the Baptist as its head and founder; and assumes to be the descendants of "the Disciples of John," mentioned in the Gospels. There are remains also of former idolatrous sects, long anterior to the date alluded to: for we learn from Dr. Clarke's Travels, that the worship of the ox Osiris, of Venus, or Astarte, yet exists, though concealed among the recesses of Mount Lebanon; and it should seem, that the impure rites anciently attached to it, are not wholly extinct. The same may be said of similar observances, with respect to strangers, which a certain sect, occasionally to be found in the way to Antioch, continues to maintain. Some of these, by means of their maxims, may have had considerable influence on the notions and permissions of Mahomet, and other institutors of sects.

RUSSIA.

Discoveries Geographical and Historical.

Untersuchungen. &c. Researches intended to illustrate the Ancient History of Russia. By A. Lehrberg. 4to. The author of these researches died in the year 1813, in consequence of this interruption of his labours, the Academy of Sciences of Petersburg commissioned one of its members, M. Krug, to continue the undertaking, and to communicate the whole to the public. And this, by the way, is one instance among many of the services rendered by brethren associated for the purpose of advancing the interests of science. Among such friends some will usually be found to whom the writer has communicated his views and intentions; and who, therefore, may be presumed to be in a considerable degree prepared for rendering the labours of his friend effectual.

The Memoirs contained in this volume are six in number: the first is *On the Geographical Situation and History of the Province of Ingria*. The name of this country is preserved in the Imperial title of Russia.

The province extended from the 65 to the 67 degree of North latitude; and the people which at present inhabit it are known under the name of Wogules or Ostiaks of the river Oby. The Russians conquered this country about the close of the fifteenth century.

2. *On the country inhabited by the Jemes*; this paper is intended to illustrate the history of the new province of Finland. The third memoir refers to an *ancient Gothic document preserved at Novogorod*. This document dates in the year 1231, and contains the privileges granted to the inhabitants of Gothland by Prince Constantine, between the years 1205 and 1209.

5. The Annalists have often confounded together two princes of the name of Wladimir Andrejewitsch, and Wladimir Mstislawitch; to correct this error the diligent writer has laboured to compose a comparative history of the lives of these princes; and by this, he has thrown a considerable light on a part of the history of his country, previously obscure.

5. *A description of the lower Nieper, and of its Cataracts*, to correct the descriptions left by former writers. The author principally corrected is Beauplan, who wrote in 1699: beside giving a more correct account of this geographical subject, M. Lehrberg annexes the description of these cataracts composed by the Emperor Constantine about the middle of the tenth century; of which he adds a translation into the German language.

6. *On the geographical situation of the ancient fortress of Sarkel*, constructed by the Greeks for the Chasars about A. D. 835. The author places this fortress near Tscherkask, about 70 wersts from the mouth of the Don.

From this slight survey the reader will perceive that these memoirs illustrate points of geography as well as history; and it must be confessed that an examination of places and countries, referred to in history, with the present state of which we may become acquainted, by means of a little exertion and trouble, is in its nature, adapted to be of great use towards obtaining correct notions of events of former ages. These researches being now published in the German language, Count Romanzow, Chancellor of Russia, has given orders for their translation into Russian; and for their being printed at his expense; thus laying his country under an additional obligation to his liberality. That translation will be accompanied by a large map, constructed by Lehrberg, in which all his discoveries will be distinctly marked.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE. FROM THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.

Dromedary corps strengthened.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, advertent to the success which has attended the experiment of the Dromedary Corps, and to the increase of its strength and efficiency by the recent addition of a proportion of ordnance, deems it expedient to make a due provision for aiding the Commandant of the Corps in the discharge of his important and laborious functions, by an adequate establishment of officers.

His Lordship in Council has accordingly resolved to attach to the Dromedary Corps,

Two Lientenants with local temporary rank.

Two Cornets, ditto ditto, and
One Adjutant (non-effective.)

Asiatic Society: Javanese Gods.

On the 11th Sept. a meeting of the Asiatic Society took place, at which the Right Hon. the Earl of Moira presided. Several images of Buddha, Ganessa, Siva, and Parvati, and some ancient copper vessels formed like cups with the signs of the zodiac embossed on them, brought by Dr. Tytler from Java, were presented to the Society. The translation of Lilavati by Dr. Taylor of Bombay, was also presented.

Nepalese relieved as baggage bearers.

Fort William Oct. 25th, 1816.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council being desirous of restraining within the narrowest possible limits, the practice, in some cases of public service unavoidable, of compelling the inhabitants of the hills of Nepal under the authority and protection of the British government, to act as porters, prohibits all military travellers from pressing any of the said inhabitants to carry their baggage, or perform any other service. Persons exercising authority from Government in those countries are accordingly restricted from supplying such travellers with carriers, as they must in all cases depend for the transportation of their baggage on the bearers of coolies whom they may be able to engage in the plains.

Dreadful Hail-storm.

Advices from Meerut, 25th Nov. mention the occurrence of a dreadful hailstorm on the 9th, in the neighbourhood of that

city. Its range was very extensive, and it is said to have done very great mischief, killing men and cattle, and rending many young trees to pieces. The hailstones weighed generally from two to ten pounds, and it was reported on the authority of a respectable native landholder, that one single mass of ice on being weighed was found of the enormous magnitude of eleven cutcha seers, about three hundred ounces.

* * The reader will consider this as among the most extraordinary of its kind; these masses of ice, no doubt, fell from a proportionate height in the atmosphere; and with a velocity according to their size; there can, therefore, be no wonder, at their killing men, and cattle, exposed to their impetus.

Royalty in distress.

On the 27th September, Shouja ul Moolk the Ex King of Cabul, arrived at Loodhiana. It is said for the purpose of claiming British protection.

Sight bestowed on one born blind.

The following account is from a Bengal paper:—"A very interesting case has just occurred of a person born blind, being restored to sight by the means of a surgical operation:—A native of Burdwan, of the age of 18, was lately sent by his family to Dr. Luxmdre, whose success in the removal of the cataract they had heard of by public report. The operation was performed on the 26th, and in six days he began to see and distinguish objects. After the celebrated case of Dr. Cheselden's patient, whose sensations have been so minutely and philosophically laid before the public, it can hardly be expected that any discovery regarding the origin of our ideas of figure, distance, or quantity, could be extracted from the observation of an ignorant country boy, who, unaccustomed to think abstractedly, is little able to describe the gradual improvement of his intellect, under this sudden and astonishing introduction to the visible world. He confirmed, however, with readiness the conclusion so obvious, from the feelings of Dr. Cheselden's patient, that our common judgment of figure, quantity, and distance, is not an inherent faculty in the mind, but a practical result, from the ever-repeated experiment of comparing the perspective with the actual figure, bulk, or distance. For a cricket-ball was put in one hand, and a cube of soap in the other, and he was desired to describe their shape; he was unable to do it by his newly acquired and

inexperienced vision, and was obliged to have constant recourse to the more practised sense of feeling. When any object is presented to him, although he can without hesitation declare its colour, he is wholly unable to decide on its quality, until he handles it. The right honourable the Governor-General having heard of the case, took so much interest in it, that he requested Dr. Luxmore to bring the patient for his inspection. He was accordingly brought before his lordship, who, together with the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, seemed to derive the greatest satisfaction from his examination."

MADRAS.

Restoration of Pondicherry.

On the 27th September his Excellency Count Dupuy, Peer of France, and M. Dayot, E-q. the Intendant, landed at Pondicherry, under the customary honors. The former commands Pondicherry, with the rank of Governor General of the French possessions in the East Indies. There are besides several other public functionaries, to the number of seventy, we believe, arrived by L'Amphitrite, and La Licorne, store ship, which left Rochefort the 17th May, the Isle of France on the 31st August, and Bourbon on the 2d ultimo.

The French settlements on the coast of Coromandel were given up by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council to His Excellency Count Du Puy, and Mons. Dayot, the Commissioners of His Majesty Louis 18th.

Armenian Lord Archbishop.

Same day arrived at Madras, his Excellency Father in God, Verthanes Lord Archbishop of Armenia, and Most Rev. Father Thomas, and Deacon David, his Lordship's associates.

CEYLON.

Christmas Benevolence.

Our truly Christian Governor, with his wonted benevolence and annual custom, not only completely and suitably clothed at his own expence above 200 boys and girls, children of European Soldiers; but gave an excellent Dinner to them and the married men and women of the Royal Artillery and 73d Regiment, (about 170 in number) where plenty, graced by welcome, cheered the hearts, and in no trifling degree contributed to their humble and unexact-ing happiness.

In the morning at the Church in the Fort (the inside of which was tastefully ornamented with green boughs) the Service of the day was performed with the reverence and solemnity due to the occasion.

* * Our readers will not fail to remark this truly excellent manner of extending Christmas festivities;—but, we should like to know what the natives thought of the mode of decorating the Church with green boughs on this occasion; and whether the Hindoos have among themselves any ceremony which bears a resemblance to this custom. It certainly, is Druidical; and probably, Oriental; but whether now practiced, and on what occasions, we should willingly learn.

New Wesleyan Mission House in the Patah.

We have now the satisfaction to announce the opening of it, and the first performance of divine worship, which took place on Sunday Dec. 22.

The morning service began at 7 o'clock when the prayers according to the Liturgy of the Church of England were read by the Rev. W. M. Harvard, and an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. B. Clough, on Psalm 122. verse 6 and 7,—“Pray for the peace of Jerusalem, they shall prosper that love thee. Peace be within thy walls and plenty within thy Palaces”—From which the Preacher enlarged on the prosperity of the Christian Church, and pressed the work of promoting it as a common duty binding upon all Christians to the utmost of their power.

The morning service was well attended and some of the principal gentlemen of the Settlement were present.

In the evening Mr. Harvard preached from Luke 2. verse 14—“Glory to God in the highest, and on earth Peace, Good will towards men,” and noticed the Christian Revelation as a means of effectively displaying the Glory of God, as providing abundantly for the happiness of man, and as powerfully exciting religious devotion.

The evening was remarkably fine and the place was so crowded that at an early hour every seat was occupied—The Hymns were judiciously selected and the voices aided by a small but well toned organ produced an excellent effect—So large and attentive a congregation engaged in the solemnities of Religious Worship in this remote part of Christendom presented a most pleasing sight, and must have been highly gratifying to the Subscribers in general as well as to those active individuals under whose superintendence the building has been completed.

His Excellency the Governor, who, with his accustomed benevolence and zeal to promote Christianity sanctioned and generously assisted the Missionaries at the commencement of their undertaking, kindly attended their place of worship on this interesting occasion, and was accompanied by

Lady Brownrigg, and several others of the principal gentlemen of the Civil and Military Establishment. Many of the respectable Dutch and native inhabitants attended and persons of almost every class crowded round the doors unable to gain admittance.

The building is about one mile from the Fort—It is substantial and well adapted to the purpose of hearing—The form is almost an amphitheatre with three rows of elevated seats nearly all round—It is finished in that style of neatness and simplicity which is most suitable to a Missionary place of Worship—We consider it to be a valuable addition to the number of buildings already dedicated to the service of the Christian Religion in this populous neighbourhood, and we sincerely hope it will prove in every respect answerable to the laudable and zealous intentions of those who planned the design and of those generous subscribers who promoted their undertakings.

BOMBAY.

King's Yard suspended.

The Bombay Courier of the 28th September, notices the discontinuation of the King's Naval establishment at that port, with the exception of the master shipwright, who is to remain to superintend the construction of the ships ordered to be built.

Contagious Disorder: its history.

Bombay.—We learn, by letters from Cutch, that the contagious disease, which has for some time prevailed in that part of the country has somewhat abated. At a village called Moorbee, the daily deaths are now reduced in number, from twenty-five and thirty to five and seven, and at Butchao a similar favourable turn has been experienced. We regret to learn, however, that the fever at the date of our correspondent's letter, was dreadfully destructive in the fort of Rhadunpoor, and in some towns in Sind.

The disease is stated to have made its appearance first at Kundacote, in the month of May of last year, and to have traversed from one part of the country to the other, very distinctly, leaving sad marks of its ravages throughout the whole of its progress. At a village called Adowee, it carried off five hundred and eighty persons in the months of January, February, and March last. Two months after its effects had ceased in Wagur, it suddenly appeared in Moorbee, where it has raged ever since, and, according to the best accounts has destroyed sixteen or seventeen hundred people. In August it shewed itself, and still continues to exist in Butchao and ex-

tended to the village of Cherce, on the borders of our newly acquired districts in Cutch, where it seems to have been checked in a manner equally unaccountable with that in which it originated.

The disease is attended by slight fever, with swellings in the glands of the groin or armpits, which, in the event of non-suppurating, produce death, in general on the fourth day. One instance occurred at Moorbee, of a woman recovering after the swellings had been formed nineteen days, and was the only case of a recovery without suppuration. The disease appears to be confined to the limits of the towns, where it has broken out, without extending to the suburbs, and has never yet made its appearance in the towns on the sea coast; its ravages being entirely confined to the interior.

The Bombay papers mention that the fever has spread with dreadful effect to the western side of the Peninsula: in one district of Guzarat the deaths are said to have exceeded twenty-five daily; it was deemed contagious, and its progress was so alarming, that the Bombay Government judged it necessary to take precautionary measures, to intercept its transmission along the coast. The cold season was expected to produce a mitigation of its rage.

Fund for Officers, &c.: Clergy Proposal.

The clergy on this establishment have presented terms for the adoption of the army, upon which they would wish to be admitted subscribers to the Bombay Military Fund.

Pindarree incursions.

The Bombay Courier says, that the communication between Seroor and Poonah, and the latter place and Panwell, had for a fortnight been unsafe without a guard. "Numerous Mahratta families have within these few days sought for refuge in the islands of Caranja and Salsette. The principal object of the Pindarrees in entering the Concan, was to seize a large quantity of kincob (silks) which was exported from Bombay to Chowal for the interior. This they succeeded in. It is their intention to sweep the coast as far as Surat."—*Bombay Courier, January 4*.)

†† It is understood, that in various instances, the Pindarrees have paid dearly for their incursions on the British territories. Besides what we have already stated, it is known that Captain Walker had beat up a corps consisting of 5,000 men, near Boortanpoor; December 5. Major Oliver also surprised a body of them near Kennedy, Dec. 19, and this was performed so completely,

that the British force was actually in the middle of their camp, and gave them two volleys, before it was discovered. Being thus fired on, within ten yards' distance, numbers fell; and the rest were thrown into the utmost confusion. They left most of their baggage on the ground, their horses were let loose, and the whole was retiring in broken parties.

These marauders have committed great devastations in their progress; and have shifted the scene of their enterprises to the Madras side of the Peninsula; where they have made their appearance in numerous bodies; but had not deeply entered the country. The best method of dealing with them seems to be, by surprising them, when taking repose, after long marches; they then make little resistance.

Punishment by Caste.

At the Bombay sessions in January, a Parsee was accused of murder.

It appeared from the coroner's inquest and from the examinations taken before the magistrates, that a Parsee had been violently assaulted by several of his own caste, and that he was left on the spot dead from the blows and kicks which he then received. It had been alleged, that he had been thus put to death by his own caste to prevent disgrace attaching to it from any public punishment which he might receive in consequence of a theft in which he had been detected. The Recorder said, that he hoped that the mob committing this murder could truly plead, in extenuation of their conduct, that they had acted under such an impression; still it was not to be endured in civilized society, that a body of individuals should take the law into their own hands and execute this kind of summary justice on any of their tribe.

No bill was found against the Parsee.

We should be glad to know, whether this punishment inflicted on the Parsee was according to the laws and usages of his caste, as hinted at by the worthy Recorder. We have had several occasions of noticing the conduct of this people; but, never before suspected, that so high a sense of honour influenced their motives.

MAURITIUS.

Extract of a letter addressed to Bourbon, after the Conflagration at Port Louis of the 25th Sept. last.

SIR,—You ask me for details respecting the conflagration of the 25th September, without considering my insufficiency at such descriptions; I shall, however, to gra-

tify your attachment to a place which you have long inhabited, as far as I can, satisfy your anxiety to know the dire results of this terrible catastrophe. You may remember, as you then were amongst us, the first year that succeeded the capture of the colony—Our port was open to all. Nations, who exported the produce of the soil of the world, to all quarters, at a price sufficient to pay the inhabitant well for the fruit of his labours. You, who as myself, have had claims on them, know that they have religiously acquitted all or great part of their debt with interest.—The town, flourishing by an industry, of which no colony presented the example, saw its prosperity increase, under the influence of a benign government, which it might be said, had slid us under its domination without any of those shocks so fatal to commerce, that are ordinarily experienced by conquered countries; briefly, our situation was happy enough—but three bankruptcies in the course of six years had only temporarily affected public credit, a certain proof that trade was not languishing.—We formed projects which we had the prospect of realizing, and every year drew us nearer the period when we promised ourselves the enjoyment of the fruit of our labours.—Twelve hours have sufficed to destroy and annihilate our fortunes, and our projects. The conflagration which broke out about seven o'clock in the evening at Mr. Debris Advocate in Hospital-street, did not in the commencement give apprehension.—Assistance promptly arrived on the spot—but as you know, Madame Quincy had in its vicinity an upper roomed house that should have been demolished, but whether it was thought the progress of the fire could be arrested, without proceeding to this extremity, or from the profound respect the government has for private property, the different chiefs deferred employing this last expedient until it became useless by the flames making their way into the house; at the same moment the flames spread to Messrs. Castellan and Caune's magazines, and thence traversing the street, reached the spacious and handsome house belonging to M. Peter, Notary, which adjoining in the Rue de Corderie, all hope was lost of saving that portion of the town as far as the sea side.—It was then the tumult and disorder inseparable from such scenes increased with the progress of the fire, and all assistance became useless—nothing was then thought of but the saving whatever articles of value were stored up in the different magazines, which conveyed further off, became the cause of the fire that suddenly declared itself in Chapellais' house, and set fire to that part

of the town as far as the late M. Duborde's house near Trou Frausson.—Nothing can, my dear Sir, convey, an idea of the conflagration at the moment of its progress through Rue de la Corderie towards the exchange; and when making the circuit of Rues de l'Eglise and de Paris, it in its dreadful course consumed all the riches that industry and commerce had accumulated in the magazines which embellished that quarter of the town.

Finally, after raging twelve hours, and when all had disappeared, the conflagration was arrested after destroying M. Amelina's house, Rue Royale, l'Eglise and Pamplemousses, the left side of that of Paris ending with M. Amelina, and including the streets called Rue des Dames, de Chalons, de la Corderie, la Petite Montagne, de l'Hospital and la Rampe. It is over heaps of ashes, that we are obliged to pass from one quarter of the town to the other, and the ruins of a town we for a long time inhabited are continually before our eyes, and are frequently traversed every day.

This event has been so exceedingly disastrous in its consequences, that whilst one renders justice to those who manifested a desire of affording assistance, a principal part of our misfortunes cannot but be attributed to the confusion that reigned—let us however be just—undoubtedly there was much disorder, particularly when the flames communicated to the commercial part of the town, where both good and evil minded indiscriminately disputed whatever property, was rescuing from its reach; some with a view of appropriating it to themselves, and others to preserve it for the rightful owners; but because there were bad men, ought we to be unjust towards those whose zealous devotedness, although not crowned with complete success is not the less laudable? A serjeant of the 56th Regiment, whose name I am unacquainted with* thrice at the peril of his life, extinguished the flames that attacked the government house—and but for his reiterated efforts that portion of the town which still presents some remains of good Port Louis, would have been the prey of the conflagration, and the quarters of le Rempart, la Chaussée, the barracks, and that of Moka would now offer the same afflicting sight as those of l'Eglise, de Chalons, de la Corderie, &c. &c. But after rendering justice to the brave serjeant and those who like him generously devoted themselves for the public good, let us consign to the

remorse of their consciences those who far from aiding the cause of the unfortunate, sought only to add to the disorder to profit therefrom.

After tracing this imperfect sketch of the dreadful disaster and the enormous losses, it has occasioned to all classes indiscriminately I must draw your attention to the actions which flew from a heart, to us the source of inexhaustible hope and consolation—Provisions, clothing, money and lodgings distributed among all the victims of the conflagration.—Loans and securities granted to some individuals, the credit of the bank supported by a loan of an hundred thousand dollars, and by an order given to all the departments to receive the paper in circulation, in payment, thirty or forty thousand sacks of rice contracted for at Bengal to be imported into the colony; provisions purchased for upwards of one hundred thousand dollars, that the government stores may be provided, and continue the daily distribution to so many unfortunate objects; the college and their private seminaries opened at the expence of government to the children of all those who suffered—such are the acts of our governor,—and in the last of these measures you will not fail remarking the utmost wisdom, for he deemed that the loss of fortune might be compensated, but that the period of education once lost, is never recovered.—The evil is undoubtedly great, and the wounds which the conflagration has inflicted will long bleed; all however is not lost, under a beneficent government, which without deviating from the great principle of economy, can reanimate commerce, and afford the trading classes the means of repairing all or most of their losses. The port being provisionally open to foreigners, may, by the liberality of the Prince become the source of revived prosperity. The entre-pôt which in one point unites all the merchandize of India and its colonies, will attract a sufficient number of shipping to supply us with the articles of consumption of which we stand in need, and the superfluities of which can be exported to India.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND.

The Medical Establishment at Prince of Wales' Island, which has hitherto been provided for from the other Presidences, is now made separate and permanent. The medical gentlemen appointed to that presidency are to rise in regular succession to the highest stations.

CHINA.

British Embassy to Peking.

The following is given as the most authentic account of the causes which led to

* The person here alluded to is Serjeant Hasty of his Majesty's 56th regiment, whose meritorious conduct has been munificently noticed by government.

the failure of the British Embassy, under the conduct of Lord Amherst. For farther particulars we must wait till the whole history appears officially. Similar circumstances are not new to the Chinese Court; a Russian Embassy, sent over land, some years ago was stopped on the same account; and after several fruitless attempts, gave up the intention of seeing the Chinese Sovereign, and returned home. The harmony of the two countries continued uninterrupted.

It appears that discussions, negotiations, and threats, were used at Tong Chew, in order to procure the performance of the ceremonies. The point seemed to be given up by the Chinese, and Lord A. proceeded to Yuen Min Yuen, the Imperial gardens near Pe King; and after travelling all night, to his great surprise when he alighted from his carriage, at six o'clock in the morning, he found himself in the Imperial Court, surrounded by the princes, and principal officers of state. An attempt was made to usher him unshaved, unwashed, and without his credentials, into the Emperor's presence. Something like force, though not actual force, was used. At this time he had thrown himself, overcome with fatigue, into a chair in a small room which was allotted him out of the crowd. Finding himself rudely seized by the arm, he sprang from his chair, and shook the person (the Duke as he is called) off; (I believe) he put his hand on his sword, and declared in a loud tone of voice he would not stir. The noise of his voice disturbed some of his suite, who being overcome with fatigue, had fallen asleep on a couch. They rallied about him, and Lord A. seeing Mr. Cook, his aid-de-camp, about to draw his sword, he called to him, saying, "Mr. Cook, do not draw yet." The Duke then pacified him, and left him. He however returned very shortly, saying the Emperor had sent a gracious message, that they must now return to Tong Chew, and that he would see them another day. Consequently, they again set out on their journey, after having been a few hours only at Yuen Min Yuen. They passed through the suburbs of Pekin, but did not enter the city, and arrived at Tong Chew late at night (I believe) on the second day after they had left it. Every thing now appeared settled; and they expected in a few days to be admitted into the presence of the Emperor; but just before the break of day, they were all disturbed out of their

sleep, with an order to prepare instantly for their journey to Canton. No kind of solicitation was made by Lord A. to remain, though some of the embassy say, that the mandarins evidently wished it. In a little time presents were brought from the Emperor, and others were taken in return by the Chinese, who were permitted to make their own selection. They then set out on their journey, and have been treated with every mark of attention ever since. The Emperor has published a kind of penitentiary edict, complaining of having been deceived by his mandarins, &c. &c.; and the Chinese that I have conversed with, evidently feel themselves disgraced. In short, it is the general opinion in the factory, that the spirited manner in which Lord A. conducted himself, will be productive of as much, if not more good, than had they been received in the hurried manner that seemed to be intended. It has given the Chinese, and particularly the court, some insight into our spirited and independent character; and they have seen, for the first time, an English ambassador acting with calmness and dignity, in a most trying situation, disputing the right of equality for his own sovereign, and despising the menaces of an Emperor, who declares there is but one sun in the heavens, and one emperor on earth.

Sir George Staunton will return home with Lord Amherst, whose arrival is shortly expected.

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Artificial congelation.—Professor Leslie, of Edinburgh, has lately made a discovery of the utmost value and importance to the residents in torrid climates. He had formerly perceived that sulphuric acid does not possess a greater power of absorbing moisture than decayed whinstone, or friable mould, reduced to a powder, and dried thoroughly. This subject subsequently engaging his attention, he directed a servant to gather some shivery fragments of porphyritic trap, and having pounded it grossly, to roast it before a kitchen fire in a tin oven; he then threw it into a wine decanter with a glass stopper. Shortly after, in a lecture he shewed its influence on the hygrometer, when the liquor of the instrument fell from 90 to 150, and then rose again to 130, the lint covering the wetted ball turning whiter and evidently freezing. From further experiments, it appears, that such dried earth will absorb the fiftieth part of its weight of moisture before its absorbing influence is diminished one half, and the twenty-fifth before this power is reduced to one-fourth. When completely saturated with humidity, it may hold near

a fifth part of its own weight. The quantity of caloric disengaged by evaporation being adequate to the congelation of about eight times an equal weight of water, the dry pulverized green stone, or garden mould, is capable of freezing more than the sixth part of its weight of water. Professor Leslie however recommends, for the ensuring of success, a large proportion of the powder. The contents of two quart decanters, for instance, pounded into a saucer of a foot diameter, might be employed to freeze one half or three fourths of a pound of water in a hemispherical cup of porous earthenware. The powder when dried still retains the same energy, but with feebler effect. In hot climates, it may be sufficient to expose it to the sun. Ice may therefore be procured in tropical climates, or even at sea, with very little trouble, and with no sort of risk or inconvenience.

HINTS, PLANS, and PROCEEDINGS OF Benevolence.

*Homo sum:
Humanum nil a me alienum puto.*

WILTSHIRE SOCIETY.

We enlarge our introduction of this Society to the Public, because, if we are not mistaken, there seems to be a disposition rising, to establish societies of a like nature, specifically attached to objects connected with the different counties, or provinces, of the United Kingdom. The Metropolis abounds with inhabitants, who have quitted the places of their birth to better their circumstances; but, all cannot succeed in this attempt. Those who fail, are objects of great compassion; and when they have families they experience poignant distress. Their sufferings might be greatly alleviated by knowing where to apply for advice and assistance, in time. They might, often, greatly remedy that repulsive evil, the absence of character, could they obtain the necessary countenance from persons who had known them;—and, who should know them, so well as their own countrymen, and former companions? For these reasons, and others, which must strike every reader, we wish well to similar institutions; and insert

at full length, the present plan, which may easily be adopted, or varied, as may appear to be most desirable to whoever shall have occasion to compose similar articles with the same benevolent intention.

Rules and Regulations, Established May 14, 1817.

RESOLVED,

I. THAT the object of this Institution is, to apprentice the children of the deserving poor belonging to the county of Wilts, residing in London, who might otherwise be destitute of the means of acquiring a comfortable subsistence through life; and that for this purpose, such gentlemen as are natives, or those who are interested in the prosperity of the county, be invited to contribute to the support of the Society.

II. That a subscription of one guinea a year shall constitute a Governor.

III. That a single subscription of not less than ten guineas shall constitute a Governor for life.

IV. That any donation to further the views of this Society will be thankfully received.

V. That this Institution shall be under the direction of a President, and a Committee of nine gentlemen, the Secretary to be one.

VI. That the President be elected annually at the General Meeting, from among the noblemen and gentlemen who are enrolled on the lists of the Society.

VII. That a Treasurer be annually appointed at the General Meeting, and a permanent Secretary be elected at the first General Meeting.

VIII. That the Committee be chosen at the first General Meeting, and such vacancies as occur from time to time be supplied at the ensuing General Meeting.

IX. That the Committee shall annually nominate from among themselves a Chairman to preside at their meetings, and that five form a quorum; that all the petitions presented to the Society shall be subject to their consideration; and that having made inquiry into the circumstances, they shall make their report at the General Meeting, previous to the ballot; that they be empowered to appoint Agents and Receivers for the Society; to print a state of its funds as soon as conveniently may be after each Anniversary, and the names and number of children apprenticed in such year; also, a list of Governors, and such other particulars as they may think advisable.

X. That the Committee shall meet at least four times in each year, and as nearly as convenient quarterly.

XI. That petitions be admissible, if either the father or mother, or the object for whom the application is made, be a native of the county of Wilts; and that such object be not less than thirteen and not more than fourteen years of age. And it must be observed by the parties interested, that in cases where premiums for the purpose of apprenticeship shall be given, all persons entitled to such premiums are to receive the same by two payments, and must make application for the first moiety of the premium, by sending one part of the indenture duly executed to the Secretary, at least one month previous to the then ensuing meeting of the Committee; and for the second moiety of the premium, by transmitting a year afterwards the certificate of the minister, and one of the churchwardens or overseers of the poor of the parish where the master resides, in the following form, viz.

We do hereby certify, that A. B. apprenticed by the Wiltshire Society to C. B. of the parish of _____, in the county of _____, following the trade of _____, in the month of _____, in the year _____, continues in the service of the said C. D. as his apprentice.

Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, 181 ____. } *E. F. Minister of the said Parish.*
G. H. Churchwarden, or Overseer."

XII. That no Governor of the Society, whose subscription shall be two years in arrear, can vote at any election; nor is the name of any such Governor in arrear, affixed to any petition, valid. No petition can be received for the ballot, unless signed by the President or two Governors.

XIII. That a General Meeting of the Society shall be annually convened by public advertisement.

XIV. That at this Meeting, besides the election of President and Treasurer, and filling up of vacancies in the Committee and situation of Secretary when they happen, the ballot be held for the election of so many children as the state of the funds, according to the report of the Committee, will allow, which ballot shall be conformable to the following regulations:—

First, The number of petitions is to be announced.

Secondly, The Committee are then to name the number of children to the election of which the funds of the Society are

adequate. The Chairman of the Committee will then submit to the judgment of the Meeting such information as they may have received, and such observations as have occurred to them respecting any of the petitions. Petitions shall be admitted or rejected as a majority of the Meeting shall by vote determine.

Thirdly, The order in which the petitions shall be read and balloted for, is then to be decided by lot in the following manner:—The names of the several candidates are to be written on slips of paper, folded up, and put into a glass, or balloting box, then drawn out, and the petitions numbered as the names are drawn and balloted for.

Fourthly, All the petitions are then to be read over; and any gentleman is to be at liberty to make observations respecting the candidates for whom the petitions are presented.

Fifthly, The particular circumstances of each petition are to be again read, prior to the ballot for each individual.

Sixthly, The names of the successful candidates are to be declared by the Chairman.

• • If the indentures of apprenticeship should not be transmitted to the Committee, or Secretary, duly executed, within twelve months after the day of election, the premium will be forfeited.

XV. That a General Meeting of the Society may be convened for any special purpose by the President, or the Committee, or on a requisition in writing made to the Committee by any ten Governors of the Society, stating the reasons for convening such meeting, and giving ten days' notice to the Secretary.

XVI. That the Anniversary Dinner be held at a time and place to be fixed by the Committee.

XVII. That £25 be the standing premium of the Society.

XVIII. That the Committee for the time being have the power (subject to the approval of a General Meeting) of lending for four years, without interest, sums of money not exceeding 60*l.* each, to persons originally apprenticed by the Society; for which loans applications may be made to the Secretary any time before the 1st of October in each year. Applicants must state their present station and circumstances, when apprenticed, to whom, how long they served, and the names of two housekeepers, who must sign a bond for the money to be advanced, subject to repayment by three instalments, one third at two years, another at three years, and the last at four years from the date of the bond.

CHIMNEY SWEEPERS' CLIMBING BOYS.

This subject has been repeatedly brought under public notice by means of public meetings, held at various times and places in the metropolis: it has also attracted attention in other large towns; and the sentiments of the Benevolent have been strongly expressed on it. Among other places, Sheffield has lately stood forward, to abate, and if possible, to suppress this evil. The following extracts from a small pamphlet containing the Resolutions of a meeting of the inhabitants of that place, with their petition to Parliament on the subject, will shew the state of the unhappy objects of their solicitude, notwithstanding the provisions of the last Act of Parliament, made in their favour. If we are rightly informed, the subject has been announced in the Commons House of Parliament, where every attention to it is expected.

In the year 1807, a Public Meeting was held at Sheffield, for the purpose of considering the propriety and practicability of ameliorating the condition of Climbing Boys, and finally superseding the necessity of employing such, by encouraging Machine Sweeping. The attempt being thought desirable, a subscription was made and a Committee appointed to manage the concern.

To effect the objects of the Meeting, the Committee procured the best Machines that were then known, and in some degree improved them.—They also agreed with a man, who appeared well qualified for the purpose, to work them. During the first year, in spite of prejudice and inexperience, he swept more than twelve hundred Chimnies with the Machines. He, however, soon found, that it was easier for him to send Boys up the Chimnies, than to work the Machine himself. He might have several of the former employed at the same time,—he could only work one of the latter,—he therefore became (as all others will, so long as Climbing Boys are allowed,) a regular Chimney Sweeper in the old way. He continued indeed to use the Machine, but only where it was insisted upon; and then in such a way as often to produce disgust.

Not more successful were the Committee in their attempt to ameliorate the condition of the Climbing Boys. They called a Meeting of all the Master Chimney Sweep-

ers in the Trade, and with much difficulty, got them to agree, before the Magistrates, to certain regulations respecting the Boys, which, if abided by, would have served to render their condition in some degree less deplorable. It soon however became manifest, that each of them had no other object in view than to bind the rest, whilst he was endeavouring (by secretly infringing the agreement) to obtain an exclusive advantage for himself. This agreement, therefore of course produced nothing but contention. In fact, it soon was evident that any attempt to bind the Masters by voluntary contracts, was totally out of the question.

Equally unavailing have been the vigilance and exertions of the Committee to enforce, so as to produce any lastingly beneficial effect, the enactments of the law. Many of those enactments are so lax and ill defined, that the Masters set them at defiance. Numbers of them employ their own offspring as Climbing Boys.—With these they are out of the reach of the regulations of the Act, as no provision is therein made respecting such. The objects aggrieved know so little of their rights, and are so unlikely to meet with listeners to their complaints, much less defenders of their cause, that, except in cases of very flagrant cruelty and injustice, the Masters may, and they do, violate the Laws without any great risk.

One of the most explicit and easily enforced clauses in the Act, prohibits any Master from having more than six Apprentices at any one time, yet so totally regardless are they of this prohibition, that the writer of this Address has heard a Magistrate declare on the Bench, that he well knew a Master Chimney Sweeper in London, who had *upwards of One Hundred Apprentices*.

The Law does not allow a boy to be bound before he is eight years of age—yet the Masters employ them as climbers very commonly between six and seven, though they may probably not often be bound till they are older. The Law enacts that they shall not *cry in the streets* before seven, nor after twelve o'clock in the winter; it is however well known, that they are often out at that season, before five, and are kept out (seeking work for the next day,) till late in the evening.

By the Law the Masters are bound to provide them annually with one new Sunday, and one new working dress;—not one in a hundred, it seems probable, does so. They are also strictly prohibited from borrowing or lending Apprentices, yet it ap-

pers to be a very common practice amongst them to do so; even here, one-fourth of the Masters have not a single Apprentice of their own!—Whatever work therefore they undertake must be done by *borrowed Apprentices*.

The endeavours to ameliorate the condition by improving the morals of the Boys, have unfortunately proved almost equally abortive; and, whilst they are kept in the same degraded and oppressed situation, such endeavours, there is no doubt, must always prove so. All opportunities of instruction which the Committee recommended and procured for the Boys were neglected—probably derided. The advice which they gave them, they either could not comprehend, or did not attend to. It was generally received with inattention, if not impatience.—The Books with which they furnished them, did not seem to produce any lasting good effect—probably they were soon gambled away.

To procure for the Climbing Boys one happy day in the year, by giving them an annual entertainment on Easter Monday, when the Committee always dine with them, has been the only part of their attempt in which their friends here have fully succeeded.—To this happy day the pleasing expectations of the poor children are turned long before it arrives, it shines like a solitary bright star, enlivening the unvaried darkness that otherwise surrounds them.—To this feast they come limping and hobbling (for not one that ever came could walk with that freedom and elasticity with which other children move,) with countenances clear from sorrow, and as clean as they can be got from soot;—and, (perhaps excepting the admonitory part,) they enjoy and profit by whatever is set before them.

[This say the Committee is the only good done; and they now call on the Benevolent of the country to support their endeavours to suppress by authority what cannot be suppressed by private interference. The following are part of the sentiments of a member of the Committee who spoke at large, on the occasion.]

It may be said, that chimnies are now more difficult to sweep with Machines than they formerly were. Let those who assert this, go and examine the large old houses, which have been built from one to three hundred years. They will find, I am persuaded, the reverse to be the case,—even the old wide kitchen chimnies were then almost always encumbered with *smoke-jacks*. The fact is, there now wants nothing but the will to abandon this cruel practice. I do not say that all chimnies will be swept cheaper than they

are now,—but I do think that to the rich they will not be much more expensive (if at all) and the circumstance of having men of respectable characters to do the work, will be worth some trifling additional expense,—as to the poor, they I am persuaded will get their chimnies swept even for the soot, because these may be in general done with the Machine in a few minutes, and the sweeper can thus employ himself at hours when he is not likely to be engaged in larger houses.

Let it however be understood, that it is not proposed to do away with Climbing Boys all at once, but only to prohibit the masters from taking any more children to be thus barbarously employed. Those who are already apprenticed will have to serve out their time, so that it will be six years before the whole system could be abolished. This would give time for the present masters to become expert in the use of Machines, and those chimnies which are difficult to sweep with the present Machines, might be continued swept by the Boys, till other more effective inventions were by ingenuity and experience produced to answer every desirable purpose. This would prevent any inconvenience to the public, or any great loss to the masters.—It would in the mean time, be a tie upon the latter to behave well to the boys, as they would be afraid of losing them because they could not replace them, and they would know that the eyes of the public were perpetually upon them—all these reasons, Sir, convince me, and I trust will convince all who hear them, that the cause which we have espoused must ultimately triumph!

The public does not often think long on any subject, without in the end thinking right. The difficulty is to get them to think at all upon *this*.—If we can do that, we must (by God's blessing) succeed. Prejudice alone is against us—all the arguments are for us—truth, mercy and justice are on our side—only persevere and prejudice itself will give way!—"Let us not, Sir, be weary in well doing, and in due season, we shall reap if we faint not."

Since the time alluded to further inquiries have proved that females of the earliest years are employed in this laborious and disgusting employment: the reason assigned, is that their more slender and agile limbs, with their diminutive size, enable them to creep through passages, where the more robust forms and members of boys would be unmanageable!!!

WATERLOO BRIDGE.

This noble structure was opened on Wednesday, June 18, for the public accommodation, with as much splendour and dignity as it is possible to give to a ceremony of this description. The bridge was originally named "The Strand Bridge;" but the natural and patriotic desire of commemorating, in the most noble public manner, the ever-memorable victory of Waterloo, afforded an opportunity for changing its appellation.

The Temple gardens, the terraces and roof of Somerset-place, the Adelphi terrace, York-buildings terrace, and the gardens of Fife-house, and others in Scotland-yard, were particularly filled. On the south side of the river the crowd fully corresponded in numbers. Seats in stages were erected and let out in the yards belonging to the various wharfs. The Thames itself seemed covered with barges and boats of all kinds. The Navy standard waved on the centre of Somerset-place. A party of the horse-guards, who had, we understood, been present at the battle of Waterloo, and who bore on their brave breasts the trophies of their valour, went upon the bridge about ten o'clock in the morning. A party of foot-guards also attended with their band; and a detachment of the Royal horse artillery, with 20 field pieces. The bridge was decorated with 18 standards elevated. In the centre, and at each end, were two Royal Standards of Great Britain; there were between these, standards of Russia and the Netherlands, and the Orange flag; thus representing the nations the success of whose combined armies occasioned the appellation of Waterloo-bridge. The eastern side of the bridge was railed off, and temporary benches were placed to accommodate the spectators. Divisions of foot guards were stationed near Whitehall, and a Captain's guard was drawn up in the area before Fife-house.

Some time after three the Prince Regent arrived at the Whitehall stairs in his private carriage, whence he embarked on board the Royal barge, bearing the Royal standard. This barge was followed by the Lord Mayor's barge, which attended with his Lordship, and a full company, to conduct the Prince Regent to the bridge. Other barges belonging to the Admiralty, the Navy, and other public offices succeeded, bearing union flags, or the appropriate flags of the respective departments. The discharge of the artillery commenced on the Regent's embarking, and continued till he landed at the bottom of the flight

of steps on the south-east of the bridge, which he ascended. His Royal Highness was received in the most respectful manner by the Committee, and then walked along on the western side of the bridge, between the Duke of York and the Duke of Wellington, followed by a number of military officers, officers of State, and persons of distinction, and attended by a military guard of honour. Arrived at the north end of the bridge, he descended by the north-west stairs to the Royal barge. The firing then recommenced, and did not terminate till his Royal Highness had landed at Whitehall watergate, and returned to Carlton-house. The City barge continued on the river for some time after; and the other boats remained a considerable time rowing or sailing backwards and forwards. We scarcely recollect an occasion of public gaiety on which a greater number of persons of all descriptions appeared in the streets, and particularly on the Surrey side of the river. Here all the roads leading towards the bridge were literally crowded.

The following are the Dimensions of the Bridge:

	Feet.
The length of the stone bridge within the abutments	1,242
Length of the road supported on brick arches on the Surrey side of the river	1,250
Length of the road supported on brick arches on the London side...	400
Total length from the Strand, where the building begins, to the spot in Lambeth where it falls to the level of the road	2,890
Width of the bridge within the balustrades	42
Width of pavement or footway, on each side	7
Width of road for horses and carriages	28
Span of each arch	200
Thickness of each pier	23
Clear water-way under the nine arches, which are equal	1,080
Number of brick arches on the Surrey side	40
Number of ditto on the London side	16
There are 320 piles driven into the bed of the river under each pier; the length of each pile from 19 to 22 feet, and the diameter about 13 inches. There is one pile to every yard square.	
LENGTH OF THE OTHER BRIDGES IN LONDON.	
Westminster, from wharf to wharf	1,228
Blackfriars	940
London bridge	900
Vauxhall cast-iron bridge	860

GEOLOGY:

AS EVINCED IN NORTH AMERICA.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,

There are certain facts, which, in their relation to Geology seem very curious and important, and which, so far as I know, have not been noticed in print. In many parts of the Western states in North America, the rivers appear to run between two ranges of mountains: at Pittsburg, at the head of the Ohio, the Monongahela (which is one of its constituent branches) is of this kind; its apparent bank is not more than from 20 to 30 feet above the bed of the river; it presents a very narrow slip of meadow land, which is interchangeably wider on one side of the river than the other; but on either hand there is another bank, or rather mountain, of about 200 feet high, and very steep, being in many places inaccessible; but when you have found a place up which you can climb, you are but on the general level of the face of the country:—which face is abrupt—having many hills of unequal angles.—From the town of Pittsburg, these mountainous river-banks present hanging woods (for they are clothed with a luxuriant growth of various trees and shrubs) of very rich and beautiful scenery, especially in Autumn; which renders the situation of this town one of the most interesting in America.

In the adjacent country are found immense quantities of coal; and under circumstances so different from those with us, that I am at a loss to conceive how the same Geological conjectures can apply to both.

Instead of sinking a shaft, the miners go half way up a short hill—and then work horizontally forwards, making a way wide enough for carts. They presently find the bed of coal before them, and they cart away the refuse which they first arrive at, until they have formed a perpendicular front comprehending the whole depth of the stratum, which is from 10 to 15 feet in thickness. They then make a doorway, carrying off the coal a little way down the hill; and having entered the stratum, they work forwards and sideways (the same as our miners) leaving blocks of coal in rows like square pillars; between which rows people may walk very commodiously. Perhaps the whole height of the incumbent earth is not more than from 20 to 30 feet in the center of the hill—and the whole hill above the coal sometimes may not comprise more than 40 acres.

There is coal in every hill, and all the strata lie nearly at one height above the bottoms of the valleys.

But facts still more striking are those which I observed in Kentucky. Leaving the Ohio river at Limestone, after mounting gradually a long way, you pass over a fertile champaign country: of a mellow and deep soil, for some miles; then gradually descend upon a *flat*. These flats are so called because they are as level as meadows, and appear to bear this character, strictly, as regards the higher lands between which they lie. Having travelled a while forward you expect to find a river, and are surprised at the extent of the meadow land, or *bottom*, as the phrase is in general.

These flats, or bottoms, are heavily timbered, and not much cleared, or *settled*; the soil is dark coloured, deep, and tender; and probably the richest by nature that can be any where found; but yet the settlements are on the higher and broken ground adjoining.—The reason of this the traveller has not yet discovered, and he proceeds forward in expectation of the river which he has been some time expecting. At length he comes to a sort of *creek*, or *run*, as they call it, with a very little puddle of dirty warm water in it (if it be summer time) into which he descends only down a little slope of yellowish clay—about five or six feet below the surface of the *flat*. There is no water but what rests in a hollow, here and there, of the stone bottom, and he passes the creek upon a single stone, not very rough, and without a chink, or crack, by which a piece could be detached even with a pick-axe. Early in the spring these creeks run full of muddy water; the current hasty, and they are not easily crossed for a week or two; by the beginning of June they are dry; on the fourth of July 1798, when I crossed this country, not only were these creeks dry, but the greater part of the springs on the adjacent broken country had failed; the traveller now discovers why these bottoms are not inhabited: there is no water; they are incumbent upon a stratum of limestone—solid—and of unknown depth.

These bottoms present a soil which if cleared would yield some of the finest pasture upon earth, capable of grazing an immense quantity of cattle—but there is no water—and they remain chiefly covered with huge timber, and left to nature.

Having passed some tracts of these kinds of country—for the *flats* and rising ground are interchangeable—the traveller begins to climb higher in his journey; not descending again soon, as he had done before,

into another flat—he continues still mounting, and has yet high land before him. Every opening presents another hill, not very steep—and he proceeds up poorer land, and fuds shortened and inferior timber. At length, when he expects to begin to descend the ridge of hills he has climbed, he finds himself on the brink of a river. The river that he looked for in the flats, runs through this immense hill! He saw that temporary riulets watered the flats, but through this country like a mountain, runs a perpetual stream! There is not any thing more calculated to astonish a philosophic mind.

The river, however, is not in view from the top of its bank; the descent is difficult, and winding—the banks are precipitous and broken—rocky and romantic; and there are but two practicable crossings within many miles; one at Frankfort (the capital of Kentucky) and the other which I crossed on the state road from Lexington to Danville—and so forward (south) to Tennessee.

Having descended the river's bank, you find the river (in summer) clear, but narrow and shallow; the water runs upon a clean white sea-sand, which is full of marine productions—periwinkle shells, and others, washed as white as pearl; smooth black pebbles are also found, having the appearance of jet; and small lumps of coal which have been curiously rounded by the friction of rolling for ages on the smooth sandy bottom. I picked up half a pocket full of these antiquities; and stood a long time admiring the stupendous rocky banks of the river. In some places these are nearly perpendicular, consisting of blocks of white stone,* lying horizontally, and piled one upon another, in irregular masses, more than 200 feet high: all the strata here are horizontal. Where the banks recede and are broken, herbs and shrubs, briars and creepers, and stunted trees, grow where they can, and form a foreground of indescribable beauty and magnificence, but inaccessible to the footsteps of man.

On the other side you pass up with the less difficulty, and proceed to descend the ridge. This is Kentucky river; you afterwards pass Dick's river, which is smaller, but in other respects the same. I shall not make any remarks on these facts—but conclude in some degree of wonder at what I saw nearly twenty years ago.

I am, &c.
BEN. HOLDICH.

* Coarse marble, I doubt not.

National Register:

FOREIGN.

AMERICA: BRITISH.

Hard Winter: Sufferings.

A letter from Halifax, dated April 20, says: "We believe we are correct in saying that for 20 years we have not had in this province so severe a winter, and never, in the recollection of the oldest settlers, has there been any serious distress, which, we are sorry to say, is the case now, and that very great apprehensions are entertained on the subject."

A letter from St. John, Newfoundland, dated February 13, gives a dreadful account of the distressed state of the island, owing to a scarcity of provisions.

AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

Slave Trade.—The following resolutions were passed by the Congress of the United States of America on the 11th of February, 1817:—

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President be, and he is hereby authorized to consult and negotiate with, all the Governments where Ministers of the United States are or shall be accredited, on the means of effecting an entire and immediate abolition of the traffic in slaves: and also to enter into a convention with the Government of Great Britain, for receiving into the colony of Sierra Leone, such of the free people of colour of the United States, as, with their own consent, shall be carried thither, stipulating such terms as shall be most beneficial to the colonists, while it promotes the peaceful interests of Great Britain and the United States: and should this proposition not be accepted, then to obtain from Great Britain and the other maritime powers, a stipulation or a formal declaration to the same effect, guaranteeing a permanent neutrality for any colony of free people of colour, which at the expense and under the auspices of the United States shall be established on the African coast.

"Resolved. That adequate provision shall hereafter be made to defray any necessary expenses which may be incurred in carrying the preceding resolution into effect."

Young Watson arrived at New York on the 26th of April, in the Euphrates. He sailed from Liverpool 22d March.

New Colony : wine and oil.

A letter from Washington, dated the 2d May, states, that the American Government have lately sold 100,000 acres of land on the Tibichey, in the Mississippi territory, to a French Company, at two dollars per acre, payable in fourteen years, without interest, on condition of their planting the vine and olive. About three hundred French emigrants have gone to reside on those newly-purchased lands. At the head of these people are Lakamal, Peonienes, Garnier de Saintes, the two L'Allemands, Desnouettes, Claussel, and others, with a crowd of artisans and mechanics.

Theatrical Riot.

A serious riot lately took place in the Theatre, at Charleston, in consequence of a dispute between Mr. Holman, the manager, and Mr. Caldwell, late of the Manchester and Liverpool Theatres, of which the following account is given in an American paper:—The quarrel originated in the latter refusing to play the Duke of Buckingham, in Henry VIII. as being out of or beneath his general line of performances. He was dismissed the Theatre, and appealed to the public, stating his being deprived of his benefit, and other promised advantages, for which he had left England. The Manager replied to him, but the public espoused the cause of Mr. Caldwell, intimating by placards, that—"No Caldwell, no Play." The foolish tumult which took place at the Theatre, cannot well be described. Part of the audience seemed neutral in the business, and Mr. Holman with much difficulty obtained a hearing. He declared that Mr. Caldwell never should appear on those boards again. This enraged the whole audience; the ladies were called on to retire, which they did, and notwithstanding Mr. Caldwell addressed the audience from the pit, begging they would not on his account interrupt the performance, the work of havoc commenced, and he was obliged to withdraw. The chandeliers, ornaments, benches, and every assailable article but the scenes, were utterly destroyed. The city guards were marched into the pit, but were speedily beaten and forced to make their escape over the orchestra. They rallied with increased numbers and fixed bayonets, but this only increased the outrage—chaos ensued—the lights were extinguished, and so complete was the destruction in the interior, that the theatre is now closed for an indefinite period.

AUSTRIA.

Buonaparte's Agent Arrested.

Vienna, June 4.—The following are some details of the arrest of Santini. This man had obtained passports in England to go to Italy, where he pretended to have some family affairs to arrange; he was strictly watched in this country, and having passed by Kragensfurt about the middle of the last month, he was arrested on the frontiers of Lombardy, and conducted under an escort to Milan. It is said that papers of great importance were found upon him. He was apprehended on a road different from that which was prescribed to him, and which he should have taken if he meant only to go to Genoa, and from thence to Corsica.

Our readers will recollect, that this was the man who affected to complain of the harshness with which Napoleon was treated: his want of liberty, the close watch set on him, &c. &c.

BADEN.

Emigrations.

The number of persons who have emigrated from Baden this year, is said to be 20,000, of whom about 2000 have gone to Poland, and the rest to North America.

BAVARIA.

Method of Converting Bones into Food.

A Munich Gazette inserts the report made by Baron D'Eichthal, on the preparation of the jelly of bones in large kettles of a new construction. It results from these experiments, that by taking only a quarter of the bones arising from the annual consumption of meat in the capital of Bavaria, there may be procured from them 3389 cwt. of jelly, and 530 cwt. of fat. Estimated at the lowest price, this food will be worth 254,800 florins. The 3389 cwt. of jelly can furnish 7,664,800 portions of soup in a year, that is, a portion daily to 20,944 poor. It would be difficult to find a cheaper food.

We presume that this kettle is somewhat the same as what has long been known under the name of "Papin's Digester;" an instrument which, certainly, has the power of dissolving bones; but has never been a favorite among our countrymen.

BELGIUM.

Agriculture.—The following economical plan for planting potatoes has appeared in the *Belgic Journal*. At the present period of scarcity every method for increas-

ing, the cheapness of provisions must be regarded as a public benefit. It is well known that thick potatoe parings will produce as good a crop as if the roots were planted whole.—Many agriculturists are not, however, aware that the little knots on joints on the stalks which spring up from the potatoes, which are generally reserved by the Dutch farmers for feeding cattle and deposited in holes dug for that purpose, are as fruitful as potatoes of the fullest growth. It may not therefore be useless at the present time, to inform cultivators who are in want of potatoes to plant their fields; and have not the means of purchasing large quantities, that they may derive certain assistance from these little joints or knots which may be procured from the farmers at a very trifling expence.

THE BRAZILS

Population: Statistics.

For some years past details respecting the population of Brazil have been published in several French Journals, which appear to be the results of the enumeration of 1798. According to these journals, the population of Brazil consists of 800,000 Whites, 1,000,000 of Indians and 1,500,000 Negroes; in all, 3,300,000. If we find the natural augmentation in a space of eleven or twelve years, I am persuaded that the actual Population of Brazil must be nearly 4,000,000 — *Humboldt*.

Pernambuco, where the insurrection first broke out, has a population of 25,000 souls and was rapidly increasing. This state is chiefly celebrated for the beauty of its principal town, called Olinda, (signifying in Portuguese, "Oh! beautiful!"); this having been the exclamation of the first settlers on their landing. It abounds in sugar, cotton, and Brazil wood.—Rio Grande, which is to the north of Pernambuco, and lies chiefly on the coast, is so called from a large river which runs through it and waters it. In the interior is a lake affording pearls. Sierra, more to the northward, abounds in cotton, the staple commodity of the country; its chief town of the same name is very small and the haven so shallow as only to admit ships of inferior burden.—Mariguan, or Maranhão, the adjacent province, derives its name from an island in an estuary formed by various rivers, and on which the chief town is placed. This province yields two harvests of maize annually. Para or Grand Para is the most northern of all: its metropolis, Para, stands on the great river Tocantim, and is a rich and handsome town, containing a citadel, fortress, two

parish churches, and a college. This province produces abundance of cotton, sugar, chocolate, and coffee, enough to load an annual fleet to Lisbon. There are two provinces called Paraíba, one in the south close to Rio Janeiro, (which of course is not the one here alluded to,) another between Rio Grande and Pernambuco. It has a large but dangerous harbour. Tamará or Tamaracá, is a small province adjoining, but very fertile, and contains a commodious harbour.

CHILI, SOUTH AMERICA.

Revolution in Chili—Intelligence of great importance has arrived from South America. Letters and Gazettes from Buenos Ayres to the 16th of March have been received, which inform us, "that the Buenos Ayres army, commanded by General San Martín, and destined to revolutionize Chili, has met with complete success. On the 12th February, the insurgents met the Royalists near Chabuco, defeated them in a general action, and the result of the victory is said to be the complete downfall of Spanish power in this interesting portion of the South American Continent. A new form of government was instantly organized in the capital of Santiago and the supreme Directorship confided to Don Bernardo O'Higgins, who issued a proclamation, congratulatory of the event, to the people of Chili. On the 13th of March, three of the enemy's standards, two taken on the coast of Valparaiso and the other at Llanoparais, in Upper Peru reached Buenos Ayres. The former Spanish Governor of Chili, Marco del Pont, had been taken by the Patriots. The army of the Andes, with General San Martín at its head, was expected to re-cross the Andes mountains before the winter closed them, with a large body of Chilean auxiliaries, to fall on the rear of the Royalist army acting in Peru."

Chili has been considered as the most fertile and populous district of the South American hemisphere. It is also rich in mines of gold, silver, and copper, and the inhabitants have been always described by travellers as more averse to the dominion of Spain than those of any other part of the Spanish Trans-Atlantic possessions. Chili is bounded on the West by the Pacific Ocean; on the land side it adjoins Peru, Paraguay, and the country discovered by Magellan. In point of offering extended facilities for the introduction of European commerce, it is therefore most advantageously situated.

The recent events in South America, regarded only in a commercial point of view, have produced a great sensation in

London. Already do the merchants view the immense line of coast from the mouth of the Amazon round by Cape Horn, and along the whole coasts of Chili and Peru, as open to their enterprise and speculations. Goods to the amount of 600 000 dollars were expected to be sent to Chili in the space of six weeks from the date of the late advices.

DENMARK.

Difficulties of the East India Company.

Copenhagen, April 21.—The low prices of tea here lay great difficulties in the way of our East India Company, and prevent it from undertaking profitable enterprises to China. Congo tea costs here, at this moment, something less than two-thirds of a specie dollar per lb. a price under which the Company never can procure it in times of peace.

FRANCE.

Travellers well watched.

Paris, June 7.—According to an instruction respecting passports issued by the Minister of General Police—

No Frenchman of the age of 15 or upwards can leave the kingdom, or travel in the interior out of the department of his domicile, except by virtue of a passport delivered by the Authorities.

Foreigners are not permitted to travel or reside in the interior of the kingdom, except by virtue of a special authority from the Minister of General Police, or a provisional pass delivered by some French authority.

Benevolence : Collections.

The sum collected in France in 15 months, for the poor, amounts to upwards of 28,000,000 of francs (about 1,166,000*l.*), including 11,000,000 given by the King and the Princes. Among the persons of distinguished rank who are active in succouring the poor, Madame Moreau is to be mentioned. She employs great part of her fortune in relieving whole families.

Repose of the Soul : translation of the body.

The ashes of Heloise and Abelard, brought during the revolution to the museum of Petits Augustins, have been deposited by order of the Government in the church of St. Germain des-Prés, where a solemn service was said on the 16th inst. for the rest of their souls ! They will be carried to the cemetery of Pere la Chaise.

Excavation.

Marseilles, May 9.—Grand vestiges of ancient buildings have been discovered at the village of La Fare.—Among them are many urns, tombs, a sepulchral chamber,

mosaics, and sixty-one ancient medals, all gold, with the impression perfect. But the most important discovery is that of the ancient temple of Vernegues, near Lumbesc, which is eight toises, eleven inches long, three toises, five feet three inches broad, three toises, three feet five inches high, in the only remaining column. The temple is remarkable for the beauty of its proportions, the elegance of the details, the finesse and grace of the style. It is raised upon a semi-circular platform, at which you arrive by an ascent of thirty-five steps. The perspective terminates in the interior of the platform, and is crowned with the branches of the sacred wood which covers the mountain. We leave to our antiquaries to determine what Roman town owned the monuments of La Fare and Vernegues. Nothing in antiquity points out the towns in which they were raised.

GERMANY.

Harvest : Corn.

We learn from Hanover, that the farmers have now lost their fears of a bad harvest, since the fine weather we have had; the prices of corn are falling, which has caused the failure of some of the most considerable corn merchants, particularly at Bremen. The accounts from North Brabant are most distressing, from the continued rising of the rivers.

New Sect caught in costume.

Hanau, June 7.—The Sectarian spirit is very inventive when exerted for escaping from the search of authority. It is known with what severity the police of Bavaria has pursued the disciples of Pöschel, whose fanaticism it was thought they had for ever annihilated. In the mean time, the town of Wurzbouurg has lately witnessed a measure of Police, which proves that the authorities ought never to repose on the pretended docility of sectaries.—There were about an hundred of them at Wurzbouurg, and a good number has been seized in a house situated on the left bank of the Mein, and were brought off in several chariots, and under a very strong escort. These fanatics were surprised when clothed in costumes more or less ridiculous and fantastic, they were about to commence their mystic ceremonies, and perhaps the abominations of which they have been accused. In these disguises they have been brought in. It is said that the Commune of Heidingfeld, situated half a league from Wurzbouurg, is infested with these sectaries. Some persons have been arrested, in whose houses objects were found

which caused them to be very seriously suspected.

Dreadful Accident at Strasburgh.—On the 23d ult. an artillery guard went into the workshop of a nailor, in the town of Strasburgh, and requested that he might be permitted to weigh a bag, which, he said, contained a certain quantity of coffee and sugar. The nailor complied with his wish, and put his bag into the scale. Not having the necessary weights in his shop, he went to fetch some from an adjoining apartment. He was scarcely gone when a terrible explosion took place, destroyed the entire house, and did considerable damage to the neighbouring houses. Instead of coffee and sugar, the bag had been filled with gunpowder. The explosion was caused by a spark of fire from the forge communicating with the bag. A man who had been at work in the shop was dreadfully wounded, and a child who was playing before the door was killed. The nailor and the guard were also terribly wounded.

HOLLAND.

Stagnation of commerce.

They write from Rotterdam, that it is scarcely possible to form an idea of the stagnation of trade in Holland: the arrival or departure of a vessel with a cargo is now unusual. Holland has entirely lost many of the branches of commerce and industry which formerly enriched it; and as to the carrying trade, which anciently made it the general factor of Europe, it has disappeared entirely. In the Netherlands commerce is but a little more active than in Holland; many of the ancient manufactories are with difficulty supported.

Emigrants numerous : beggars.

Rotterdam, May 19.—"I am just arrived from Amsterdam, where there are not less than 4000 Swiss and German peasants waiting to embark for America, and more are arriving daily. The city of Utrecht is crowded with these distressed emigrants; and at Amsterdam there are about 500 encamped in the open fields, waiting for the like purpose. Their appearance is exceedingly novel, and they seem to be organized in clans, having chiefs and a gradation of superiors. At Amsterdam I saw them frequently promenading the streets in little bands, with a leader at their head. Their costume is very simple, and for the most part mean: the men wear short brown jackets, loose trousers, and striped worsted caps, or very broad brimmed hats; and the women wear their heads bare, except a small band with which they tie their hair, which is long and plaited. Both men and

women wear immensely large clogs, (French *sabots*.) entirely of one piece of wood. The countenances of these people are of a darkish brown, and there is generally depicted in them an expression of ignorance, as well as a fixed pensiveness, which informs the spectator of their unhappy situation. A great number of them are begging in the streets.

HUNGARY.

Representative Government re-established.

The *Gazette de Lemberg* announces officially, that his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Galicia and Lombardy, has resolved to re-establish, with some modifications, the representative government of the kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria in Austrian Poland, on the footing on which it was placed by Joseph II. The Baron Haner is named President of the Diet. There will be, as formerly, four orders of the kingdom—namely, the Prelates, the Barons, the Knights, and the Deputies of the cities.

Thus one of the most important articles of the Congress of Vienna is executed.

The last, and one of each of the three higher orders, will be elected for 6 years; the three others for three years. There will be, besides, a secretary, who also is archivist, who will be appointed by the government, and for life. The deputies will be elected by the body of the States, which will meet at the next Diet. They will have salaries; viz. 1,000 florins for those of the clergy; 2,000 for those of the nobility; and 700 for that of the burghers, (about £100, £200, and £70 sterling.)

ITALY.

Antiquities : further researches.

The excavations of the Campo Vaccino are carried on in full activity. A great number of workmen are employed at the temple of the Emperor Phocas, the temples of Jupiter Stator, Concord, and Jupiter Tonans. The excavations of Jupiter Stator become each day more interesting. The ancient pavement has been discovered, together with a massive staircase, which leads no doubt to the temple. A continued pedestal, of about seven metres high, served as the sub base of the temple, and it is upon this pedestal that the stair-case is sustained. The works are carried on with activity; a quantity of fragments, almost all of the temple, are constantly brought to light. Antiquarians pretend, that these new discoveries have no connection with the temple, and are of a later period. that they possibly belong to the rostra, of which nothing positive is known to this day.

The old soil which surrounds the column of Phocas has been reached. The pedestal

of that column is placed upon a crescent-shaped sub-base, made of brick, a metre and a half high, and five metres long. These excavations are continuing.

The excavations of Jupiter Tonans offer great interest, inasmuch as they discover the approach to that edifice. What may appear curious is, that the ancient surface, which is visible at the foot of the sub-base of the temple of Concord, is lower by three metres than that of the arch of Septimius Severus, which induces the belief that the Temples of Concord and Jupiter Tonans, with the neighbouring buildings, of which the ruins are seen, were raised upon platforms many steps high.

British Travellers abroad.

Lord Craven has arrived safe at Naples, after a most tempestuous passage, during which he experienced a most violent gale of three days continuance, which the yacht weathered with the greatest spirit. His Lordship was about to proceed to the Archipelago, and from thence to Constantinople. Lord Belmore, who likewise sailed from Southampton, is exploring Italy. His Lordship intends visiting Palestine, and to reside two years in Jerusalem.

INDIES: WEST.

Scarcity and Dearness.

Accounts from Antigua, dated the 12th of April, are of a distressing nature. The state there was a great scarcity of provisions, and the small quantity obtained was charged most exorbitantly high. Several vessels had been dispatched to America to procure a supply, but from the accounts received they had been but partially successful.

OTAHITE.

War, Victory, and Thanksgiving.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. Davles, one of the Missionaries at Eimeo, to the Rev. W. Cowper, New South Wales, dated the 30th of March, 1816:—

"In the beginning of November (1815) peace was apparently restored between the contending parties: and Pomare returned to Tahiti, to re-instate the fugitives in their different lands. He was accompanied not only by them, but by almost all the men who had renounced Heathenism. At first all things appeared to go on well; but suddenly hostilities recommenced, and the Atahurua attempted, by a desperate effort, to support their tottering cause, then prophet assuring them of success. They came upon the King and his people on the sabbath day, November 12, at the time of morning prayer, expecting that being en-

gaged, they would easily be thrown into confusion. This we had anticipated as a probable occurrence, and had therefore warned our people against it; in consequence of which, they carried their arms with them wherever they went. Notwithstanding which, however, the sudden approach and immediate attack of the Atahurua, and others, threw them into considerable confusion, and some gave way; but they soon rallied again, as the Raiateans, and the people of Eimeo, had kept their ground. Several fell on both sides; but on the side of the Atahurua, Upiara, a principal chief was killed. This event, as soon as it was known, turned the scale, and Pomare's party obtained a complete victory. But he treated the vanquished with gentleness and moderation, which had the happiest effect; for all exclaimed, that the new religion must needs be good, because it produced such good effects: they declared also, that their gods were cruel and false, had deceived them, and sought their ruin; and, therefore, they were resolved to trust them no longer.

"On the evening of that day, when the confusion of the battle was over, the King and his people, with many of the idolaters, united in one large assembly, to worship the God of heaven and of earth, and return him thanks for the events of the day.

"After this, Pomare, by universal consent, was re-established in his government of the whole of Tahiti and its dependencies, which he had lost by the general rebellion in 1806.

"Since this affair Pomare had continued at Tahiti, making arrangements respecting the several districts—overthrowing all the vestiges of idolatry—destroying the gods, morais, &c. &c. the chiefs zealously assisting in their destruction; and they are now employed in erecting places of worship for the true God, in every district all around the island, the whole of which is now professedly Christian, and so is Eimeo; and in great measure the leeward islands also, the chiefs of which entreat us, by every opportunity, to come over and help them."

PRUSSIA.

Constitution: to be? or not to be?

Berlin, June 5.—We find in a Saxony Paper the assertion, that Prussia has not at present any Constitution. If the writer means by this a paper Constitution, he is quite in the right; but only ignorance of the true nature of a Constitution can seek it in a few written sheets of paper, and believe that where these are, not there is likewise no Constitution. Reasonable people are well convinced that paper Constitu-

tious are like houses built of cards, which afford neither shelter nor safety.

RUSSIA.

Finances: Sinking Fund.

On the 27th of March the Russian Emperor issued an Ukase, authorizing his Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to receive from the 1st of July to the 20th of December, subscriptions, in sums of not less than 100 rubles, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the diminution of the quantity of Bank notes in circulation. Foreigners may subscribe as well as Russian subjects. The aggregate of the subscriptions will constitute a fund, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable half yearly out of that portion of the revenue of the national domains transferred to the Sinking Fund. The stockholders will receive a bonus of 20 per cent. to be added to the amount of the capital subscribed; in addition to which they will be allowed a discount of one per cent. to defray the expence of remittances, &c. A sum equal to two per cent. upon the whole amount subscribed, will be appropriated out of the revenue of the national domains to the gradual redemption of the debt.

SAXONY.

Suicides punished; post mortem.

The *Leipsic Gazette* has just published a notice from the Saxon Government, purporting that the bodies of individuals committing suicide through despair shall be delivered to the Theatres of Anatomy.

Leipsic Fair.—We extract from the German Papers the following distressing account of the last grand fair at Leipsic, held in the middle of last month:

Our fair has turned out extremely ill; it may be reckoned inferior by one-third, if not one-half, to the last Michaelmas fair. It is said, there were 14,000 strangers less, which one could easily perceive in the streets. The number of Russians and Poles in particular was small, and those who were traders made but few purchases. Germany is so overstocked with goods, that it has far more than it needs, the consumption having been much reduced by war and distress, and the manufactures, by the employment of machinery instead of human labour, have greatly increased, and every thing is produced much more rapidly. This causes the trade in manufactured goods to stagnate extremely. Silks, formerly a great article at our fair, were in small demand. English cotton manufactures extremely cheap; they fell five or six per cent. and scarcely a third part of the stock on hand was disposed of. The proprietors of courses suffer a great loss

by the part they have left on their hands. Saxon cotton goods found hardly any sale. Our manufacturers are inconsolable, since by this failure of their last hope the greatest distress will be occasioned, as they will be obliged to dismiss a number of workmen, who will be exposed to perish with hunger. Woollen wares, particularly fine Netherland cloths, and Saxon Merinos, Kerseymers, &c. sold well, and almost all the stocks were bought. The inferior cloths fetched very low prices. Wool from Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, of inferior qualities, was in abundance; the prices have, however, fallen from 40 to 60 per cent. within these two months. Almost the whole was sold. As shearing time approaches, the Saxons may be expected to become cheaper than last year; but it is not likely to fall above 10 or 15 per cent. cheaper than last year. Goods of English manufacture were really in masses; the *indiennes*, the muslins, and the woollen cloths of Great Britain, were offered at all prices. Here, as at Frankfurt, the *indiennes* were sold at three grós the ell. The excessive dearth of provisions has rendered the sale of merchandize insignificant. Numerous failures having also weakened credit, orders of all sorts have been astonishingly lessened, and sales have been necessarily forced at any price.

The rapid increase of machinery is complained of, as having quite outrun the demands of the market; and, by the superfluous stock of goods which it has created, obliged the masters to dismiss a large proportion of their workmen, who have no resource but beggary or famine.

SPAIN.

Ecclesiastical property sold.

From Madrid of the 5th of June, we learn that a Royal Cedula confirms the validity of the sales of the property of the clergy, which took place in virtue of the decrees of King Charles IV. and the ecclesiastical bulls granted for that purpose.

New Plan of Finances.

1. All the property of the clergy, regular and secular, is subjected to a general contribution for the State, except the tithes and the offering to the altar.

2. The secular and regular clergy furnish an extraordinary subsidy of 30 million of reals (or about 300,000*l.*) for six successive years.

3. The pensions of widows and others, which are charged on the public treasury, will be henceforward defrayed out of the funds arising from ecclesiastical benefices during a vacancy. The sums which all

pardons and pontifical concessions produce will be applied to support public credit, or given to the sinking fund.

Bulls from his Holiness, authorising these arrangements, have been granted.

CHARGES OF THE STATE.

	reals villon
King's Household	56,978,600
Ministry of State	17,615,692
— of Justice	12,064,151
— of War	472,660,416
— of Marine	83,985,637
— of Finances	106,986,420
Extraordinary and eventual charges	150,000,000
Debt of the general Treasury for the last two years, 708,097,234; making for one year	354,048,617

Total..... 1,334,316,533

The whole revenue is 597,126,997

Annual deficit 737,189,546

A tax is imposed upon salaries, graduated according to their value. A salary of 10,000 reals pays 4 per cent; one of 40,000 pays 16 per cent.

Letters from Cadix of May 20 announce, that the Royal Marine Arsenal at the Carracas had become a prey to the flames. There is much conjecture on the cause of this melancholy accident. The loss is estimated at 10,000,000 reals (2,500,000 fr. £106,000.) It has since been found to rise to much more; and will prevent the maritime exertions of Spain for a long while, whence the opinion prevails that it was not accidental.

SWEDEN.

Sale of Coffee forbidden.

A Royal Decree of the 30th of April or dates—

“1. From the 1st of October, this year, all sale of prepared Coffee in inns, hote coffee-houses, taverns, and all the public places, at fairs, and at auctions, as well in the towns as in the country, is prohibited under a penalty of ten rix-dollars, for the buyer and seller.

“To prevent fraud, which might be occasioned by the use of what is called Swedish Coffee, this and all other substitutes, which in look and taste resemble real Coffee, are included in this prohibition.

“All use and sale of foreign wines, known by the names of Champagne, Burgundy, Canary, Malmey, Sack, Cape, or Tokay, as well as all foreign liqueurs, spirits, brandy, cyder, and beer, are entirely prohibited and to cease from the 1st of January next year.

“Whoever after this time shall be convicted of the forbidden use or sale of the above articles, shall pay 16 2-3rds rix dollars, so that the buyers are each for himself to pay this penalty.

SWITZERLAND.

Destructive Storm: contributions.

Lausanne, June 5.—The storm of the 30th of May, extended to the Canton of Schaffhausen. The districts of Rodlingen and Buchberg have particularly suffered, and all the hopes of the farmer are destroyed. In the Canton of Zurich beneficence is still unabated. There, and in other Cantons, concerts, balls, &c. are given for the relief of the indigent; pleasure is become a public virtue, and people almost commit follies out of charity. The dreadful distress of the Canton of Glaris has not escaped the attention of the North of Germany. At Lubek 3000 florins have been already collected, and sent to Glaris and at Hamburg several merchants received subscriptions for the same purpose. The misery of the districts of Savoy on our frontiers continues to present a distressing picture. The Genevois do not cease to send them assistance. The rich in Savoy also make large distributions. Mr. Bastian, of Frangia, alone supports 150 poor, but all these charities are unequal to the wants to be relieved.—*Gazette of Lausanne, June 6.*

TURKEY.

Bad Bread: conflagrations.

Constantinople, April 25.—The dissatisfaction of the people with the extremely bad bread with which they have been for some time obliged to put up, while the granaries of the Government are full of corn, has so increased the anger of the Sultan against the Chief Inspector of the corn magazines, or *ezan*, that he has been dismissed from his office, and sent into exile. On the other hand, some people lay the blame on the bad or spoiled corn, which the Government bought from economical motives besides this old and neglected corn is frequently forced upon the millers and bakers from those magazines. A fire which broke out (but was immediately checked) on the 16th at Constantinople, was followed by a second on the next day, at Bujukdere. This was much more violent. It broke out at the beginning of the night in the house of the Physician and Russian Counsellor of State, Vezzoni, and in a short time reduced to ashes five houses, between the palaces of the Russian and Prussian Embassies. The progress of the flames was happily stopped by the timely assistance of the people, who came from the

Castles on the channel with fire engines, &c. and the house of the Prussian Ambassador, Baron Senft, which was in danger, was saved.

WIRTEMBERG.

Rains and Floods : narrow escape.

Stuttgart, May 28.—The Neckar, in consequence of the rain, has reached a height which it had not attained for 40 years, and done immense damage to meadows and corn-fields, and buildings. The King was obliged to quit his country seat, Bellevue, a league from this place, yesterday evening at ten o'clock, and come hither. The Queen was forced, by the rushing of the water into the house, to escape through the window by a ladder. The foundations of the house are so shaken, that large hollows were found in the pavement of the hall, and the whole seemed in danger of falling in. One of the King's grooms, who was coming from Eslingen to bring him some intelligence, was carried away by the waves a quarter of a league from the house. A man who hastened with horses to his assistance was also drowned.

Political Manœuvres.

Stuttgart, June 6.—In consequence of the dissolution of the Assembly of the States, by his Majesty's rescript of the 4th instant, another rescript, addressed to all the subjects of the kingdom was published the following day. It says that since all hope of the constitution having been accepted was done away, the assembly was necessarily dissolved; that to effect the union of the States and the Crown every thing was done compatible with the rights of the Crown, and the freedom of the people. It declares, therefore, that if the majority of the people, signify in the assemblies of the Bailiwicks, or through their Magistrates, that they approve of the plan of the Constitution which his Majesty had proposed, he, the King, shall consider the constitutional compact as concluded, and shall put it in force; and the rescript further assures the people, that they shall immediately enjoy all the benefits of the Constitution, in every thing that does not relate to a representation of the States.

Stuttgart, June 7.—The Ministry of the Interior has, by order of the King, published an important Proclamation, including a report of every thing that was lately done at the Wirtemberg Diet. It says, that among those who voted with the majority which rejected the Constitution, there were nineteen members who had been Princes and Counts, but who were now subject to the Wirtemberg Government, and to

whom the new Constitution held out more rights than they could claim under the Germanic Confederation. They wished to form a State within the state.

Emigration.

Carlsruhe, June 14.—Mr. Varuhagen D'Euse, Counsellor of Legation, and Chargé d'Affaires from Prussia at our Court, has just published, that it will not be permitted to Emigrants who want to go to America, to pass through the Prussian provinces on the Rhine, unless they are provided with passports signed by a Prussian Legation. These Legations will sign the passports of those only who shall have proved that they have sufficient funds for the voyage.

Stuttgart, June 14.—The price of corn has risen considerably in the kingdom, and it was publicly stated that in some places farmers, bakers, and other persons, had concealed quantities of corn, much more considerable than they could want till the harvest. These considerations have induced the King to issue an Ordinance, of which the preamble is remarkable, it runs thus:—'As in the reports which have frequently come to us from different parts of the kingdom, it is stated that many Landholders still keep large quantities of grain, in the intention of deriving an usurious profit from them, that setting aside all consideration of the distress of their fellow countrymen, they make the prices mount to a height which exceeds all proportion between the expence and an equitable profit, considering that the duties of a man and a citizen command those who have resources at their disposal to employ them to relieve the urgent wants of their fellow-citizens; by the advice of our Council of State, and of the Committee established relative to the general dearth, we have thought fit to ordain as follows:

"1. Within three days after the receipt of this Ordinance, there shall be taken in all the towns, villages, hamlets, and single farms in the kingdom, and delivered to each bailiwick, a statement of the whole stock on hand of corn of every kind, beans, flour, pease, lentils, maize, and potatoes."

The other articles of the Ordinance relate to the means to be employed for taking the statement, from which no person is exempt. These wise measures have already had the happiest effect.

Emigration to Russia.

They write from Neubourg on the Danube, that 500 inhabitants of the kingdom of Wirtemberg have passed there, with their wives and children, on their way to

Russia. They established near Neubourg, a kind of bivouac, and as soon as they were collected together, Divine service was performed, which they attended with exemplary devotion. The next day they embarked on the Danube to continue their route.

National Register:

BRITISH.

The King.—"Windsor Castle, June 7. "His Majesty has been very composed throughout the last month. His Majesty's disorder continues unaltered; but his Majesty's health and spirits are good."

Net produce of the Revenue in Great Britain, 5th of April 1816 and 1817 respectively; also the Total Produce of the Consolidated Fund, Annual Duties, and War Taxes:—

	Year ending 5 April, 1816.	Year ended 5 April, 1817.
Customs	£ 4,998,079	5,303,829
Excise	19,002,716	17,365,681
Stamps	6,107,373	5,941,796
Post Office	1,515,000	1,590,000
Assessed Taxes	6,327,035	5,924,517
Land Taxes	1,108,271	1,149,252
Miscellaneous	381,419	267,082
Unappropriated War Duties	—	1,397,724
Total consolidated Fund }	39,439,893	38,739,881
ANNUAL DUTIES:		
Customs	2,454,099	2,547,040
Excise	597,314	599,749
Pensions, Offices, &c. ..	16	4,016
Total Annual Duties }	3,051,369	3,090,805
WAR TAXES:		
Customs	3,008,612	490,707
Excise	6,482,574	4,204,373
Property	14,309,687	6,324,557
Total War Taxes	23,800,873	11,019,637
Total Net Revenue	66,292,135	52,850,323

The Irish and Portuguese Payments, for the Interest on their respective Debts payable in England, are excluded from this Statement; and the War Taxes appropriated to the Interest of Loans charged on them, are not included in the Consolidated Fund, but under the head of War Taxes.

to the Quarter ending 5th July, 1816, inclusive, from which period the War Duties of Customs (being made perpetual per Act 56 Geo. III. c. 29.) are included under the head of Consolidated Customs.

S. R. LUSHINGTON.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers;
21st of May, 1817.

Extents in Aid.

The Bill to regulate the issuing of Extents in Aid states, that whereas Extents in Aid have in many cases been issued for the levying and recovering of larger sums of money than were due to his Majesty, by the debtors on whose behalf such extents were issued; and it is expedient to prevent such practice in future; it is enacted, that the amount due to the Crown shall be indorsed upon the writ, as the sum to be levied by the Sheriff; provided always, that in every case in which the sum produced by the sale of any lands or goods taken by any Sheriff or other officer under any such writ of extent, for the purpose of levying the amount or sum of money indorsed upon the back of the writ, shall be more than sufficient to satisfy the amount of the debt due to his Majesty indorsed upon the writ, such overplus shall be paid into the Exchequer, together with the said amount of debt; and the said Court shall, upon any summary application or applications, make such order for the return, disposal, or distribution of any such surplus, or any part or proportion thereof, as to the said Court shall appear to be proper. And there is a clause not to prejudice the debtor to the Crown, in recovering the remainder of any debt.

Four Peers now sit in the House of Lords who have successively filled the Chair of the House of Commons: viz. Lord Grenville, Sidmouth, Redcliffe and Colchester. The salary of the Speaker is 7000l. per annum, and the fees, it is said, are nearly as much also.

THE ARMY.

Effective strength of the British Army at home and abroad, exclusive of Artillery, April 25th, 1817:

Officers	7623
Sergeants	8811
Trumpeters or Drummers ..	3561
Farmers	330
Rank and File	134,999

Total

Total of Artillery

Grand Total of the Army 146,865

In the above statement, the Cape of Good Hope regiment, the Cayenne regiments, and Black pioneers, are not included.

ed, as they are paid, by the colonies in which they are serving. These troops consist of 291 Officers, 239 Serjeants, 86 drummers, and 5854 rank and file.

Waterloo Prize Money.—The following sums will be issued next week to the gallant Officers and Men, who fought at Waterloo, being their respective shares of the million of money granted to them as Prize-money by Parliament:

Commander to	Captains	90 0
Forces about 60,000 0	Subalterns	33 0
Gen. office.s 1,509 0	Serjeants	19 0
Field Officers 420 0	Rank and file	2 10

National Monuments of Victories.

The Committee appointed for receiving and deciding on the merits of the designs offered for the Waterloo and Trafalgar monuments, have held their final meeting; when Messrs. Wilkins, Gandy, and Smirke, attended with their designs, exhibiting the various alterations suggested by the Committee. The report to the Treasury was agreed on, and the buildings will be immediately carried into execution. The monuments are each to be about 280 feet high; the additional cost of the Waterloo is occasioned principally by embellishments and sculpture. The design for Trafalgar is a plain octangular structure, 45 feet in diameter at the base, raised upon a magnificent flight of steps, and surmounted with a naval coronet. The Waterloo is an ornamental tower of three orders of columns, around the base of which is a circular colonnade.

The situations for placing the national monuments are said to be, Greenwich for the naval; and Portland-place, in the circle next the New-road, and facing the Regent's-park, for the military.

Sir J. Cox Hippisley intends proposing a Bill in Parliament to exempt Yeomanry Cavalry from serving the offices of constable, headborough, or tythingman—thus avoiding any possible conflict of duties from their entering in one individual.

Singular Depreciation in the Coin of the Realm.—It is a fact, that such is the glut of gold coin at this time, that there is as much trouble in changing a guinea, half guinea or seven shilling piece, as there was a few months since in procuring a legal silver currency. It is even said, that there are persons, who forgetting their duty to his majesty, refuse to take his coin.

A Caution.—Two men, travelling the country, have sold eight guineas, &c. to several shopkeepers in Norfolk, and immediately informed against them for buying

gold and silver without a license.—Half the penalty goes to the informer.

Sharp; and Exports of Wool.

The present stock of sheep in Great Britain and Ireland is estimated at 42 millions; more than 30 millions of which are of the short-woolled species.

It appears from an Official account of the quantity of woollen goods exported from Great Britain in the year ending 5th of January, 1817, that the total declared value of the goods of this kind exported, was to Russia 818,923l.—to Sweden, 1,520l.—to Norway, 8,897l.—to Denmark, 13,164l.—to Poland, 460l.—to Prussia, 5,673l.—to Germany, 123,672l.—to Holland, 228,237l.—to Flanders, 98,667l.—to France, 4,361l.—to Portugal, 568,454l.—to Spain, 146,540l.—to Gibraltar, 103,544l.—to Italy, 102,829l.—to Malta, 67,355l.—to Turkey and Levant, 11,072l.—to Ireland and the Isle of Man, 562,200l.—to the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney, 23,293l.—to Asia, 1,030,221l.—to Africa, 37,853l.—to the United States of America, 3,029,667l.—to the British North American Colonies, 447,628l.—to the West Indies, 251,602l.—to the Foreign Continental Colonies, 417,806l.—and to Honduras, 861l.—Grand total, 8,404,481l.

A Bill has passed a Committee of the House of Commons, the object of which is to amend the 53d of his Majesty, relating to tolls on carriages used in husbandry. It enacts, that in future no carriages, although wholly laden with manure for land, shall be exempted from the tolls established by local Acts.

On an average for nine years, the commitments of crimes in proportion to the population were as follows:—In Manchester, one in 140; in London, one in 800; in Ireland, one in 1,600; and in Scotland, one in 20,000!

Royal George sank: state of.

The wreck of the Royal George at Portsmouth, was examined several times lately in a diving bell, so that a clear judgment may be formed as to the best means for breaking her to pieces. It appears on an inspection of her more interior parts, that her timbers which have fallen in and collapsed, and prevented the constant action of the tides upon them, have so strongly imbibed the more corruptive ingredients of the water and mud, that they are reduced to a fungus state, and emit the most offensive smell. One of the channel and chain plates have been brought up and conveyed to the Dock-yard.

The following is from a private letter:—
"The weather being favourable Mr.

Fisher went down in the diving-bell with two men, at the time of slack water, at Spithead, to examine the wreck of the *Royal George*; and at the depth of about eight fathoms they made fast a chain to a part of the wreck, and sent up a note from the bell, in a small wooden buoy, with directions for a six-inch rope to be lowered to them, which they hooked to the chain, for the purpose of this part of the wreck being afterwards hove up to the vessel above. They then continued their survey, and were moved about in different directions, by signals given by a certain number of blows with a hammer on the inside of the bell, which are distinctly heard and understood by the attendants above. In lowering the bell down to the full extent of the leather hose, through which it was supplied with air, about nine fathoms, a circumstance occurred which was rather alarming to the spectators, as the hose gave way, and no more air could be supplied. But there was no danger in this, as there is a valve in the bell, to prevent the escape of the air up the hose, and the bell itself contained sufficient air to last the men 40 minutes without a farther supply by the pump; and Mr. Carrol, the master of the vessel, who directed the operations above, immediately, with the greatest coolness, caused the bell to be raised to the surface, which operation was performed in about seven minutes. The hose being made good, the bell was lowered a second time, when a Lieutenant of the *Queen Charlotte* was admitted as one of the party, and they brought up a small piece of the wreck. The part of the wreck that was slung, being afterwards hove up, appears to be a considerable part of one of the channels, with a chain-plate, the wood work much destroyed by the worms, and the iron work much corroded.

Mr. Fisher went down again in the bell afterwards at the time of slack water, to the depth of ten fathoms, but the tide soon turning, rendered it difficult to steer the bell so as to survey the wreck; it was consequently safely hove up again, after being down about forty minutes. A gentleman belonging to the dock-yard, who requested Mr. Fisher to let him accompany him down, reports, that he felt quite comfortable below, and that there was sufficient light to enable him to read small print. While below he wrote a note, which he sent up as a proof of his statement."

The first stone of the North or London abutment of Southwark bridge was laid lately by the Lord Mayor. The bridge

is to consist of three arches of iron, and to be finished by Christmas next.

Business is very brisk in the City. Large orders have been given within these two days for goods to be exported, and the demand for vessels is greater than has been known for many months.

Chimney Sweepers' Climbing Boys.

A numerous meeting was lately held at Freemasons' Hall, for the purpose of adopting a petition to Parliament, praying for legislative interference to abolish the use of climbing boys in sweeping chimneys. The Duke of Sussex presided at the meeting, which was attended by the Lord Mayor, Lords Milton, Ossulston, and Lascelles, Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Bennet, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. D. Burrell, Mr. C. Grant, and several other Members of Parliament, &c.—Mr. Wilberforce called on the public to manifest the same humanity for the sons of their own country that they had for the children of Africa.—The Lord Mayor strongly recommended the adoption of parochial arrangements for carrying the wishes of the Meeting into effect.—Mr. Power, and several other gentlemen, addressed the meeting on the inhumanity of England, being alone the country in which children were reared to the practice of this business, and then abandoned to the world when they grew up, and were unable to continue their occupation any longer.—The petition to Parliament was agreed on unanimously; to be presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Bennet.

Collier or Miner's Life Preserver.

We have just seen a very curious contrivance by Mr. Geo. Prior, watch maker of Leeds, (son of Mr. John Prior, the celebrated Yorkshire mechanic,) which may be considered as a Collier or Miner's Life Preserver, and which combines the two advantages of simplicity and efficacy. The object of this invention is, to prevent those accidents which are so frequently occurring from the breaking of the ropes by which corves or buckets are let into the coal-pits or mines. To effect this purpose, iron pins are introduced into the upright frame on which the corve slides. The apparatus to which the corve is fixed is furnished with a powerful spring catch on each side, which, without causing any friction in the ordinary working of the corve, opens out the moment the rope breaks, and, fixing itself on the iron pins, causes the corve to be suspended, and prevents the person in it from being precipitated to the bottom of the pit. This apparatus, which is adapted to the machinery now in use by the miners,

adds very little weight to the corse, and may be fitted up at a trifling expense.—*Leads paper.*

Trade again becoming brisk.

We are extremely happy to learn from undoubted authority, that the iron trade in Glamorganshire and Breconshire has rapidly increased to such an extent, that the works cannot execute the orders now on hand with the expedition required by the purchasers; and that additional furnaces are erecting in consequence. The iron trade of Staffordshire, &c. is also greatly improved.—*Cambrian.*

The Carlisle weavers last week got an advance of 1s. per cut, in consequence of a spirit of speculation being excited by the events in South America.

Alarming Fire occasioned by Lightning.

Extract of a letter from Redbridge, near Southampton, dated the 24th instant:—"One of the most awful thunder storms that has for many years been known here, happened about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when an alarming fire occurred in the timber-yard of Mr. Benjamin Hobbs, of this place, which burnt down four large store-houses, &c. one containing a large quantity of bark, many tons of which were consumed. For nearly an hour there was scarcely a hope of any of the buildings or valuable stock being saved; but providentially the heavy rain, accompanied with a change of the wind, served to arrest the dreadful calamity. A vessel on the stocks, and several others lying at the quay, were in the most imminent danger; and had these taken fire, half the village must inevitably have been consumed.

"The fire was occasioned by the lightning, which first entered the smith's shop at the front, passed through the roof, threw down the chimney, and then entered the bark-house, which communicated with several others in a few minutes, the wind being very high, and presented a most awful spectacle. It was two hours before the fire-engines from Southampton arrived; and, had it not been for the judicious and effective exertions of the workmen in the yard, promptly aided by the large assemblage of persons that were collected, this catastrophe must have been attended with very heavy loss, which at present is comparatively small. The buildings are insured."

Porson Prize ; for Greek Learning.

Cambridge, June 27.—The Porson prize for the best translation of a passage in Shakspeare into Greek verse, has been adjudged to Mr. G. J. Pennington, of

King's college.—This is the first year of the institution of the prize, which is the interest of 400l. Navy 5 per cent. stock, transferred to the University by the trustees of a certain fund appropriated to the use of the late Professor Porson during his life, and which interest is to be annually employed in the purchase of a book or books, to be given to the resident Undergraduate who shall make the best translation of a proposed passage in Shakspeare Ben Jonson, Massinger, or Beaumont and Fletcher into Greek verse.

Antiquities discovered.

A curious article is also furnished from Cambridge, we allude to the exhibition of some antiquities, lately discovered in this county by a day labourer, with a view as his hand-bill announces, to illustrate the text of an ancient classic author. The passage referred to, is in the *Æneid of Virgil*; it alludes to a custom which existed among the *Greeks and Romans*, of placing coals under the spits used for roasting meat:

"Subjiciunt verubus prunas, et viscera torrent."

The particular article shewn to explain the manner in which this was done, is evidently of *Roman* manufacture. It was found on the left of the turnpike road leading from *Barton* to *Wimpole*, at a place called *Horsefield*, about four feet below the soil. It is of iron; its form being that of a *double fulcrum*, representing, in elegant workmanship, the heads of two horned animals, which were used as supporters of a spit for roasting, and they are connected together by an iron bar, which passed under the spit; against this bar, billets, or other fuel, were heaped.—A chain, for conducting slaves, also made of iron, and having six collars, was found with the *fulcrum*.

Prisoners for High Treason : numbers.

An account of the number of persons now in confinement in Great Britain, by warrant of either of the Secretaries of State, or of six Privy Counsellors, detained under the provisions of an Act, passed in the present Session of Parliament, for enabling his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his Person and Government, with the places of their confinement:—Gaol at Reading 3.—Tothill-fields Bride-well 3.—Gaol at Horsemonger-lane, for the county of Surrey, 4.—Gaol at Chelmsford 4.—Gaol at Gloucester 2.—House of Correction for the county of Middlesex 13.—Gaol at Exeter, for the county of Devon, 3.—Total 32.

SCOTLAND.

Thunder Storm.

Edinburgh, June 14—On Tuesday forenoon, about twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, a tremendous storm of hail and rain, with thunder and lightning, passed over this city. The lightning was remarkably vivid and brilliant; the hail was in large pieces, which, with the rain descended in torrents. The thunder broke upon Mr. Ballantyne's printing-office, which stands lofty and detached. The charged cloud, as it rolled to the eastward, struck the nearest and highest part of the building, tore a few slates from the roof, and dispersed them; but this was almost the only injury done, and the lightning now found a conductor in the contiguous leaden pipe that descended along the wall to the ground, where it discharged, at the same time, a torrent of water. At the first joint of that pipe, a small portion of the outer fold of the lead is rent and rolled back like a ribband; and at the next joint, about a yard lower, a round hole, nearly three eighths of an inch in diameter, is burst out, with a projecting and burred edge. Nobody belonging to the establishment was hurt, although the effect produced upon those in the house, was of the most appalling description. At the time the thunder broke, the noise of the shock was incomparably louder than that of the loudest artillery. It seemed as if the building were wrapt and enveloped in it, and several of the men thought they felt the shock. The chimney of an adjoining property, occupied by Messrs. Crieve and Scott, as a hat-manufactory, was also struck down. A girl sitting near one of the windows of the Sessional School, Leith Wynd, was so much affected on one side of her face, that it is thought she will lose the sight of one of her eyes; and a marine, who had been to Musselburgh on duty, was also struck by the lightning—one of his sides is so much affected that it is likely he will lose all power of it. A house at Nottingham Place was so much shaken, that all the bells were set a ringing, and a woman was struck down, but luckily not hurt. The large granary at Lochrin distillery was also struck, but saved by the conductors. A house at Saughton, about two miles west from Edinburgh, has also been struck, but without any material injury. We have not heard of any lives being lost. Immediately after the storm had subsided, the surrounding heights exhibited for a short time all the appearance of winter, being capped with snow or hail stones. About four o'clock another storm passed in the same direction, but it was neither so violent, nor so long in duration.

The following distressing account of the effects of the storm at Ormiston has since been received.

During the thunder storm on Tuesday, a ball of lightning struck the manse of the Rev. Mr. John Ramsay, at Ormiston, and not only did considerable damage to the house, but we are sorry to say, struck and burnt Mr. Ramsay so severely, about the head and shoulders, that he was carried to bed delirious, from which state there is at present no great prospect of his speedy recovery. His eldest son was likewise considerably scorched, but is now almost out of danger, with the loss of his left eye, which, since the lightning struck him, has been completely closed.

IRELAND.

The following Proclamation has been issued by the Lord Lieutenant and Council:—

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.—A Proclamation.

WHITWORTH,

Whereas from the present very high price of Oatmeal and Potatoes, which constitute the chief food of the lower orders of the people in this part of the United Kingdom, and the poverty which still prevails from want of employment, amongst the labouring and manufacturing classes it is expedient that those articles of food should be, as far as possible, reserved for the exclusive supply of the lower orders of the people.

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council of Ireland, do earnestly exhort and recommend all Masters of Families, who are not in the lower classes of life, not to suffer any potatoes whatever to be consumed in their respective families. And we do also in like manner, exhort and charge all persons who keep Horses, especially Horses for pleasure, to diminish as much as possible the consumption of Oats in their subsistence. And, as we do hereby bind ourselves to the observance of the above regulations, we do exhort and charge all others to adhere to the same, and to tender their own immediate interests and feel for the want of others.

And we do hereby farther direct, that the above-mentioned Resolution of Council be transmitted to all Governors of Counties and Chief Magistrates of the principal towns: that the Archbishops and Bishops in their several provinces and dioceses be desired to transmit the same to their clergy, in order that the observance thereof may be recommended in the different parishes throughout the country.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, this 10th day of June, 1817.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.

On Thursday June 5th the National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, held its annual meeting at the Central School, in Baldwin's Garden, Gray's Inn-lane, London. At one o'clock his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury took the chair, being supported by his Grace the Archbishop of York, and their Lordships the Bishops of Exeter, Salisbury, St. Asaph, Carlisle, Ely, Chester, Gloucester, Oxford, and Llandaff; the Archdeacons of London, Buckingham, Northumberland, Huntingdon, and Chichester; Lords Kenyon and Radstock. W. Wilberforce, Esq. M. P., C. Duncombe, Esq. M. P., A. Smith, Esq. M. P., G. Gipps, Esq. M. P., and a numerous and highly respectable assembly of the Clergy and Laity.

The Archbishop of Canterbury opened the business of the day in nearly the following words:—

"I have the honour to meet you for the sixth time to receive the Annual Report of your General Committee, and I meet you with more than ordinary satisfaction, because the hopes I ventured to express when last I filled this chair have been realized. The Law Officers of the Crown, by the gracious directions of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, have prepared a Charter, which having received the sanction of the Great Seal, has been this day accepted by your Committee, on behalf of the Members at large; and the National Society now constitutes one of the great incorporated Charities of the Empire. I now request to have the Report read."

After the Report had been read by the Rev. T. T. Walmesley, the Secretary, his Grace resumed:—

"I rise with great satisfaction, after hearing this Report, because it develops most clearly the progress of the national system under the care of your Committee.

"It appears that the number of scholars in your Central School has increased 169, making the number now in attendance 974, being as many as the School can conveniently hold: a decisive proof that the Master and Mistress have discharged their duty. The state of the Central School is a matter of the very first importance, on the ground that it is the resort from whence all other schools are to receive information.

"The training of Masters, another important branch of the Committee's care, has received particular attention, and great numbers of those thus trained are now diffusing the system both in this kingdom and

abroad. These exertions have not been made without incurring great expense, and it appears that the disbursements have exceeded the annual receipts by upwards of £1000. This circumstance has been occasioned by many persons having withdrawn their subscriptions from the general fund, and applied them to the support of schools in their own immediate neighbourhood. The expense of training Masters in the Central School alone during the last year, has been upwards of £500.

"The extent to which the labours of the Committee have gone, may be estimated, when we learn that not fewer than 253 schools have been united to this Society in the course of the last year, making the whole number now united 1,009, (*Hear, hear, hear.*)

"Your attention is further called to the increased number of children now under instruction in the principles of the Established Church. It is estimated that the scholars now taught upon the plan and principles of our Society, of whom no official intimation has been received by the Committee, amount to no less than 40,000. Of these, it is probable that many are in fact united to District Committees in the country, though no regular return has yet been received from them. I am happy to say, that the scholars of whom regular returns have been received by the Secretary, amount to 155,000. (*Hear, hear, hear.*)

The number of scholars now educating according to the plan and principles of our Society, cannot, therefore, be much less than 200,000. (*Hear, hear, hear.*) When you connect this statement with the rapid succession of scholars which takes place in our schools, some idea may be formed of the good which has been done, and is now doing, throughout the island. Nor has the benefit of our plan been confined to this Kingdom only; but the colonies and several foreign nations have largely participated; a reflection which to the liberal feelings of an Englishman, will afford the highest gratification. (*Hear, hear, hear.*)

"The expenditure of our funds, we are told, and we are told correctly, has proceeded nearly to their whole extent; and I trust we have not been faulty in giving this assurance, that although there is a deficiency at present, we expect a fresh spring in the bounty of our fellow-countrymen. Three thousand pounds only now remains, and this we will liberally dispense, trusting that when the public knows our wants, and sees our efforts, we shall not have reason to regret our liberality.

"The result of the whole appears to be, that with a sum of about £30,000 upwards of a *thousand schools* have been united with this Society, and 200,000 children are enjoying the benefit of a religious education. We hope this result shows that your Committee have endeavoured to do their duty.

"It must not, and will not be forgotten, that putting books into the hands of this immense population may be the means of doing infinite good, if rightly superintended; and the means of doing infinite mischief, if left loose and undirected to their proper channel. (*Applause*)—I now request the Treasurer to give a statement of the funds."

Joshua Watson, Esq the Treasurer, read the Report, and gave a clear and perspicuous statement of the funds.

After several resolutions of thanks, a ballot took place for four new Members of the Committee, when John Round, Esq. M. P., the Rev Archdeacon Pott, Rev. Archdeacon Watson, and Sir Jas. Langham, Bart. M. P., were elected, and the meeting was dissolved.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

On Tuesday evening, the Anniversary Dinner of this laudable institution was celebrated at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields. At six o'clock, two hundred friends and supporters of the Institution sat down to a most sumptuous entertainment, the Rev. Dr. Gaskin, D. D. in the Chair, supported on the right by Lord Nelson, and on the left by Mr Justice Parkes. The Secretary made his report of the distribution of books, from the 18th of April, 1816, to the 24th of April, 1817.

Bibles, including the Society's Family Bible.....	39,627
New Testaments and Psalters...	56,605
Common Prayers.....	89,498
Other bound Books.....	53,349
Small Tracts, &c. half bound, &c.	733,917
Books and Papers, issued gratuitously.....	262,448

Total 1,219,444

The subscription after dinner amounted to £28 8s. 6d.

Baptism of an African.

The following interesting scene occurred recently at Deptford Church, affording an admirable example of what with proper care may be effected on the minds of the uninformed, and another proof of the advantages to be derived from education. An African, called Benjamin, born some

hundred miles above the termination of the River Congo with the sea, and who proceeded with the late Captain Tuckey to explore that River, was publicly baptised, and received into the Protestant Faith, by the name of Benjamin Peters. He is about 24 years of age, and is, perhaps, the only native of that unexplored region now in this country. Of Captain Tuckey he speaks in the most affectionate and grateful terms, and declares, that to his instruction alone, during the voyage out, he has been enabled to read, and can with ease go through the Testament. The indefatigable exertions of that lamented Officer have not been unavailing, and a foundation for knowledge in the mind of Peters seems so firmly rooted, as to give fair prospects for realizing the expectations that must have been formed by Capt. Tuckey. Peters is anxious to return to his native place, but unfortunately no means offer for that purpose at present, where he doubts not he should soon become of consequence from the advantages of reading and writing, which, he says, are unknown among his countrymen. Within these few days he has engaged himself as servant to a Gentleman in the vicinity of Tower hill, and intends strictly to pursue his learning (to which he is greatly attached), at every opportunity. The motives of Captain Tuckey in endeavouring to rescue from ignorance and barbarism this poor African, are such as must strike forcibly all virtuous minds, and redound credit on the memory of that enterprising Officer.

STATE TRIALS.

The most extraordinary occurrence of the month of June, has been the trials of the persons accused of high treason, and on that charge confined for several months in the Tower of London.

Our readers are already in possession of the principal facts of the case, which grew out of the riotous assemblages in Spa Fields, recorded in our fifth volume, p. 670. We shall not, therefore, repeat them at length; but merely notice a few particulars incident to the trial.

The cause was intitled, *the King, v. Arthur Thistlewood, James Watson the Elder, Thomas Preston, and John Hooper*: it began in the Court of King's Bench on Monday, June 9, and occupied the Court and Jury seven complete days. The only person put on his trial was James Watson the elder, the others being in Court, but placed behind the accused. The indictment charged the crime of high treason, in four dis-

fact charges. 1. That of compassing and imagining the death of the King. 2. That of conspiring to deprive him of his royal state and government. 3. The actual levying of war against the King. 4. Conspiring to oblige the King to change the measures and acts of his government, by force.

The witnesses proved the facts stated in our report already alluded to; as, the assembling of the mob—the tri coloured flag—the inscriptions on it—the arrival of the waggon—the infuriate speeches from the waggon—the violence of the younger Watson, who, after challenging the mob to follow him, jumped down from the waggon, and proceeded at the head of a considerable body, down Coppice row, into the city, intending to attack the Bank, and to summon, or enter the Tower. The elder Watson followed, with another body of the mob. It is probable, that the occurrences at Mr Beckwith's shop deranged young Watson's intentions; as they certainly caused him to lose time. The mob, after plundering Mr. Beckwith's house of arms, proceeded to the Royal Exchange, and to the Minories, where they plundered two other gunsmith's shops. They had also among them some pikes. One of the flags was taken away from the mob by a police officer. Mr. Platt, who was wounded at Mr. Beckwith's, was, we are happy to say, sufficiently recovered to give his evidence; which, however, did not affect Watson the elder. The principal evidence was Castles, an accomplice, a man of bad character, who described many actions and preparations for other actions, to which himself was a party.

He detailed many excursions to view the soldiers' barracks—to seduce soldiers—a visit to the Tower, for the same purpose—the making of pikes (which was corroborated by Isaac Bentley, the man employed to make them. It was also proved that Watson promoted these things; and changed his lodgings for the greater privacy, and convenience of carrying on the design.

The counsel for the prisoners, Mr. Wetherall, in a speech which occupied six hours in the delivery, commented on the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution; especially on that of Castles, an indecipherable villain, the portrait of whose mind no language could draw. The Learned Counsel contended, that if all the circumstances detailed in evidence were true, yet the offence of which the prisoner had been guilty, did not amount to high treason; it was at the utmost only rioting; and under the Riot Act, should the prisoners have been tried. In support of this opinion the Learned Counsel cited the

cases of the Birmingham rioters in 1795, and of the riots in London in 1780. In the first of which houses had been burnt and destroyed; and in the riots of 1780, Lord G. Gordon at the head of 40,000, had approached even to the threshold of the House of Commons; prisons were broken open; London was on fire in 14 or 15 different places at once; and in fact the metropolis was in the possession of rioters for more than a week. Several persons afterwards suffered as rioters, but not one was convicted of high treason.

Several witnesses were examined for the prisoner; among them was Mr. Hunt, Sergeant Copley addressed the Jury, on the part of the defence; and commented on the various parts of the evidence.

The Solicitor General replied, and contended that the breaking open the gunsmith's shops—the ordering pikes—the address to the soldiers in the Tower—and various other acts, were treason. He called on the Jury to dismiss prejudice from their minds, and consider the evidence on both sides fairly; if in such a consideration they should be of opinion there had been no intention on the part of the prisoner to overturn the Government, or to promote rebellious riot, then they would acquit him; if, on the contrary, they should be of opinion there was proof of such an intent; if they wished for the preservation of the administration of the laws, if they desired the security of property and individual security; if they attended to the obligation of their oath, and to the call of the public upon them, they were bound to find the prisoner guilty.

SEVENTH DAY. — Lord Ellenborough addressed the Jury, and fully explained the nature of the four charges in the indictment against the prisoner for high treason, and concluded this explanation by saying—"If it should appear, as was contended by the counsel for the prisoner, that the riot in which he was concerned was merely a disturbance, not directed in any way against the legal authority of the realm, I trust no person would ever seek to confound the limits of the two offences, and to mix up a mere riot with treason;—in order to make it treason, it must appear there was a design to overthrow the Government of the country. The question, and the only question you have to try, is in reality this—Whether the conspiracy in which the prisoner was engaged, were or were not a conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the country?" His Lordship then commented upon the observation of the prisoner's Counsel, that the Counsel for the Crown

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should have called in the evidence of Harrison and Keards, and stated that this could not have been done by them, but might have been done by the prisoner's Counsel. His Lordship gave it as his opinion that the evidence of Castle had been corroborated by several occurrences and by several witnesses; and with regard to the objection made to the evidence of an accomplice, that secret transactions, particularly those of this nature, could not, in many cases, be otherwise brought to light. His Lordship concluded a long and eloquent address, in which he was occasionally assisted by Mr. Justice Bayley, by telling the Jury that "if they believed the facts stated on the part of the prosecution, it must appear manifest that an object was contemplated, which, if successful, would have involved the country in anarchy and confusion, have overset the existing laws, and shaken every security for the life and property of the subject."

The jury then retired, and in about two hours brought in a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

The Court prohibited the publication of any reports of the trial, till after the cause should be decided.

Thistlewood, Preston, and Hooper, were brought up the next day, and in consequence of the acquittal of Watson their prosecution was abandoned.

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During the trial of Watson, Mr. Stafford, Chief Clerk of Bow-street, brought into Court a considerable number of papers, with the following inscription on them, which, he said, were circulated throughout the Hall. "*Britons be free; a few Belshams is wanted*"—" *Britons arise; no poverty in a free country.*" The Attorney General also observed to the Sheriff, that he felt himself obliged to tell him, after seeing some papers, which were distributed in the Hall, that it was necessary for him to be extremely careful to preserve the public peace.—By whom these infamous papers were written is totally unknown.

We congratulate the Jury on the termination of their labours. We believe few men can accuse them, either in their individual or aggregate capacity, of indifference to the welfare of their country, or the permanence of its establishments. We have learned that they wished to attend divine service on the Sunday; but this not being compatible with their situation, a Prelate of the highest rank, who happened to be at the hotel where they were confined, offered to perform the duty in their room. The Sheriff not even thinking this admissible, the Foreman read prayers, and the

whole attended with a devotion which was not weakened by the consideration of the circumstances under which they met. It was agreed among themselves, as it was a matter on which the conscience of each individual was to regulate his decision, not to enter into the discussion of the question they had to try, until the Judges should have summed up and delivered their charge. They resolved to hear the Judges patiently to the end, and not a syllable was uttered on the subject during the whole of Sunday. Seven of them had taken full and most accurate notes of the evidence.

Extraordinary Circumstance.

The trial of Mr. Wooller took place in the Court of King's Bench, for two libels against Government generally, and against Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning particularly. The Court and avenues were crowded to excess, and the solemnity of the place suffered not a little from the zeal of the audience in the cause of the Defendant.—Mr. Justice Abbot summed up the evidence; and after deliberating about an hour and an half, the Foreman, with his fellows, appeared in the Court—but some of the Jury, from the structure of the Court, could not be seen.—The Foreman stated, that a part of the Jury wished to return a conditional verdict.—Mr. Justice Abbot said, he would receive any verdict from the whole of the Jury, but could not receive any thing offered by a part of them. The usual question was then put—whether the Jury found the defendant guilty or not guilty?—The Foreman answered *Guilty*—and the verdict was recorded.

At a late hour in the day. Mr. Chitty said, he was instructed to state to his Lordship that the verdict was *not legal*—three of the Jury having dissented from it, *at the time*. Mr. Justice Abbot said, that no objection was made *at the time*. The question was put, and the answer of *Guilty* was given, in a tone that must have been heard throughout the Court.

These extraordinary circumstances were communicated to the Court of King's Bench by Mr. Justice Abbot next day, and the Court thought proper, on account of these circumstances, viz. that the Jury were in such a situation that they were not all in the view of the Judge—that the Judge had not an opportunity of seeing *all* the Jury, nor *all* the Jury an opportunity of seeing the Judge—that it is doubtful whether the Jurors who were not visible, had an opportunity of communicating with the Judge on the subject, or of hearing all that was propounded, the Court, on considering all the circumstances, granted a new trial. Mr.

Chitty, however, on behalf of Woolfer, moved for an acquittal.

There is a letter published from the Foreman of the Jury, Mr. Hooper, relative to the verdict, in which he says, that "the three, who, it appears, after *I was gone from Court*, complained of it, had signed a paper (which fortunately, though accidentally, I have preserved), agreeing to the verdict of *Guilty*, only requesting me to offer to the Court the special grounds upon which they so agreed."—This Paper is as follows:—"As truth is declared by the law of the land to be a libel, we three are compelled to find the Defendant *Guilty*. *John Tatham, John Ward, J. Adenelle.*"

A day or two after Mr. Chitty's application to the Court, Mr. Woolfer himself applied to have the verdict *erased*: the Court thought it could not be done: that verdict was no verdict; and a verdict must be had.

A list of the Jury who found Woolfer *Not Guilty* on the second information against him was placarded in many parts of the town, with a declaration that they "*have deserved well of their country.*" Doubtless, they have deserved well of their country: nor, is it imagined that they have not, to the best of their judgment, given a true verdict according to the evidence. But so has every other Jury for years past; and the selecting for this *French* honour is only a part of the old corrupt system.

•• That these old and accursed *French* phrases should be trumped up again, is not the least stupid of these insane proceedings: in Watson's possession was found a list of the *Committee of Public Safety*, for their new government; and their standard was the Gallic *tri coloured flag*.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. IV.

Treatment of Bonaparte—Seditious Assemblies—Poor Rates—Poor Laws.

House of Lords, Tuesday, March 18.

Treatment of Bonaparte.

Lord Holland, on rising to move for instructions, correspondence, &c. relative to the treatment of Bonaparte, at St. Helena, disclaimed all intention of interfering with the policy of sending him thither. He hoped that Ministers would be able to contradict the reports in circulation, as to restraints on his exercise; the refusal to allow him books and newspapers from Europe, the interception of his letter to the Prince Regent; the restriction of his allow-

ance to 8000*l.* a year, when 20,000*l.* was admitted to be not too much, &c. Alluding to the case of Mary, Queen of Scots, he observed, that after ages would not enquire into the crimes of Bonaparte with half the avidity which they would into the manner in which Great Britain had treated him in his adversity; and, should it appear that we had treated him with unnecessary rigour, it would be an eternal stain and disgrace.—He concluded with moving, &c.

Lord Bathurst flatly contradicted the statements of Santini, one of the exile's domestics, which had appeared in some of the papers. Those of Count Montholon were partly true, and partly false. The instructions to the Governor of St. Helena were, that all letters written by Bonaparte, or those with him, to Europe, were to be sent open to the Governor, and by him forwarded. This was a usual provision in regard to prisoners of war; and if Bonaparte complied with this regulation, he might write as frequently as he pleased. Only one letter had been written to him; that was from his brother Joseph. After being examined by the Governor, it was immediately forwarded to General Bonaparte. An application was made by Gen. Bertrand to Sir G. Cockburn, to know whether if a sealed letter were addressed to the Prince Regent, it would be sent; but no such letter was sent and returned: had any such arrived, he should have opened it, before he delivered it to his Royal Highness. With respect to Books, a list had been sent over by Bonaparte. Some were got in this country, some from Paris, but others could not be obtained: what could be got were sent him. Respecting newspapers, he could only say, that attempts had been made to correspond with the prisoner by means of newspapers. With respect to the assertion that letters sent to individuals on the Continent had been sent back, and those individuals thus kept in ignorance of the fate of their friends in Europe, for six months longer than they need to have been, the assertion was wholly unfounded. At the season when ships came in, any person who applied for a pass had it granted to go to Longwood, but to prevent intrudance, from motives of curiosity, no person was permitted to break in on him, till permission was obtained from Gen. Bertrand, or some other about him. Nor was any restraint laid on his communication with the inhabitants, except with such as were discovered going to Longwood in disguise. He was originally allowed a circuit of twelve miles; but it having been discovered that he was tampering with some of the

centries, his limits was contracted to eight miles; and he was at liberty to go to any part of the island he chose, either in his carriage or on horseback, having a British Officer with him of a rank not inferior to Captain. With respect to the interruptions given to his taking the air in the garden after sun-set, centinels were placed round the garden, and Buonaparte having objected to their looking at him Sir H. Lowe had the centinels placed in such a situation that they could no longer see Buonaparte. The allowance made for his maintenance, was fixed at 8000*l.* on an estimate and comparison with the Governor's Establishment. The Governor has no more than 12,000*l.* and it is not necessary that Buonaparte should keep up that state which the Governor did, who was obliged to receive and entertain the Commissioners of the allied Powers, the passengers by the Company's ships, and the inhabitants of the Island. It was also asserted that only one bottle of wine a day was allowed to each person of Buonaparte's Establishment. The fact was, that in a fortnight 336 bottles of Cape and superior wine were consumed. This, on an average, was 19 bottles a day, for each 10 persons to the Establishment, besides 33 bottles of porter. The Noble Lord contended that Buonaparte had been treated with a liberality, highly honourable to this country, and he, therefore, opposed the motion.

The Marquis of Buckingham and Lord Darnley, gave credit to their noble friend for the motives of his motion; but regretted that it had been brought forward.—It was negatived, without a division.

House of Commons. Seditious Assemblies.

The Solicitor General moved the second reading of the Seditious Assemblies Bill. Meetings, which had no other object than peaceably to petition the Prince Regent, or either House of Parliament, it was not intended to prevent; as was the case in the Bill passed at the time the internal peace of the country was threatened, some years ago. All Meetings called by the Lord Lieutenant of the county, two Justices of the Peace, or the corporate authority of any town or borough, would be as free and legal as before; and that no pretence might be afforded for charging the framers of the Bill with a wanton design on the liberties of the people, it was also provided that seven householders, subject to certain regulations should have the power of calling a meeting of the people: but not to adjourn them to another time or place. The other part of the Bill was to

controul Debating Societies, meetings under whatever pretence, and was similar to the law passed in 1796, and continued in 1799. It was now intended to combine both objects in this one Bill, giving them an equal continuance, which he should propose to be three years, from the close of the present Session; after the three years, to enable Parliament to continue these restrictions, if necessary. It was also intended to suppress all societies, having branches with separate Presidents, at meetings at different places, like those in 1799. It was proposed to render illegal to appoint deputies, or institute a confederacy of any description. With respect to the Spencean Society, without reasoning upon any test or secret oath, the very fundamental doctrines which they maintained, were sufficient to render them illegal.—With respect to the clause relative to the administration of unlawful oaths, it would now run so as to make it unlawful to administer an oath "in order to become a member," or "becoming a member," or "after being a member." The law was evaded before by the person taking the oath at one time, when he was said not to be a member, and then some time afterwards attending the meetings and becoming a confederate of the general body. It was intended to exempt the Society of Free Masons, and all societies for charitable or religious purposes, from the operation of the Bill.

A conversation ensued, in the course of which Sir M. Ridley objected to the clause which characterized reading rooms as disorderly houses, and considered the preamble a libel on the people. Bill read a second time.

Poor Laws.

FEB. 21.—Mr. Curwen, in a clear and argumentative speech, took a wide and comprehensive view of the Poor Laws, in their origin, progress and present oppressive magnitude.—The great evils were increasing, and would increase much more, unless some remedy were applied to bring things back to their original state. We had, it was to be recollected, from an agricultural, become a commercial country. In 1776 the poor-rates were stated at a million and a half; now, in the course of forty years, they might be taken altogether at *eight millions and a half*. This monstrous sum must excite the deepest regret, but it was not merely the amount that was to be deplored; the sum of happiness and consolation was not increased by it; but, on the contrary, there was an augmentation of human misery. He was well aware that the amount was so great, that it was im-

possible to cut it down at once. We had, in the course of years, in fact, taken away the care of the people from themselves; and the result of this conduct unfortunately was, that they regarded the present time as every thing, and the future as nothing. It was now our interest and our duty to endeavour to rescue them from this condition, and to revive and elevate their minds by the operation of some other principle. If we did not, we should lend ourselves to the destruction of their industry, their virtue and their happiness. A foreigner must look with astonishment at the enormous sum raised for the relief of the poor. Few foreign sovereigns had so great a revenue for all the purposes of their government. He could make his appeal to those gentlemen who were magistrates, to say, whether the poor were at present happy, contented, and grateful? No, they must answer, they were unhappy, dissatisfied, and ungrateful to those who afforded them temporary relief, without real comfort. They looked on every thing with a jaundiced eye and discontent of mind. Nothing, he was convinced, was so dangerous as pauperism: yet were there no less than two millions of British subjects in that degraded condition. Could the House require a stronger stimulus than this afflictive consideration, to impel them to the application of an instant remedy? After ages of inconveniences had passed, the remedy could operate only by slow degrees: but still he must assume the possibility of its efficacy. It was not possible for the Legislature to prevent premature and imprudent marriages; but it must be their object to inspire the poor with some foresight of the miseries that might come upon an offspring unprovided for. The great object of a proper Committee would be, to find means of showing to the people their own interest and advantage, in taking their happiness into their own hands. He gave a melancholy picture of the demands in the shape of poor-rates, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where one farmer, occupying 210 acres of land, was called upon to pay a guinea a day, and in Sussex, Shropshire, and other counties, he mentioned assessments at 18s. 20s. 24s. and 26s. and even higher. After stating a number of laborious calculations, to enforce and elucidate his arguments, he said that the plan of relief which he contemplated was not entirely new; as, in 1633, every inhabitant of a parish was rated in proportion to his visible ability; and, in 22d of Geo. I. in the parish of Clerkenwell, rates were made according to the land-tax. In fact, it was a contradiction of the Divine Law, to say

that only a particular description of persons were bound to relieve the poor. He thought that the burthen should be equalized; and with this view he proposed that the interest of the funded and unfunded debt, which amounted to 32,000,000*l.* should be rated at a proportion amounting to 1,250,000*l.* that the India Company's stock, which amounted to 6,000,000, should be rated at 600,000*l.* that the South Sea Stock, amounting to 4,000,000, should be rated at 150,000*l.* and the Bank Stock at 1,200,000*l.* the whole amounting to 3,200,000. This aggregate sum he would apply to the relief of those parishes which were most oppressed by the poor rates, and least able to discharge them. He did not mean that this plan of relief should be permanent, but that it should be applied to, as an extraordinary remedy for the present difficulties, and should be co-existent with them. The Hon. Gentleman proceeded to propose that the income of trade, which amounted to twenty millions, should be rated at 10 per cent. thus producing about 1,600,000*l.* the whole amounting to 4,800,000*l.* and he rated the income upon labour, calculated at 150 millions, at 2½ per cent. thus producing three millions and a quarter. The Hon. Member concluded, by moving for a Committee to enquire into the state of the Poor Laws, &c.

Lord Castlereagh complimented the Hon. Member on the judicious line he had taken. Committee appointed.

Poor Rates.

March 7.—Mr. Calcraft rose to present two petitions, complaining of the heavy pressure of the poor rates, from parishes in Dorsetshire. The first, from the parish of Langton, stated, that out of a population of 975 persons, 419 were dependent on parish relief, and that the rates had reached the enormous amount of 18s. or 19s. in the pound, upon the rent. The other petition was from the parish of Swanedge, consisting of 1300 inhabitants, where the distress was so great that the farmers paid a guinea in every pound of their rack rent to the poor's rates. In the first parish nearly all the farms were given up, and in the last four or five considerable ones were lying waste. The petitioners would have applied for a rate in aid, but were deterred, from the many difficulties attending that measure, and had resorted to a subscription instead, which had been carried on with the greatest liberality, headed by the example of Lord Eldon; but those funds would be exhausted by the 22d instant, and what

was to be done then, they were at a loss to imagine. If they require a rate in aid, which they might do under the 45th of Elizabeth, it must be laid upon the neighbouring parishes; but what prospect was there of obtaining assistance from them, when the fact was, that they also were paying 17s. or 18s. in the pound for support of their own poor. It was impossible, then, that, an application to them would be of any avail! The next step was, to apply to the Quarter Sessions, at which the Bench of Magistrates might order the rate in aid to be levied in any part of the county they pleased. He should move that the petitions be referred to the Committee on the Poor Laws, and he trusted that the Committee would not separate till something had been done, decisive and satisfactory respecting the question of rates in aid. It was certain that many parishes of great property escaped the poor rates, from the circumstance of none but wealthy persons residing in them. There was also another species of property which was not subjected to the poor rates, he meant the public funds. He thought that the names of the persons having property in the funds should be exposed; what objection could there be to such a proposal, as the amount of the debt was published? and then it would be easy to rate them to the poor in the ratio of their receipts.

Lord Castlereagh remarked, that a practice had been recently introduced among farmers, which he thought very destructive to the due administration of agricultural affairs; that was, the fluctuation between obtaining assistance to cultivate their lands by means of the poor rates, and employing labourers regularly in their service. Great part of the sums paid for the cultivation of the land disguised itself under the name of poor rates; the farmers paying their levies, and suffering the poor to go to the parish, that they might afterwards obtain their services as paupers at a low rate. Let it not then be presumed that the poor rates had risen from one million and a half to ten millions, that this had been produced by distress alone, was sunk in the maintenance of persons who could not obtain employment.

Mr. Curwen was convinced that Parliament ought not to separate without bringing to the fund-holders, in some way or other, to contribute to the poor rates.

Lord Cochrane stated, that, in Manchester, the weaving of a web used to be 29s. but now it was done for 7s. The difference was taken out of the poor rates paid by the landed interest. They were sent to America, and sold at a low rate.

The policy of touching the public funds was reprobated by several members.

It appears from an abstract of the returns made to the Secretary of State from the different parishes and places within the Bills of Mortality, that the total sum raised by poor-rates, or other local rates, for the year 1816, ending the 25th of March, within these limits, was 489,820*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* The following is the mode of expenditure, which has considerably exceeded the receipts:—

Maintenance of the Poor.....	£330,381	0	9
Suits of Law, Journeys, Over-seers, &c.....	17,115	18	10
Militia Purposes.....	6,613	1	1
Other Purposes.....	103,807	1	1

It appears, from the same returns, that the number of persons relieved from the poor rates permanently, not including the children of such persons, was 12,314; and of those, occasionally relieved, 76,533. The Friendly Societies, within the limits, comprehended 52,312 members, and the charitable donations for parish schools and other purposes was 20,160*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, June 28, 1817.

ARISTOTLE, seeing a Sculptor at Work, on a block of marble, insisted that the figure produced by his chisel, existed already in the figure, and that the artist did no more than clear away the mass that prevented its being seen, and by bringing it forth to light, render it conspicuous. Aristotle must have been a Politician—in deed, he wrote a great work on Politics,—and surely he had in his mind the labours of the Speculative, who know that certain events are contained in the block before them; but, are baffled by the difficulty they experience in clearing away the surrounding impediments to set the figure free for public inspection.

Time is the artist that disencumbers the statue; his silent but powerful touches infuse life into what was nothing better than *brut* matter, and mere possibilities. Who can foretell what proportions and lineaments the figure shall assume? the mere sight of the block affords but little aid to that attempt. We presume to think that the state of Politics is not ill typified by this simile; and that what appears, at the moment, is far enough from resembling what time shall produce.

Europe must always be, to us, the most interesting quarter of the globe; but, Europe by her distant connections is affected by what happens in remote countries.

Europe has attached the greatest consequence to those connections, and has calculated her power and advantage, according to the extent of her foreign possessions: she now appears to be on the point of paying the price of her former prosperity; and of experiencing a decline in proportion to her former exaltation.

The reports of success having attended the arms of the insurgents in South America, continue unabated, and even increased in strength and particularity; still, it must be owned that we receive them through a channel, itself too strongly implicated in the same cause to be implicitly relied on. Hence among other reasons the embarrassments of the powers of Europe, whose distance from the scene of action allows them to obtain but imperfect information; and, therefore, subjects both their councils and their conclusions to all the uncertainties of change, with all the qualifications of hypothesis and conjecture. It must also be recollected, that some of the leading powers of Europe have no colonies; that, they are but little interested in the fate of their neighbours, so far as depends on such Members of the State; and that they are not able to give advice derived from their own experience; but, can merely rest their judgment on general principles, and rather wish than expect a happy result from what they presume to offer as simple opinion, only.

When the Prince Regent of Portugal was driven by Buonaparte across the Atlantic, we took occasion to declare that changes in Political interests, which baffled conjecture, lurked behind that introductory movement. It was not, indeed, the first time that the removal of the Court of Portugal to the Brazils, had been contemplated; but it was the first time, that it had been reduced to action; and this, under the peculiar circumstances of marriage between the crowns of Spain and Portugal, which, supposing Ferdinand still the prisoner of Buonaparte, gave a prospect of succession to both Sovereignties, to the issue of the King of Portugal. That imprisonment was dissolved; and now the King of Spain, by marrying a Princess of Portugal, connects somewhat more than the bare possibility of a natural interest among the Portuguese people, with his children by the Queen. Undoubtedly, this was not an unconsidered speculation, at the time.

By continuing in Brazil the king of Portugal has the advantage of early information, on events as they rise in South America; and very possibly, his presence there may be the means of preserving those pos-

sessions to his house. That a minor province may have revolted, does not invalidate this proposition; that disposition may not be general; but, if it be, the Sovereign can no where enjoy equal advantages for repelling it, or for directing it to answer his purposes. He may, at least, see that justice is done to his intentions; and that his interests be defended to the utmost.

Under these circumstances, the stationing of a body of Portuguese troops at Monte Video, a town appertaining to Spain, is inexplicable, unless it were intended to divert the attention of the Government of Buenos Ayres, now revolted from Spain;—but, in that case, it would have received some sanction, in some form, from the Spanish Monarch;—and why, then, should he apply to the powers of Europe as mediators between him and the King of the Brazils?

Thus we are brought back to Europe again. Whatever happens, and wherever it happens, ultimately reaches this part of the world; to be brought before Monarchs who have not the smallest interest in the matter. What would Aristotle, politician, as he was, have said to a state of things so artificial, and *unnatural*? “What advice then do we give to Spain?”—to consider the Peninsula as the heart, the head, the soul, the centre, of the Sovereignty, and to govern its population so justly, and judiciously, that the inhabitants should feel their obligations to loyalty, in the general happiness of their country. The dependance of Spain on her distant provinces has always been an uncertain and varying means of political prosperity and power; and especially, ever since Spain supported a revolt in North America, her influence in South America has been impaired, and wasting. The consequences she now finds are inevitable; she now finds that “punishments though they have leaden heels have long arms.”

The fluctuations of politics in South America have had another consequence, also, in Europe. Austria had promised a daughter to the heir apparent of Brazil; the Princess has been formally affianced, and in fact, married by proxy. The news of the *luzurreccion* in Pernambuco, has had the effect of suspending the lady's voyage to her consort, and now further intelligence must be waited for, by the concerned; for, who can tell what course events may take? The circumstance of a Prince in South America sending to Germany for a wife, and the Emperor of Austria giving his daughter to a Prince in South America, is extraordinary enough; it would not have been thought credible, a few years ago. But, to send her among a revolted people,

would be still more extraordinary. More depends on the breaking off, or realization, of this match, than appears on the mere surface of the thing.

The last unpropitious year, as it regarded the productions of harvest, afflicted France in common with other countries; but we hope all cause of tumults, and such have been in various parts—will be removed by the appearance of approaching plenty, and by the speedy realizing of the hopes and dependence of the nation. We confess, that the late decline of the French funds gave us some uneasiness, but the effect was transitory, and we now hope the best.

In common with France, the other parts of the continent have severely suffered. In some places the scarcity has amounted to famine, and the spirit of emigration has added to the afflictions of the people, by rending asunder the bonds which attach the affections to persons, to places, to incidents and to prejudices; all lawful ingredients in the heart and sympathies of man.

GERMANY has presented the new spectacle of a sovereign decidedly at variance with the representative body of his States, as to dissolve it in displeasure at the conduct of the majority in that body, and to appeal to the people at large against the obstinacy of their representatives. The step is bold but hazardous; it demonstrates that the King of Württemberg is completely convinced of the propriety and rectitude of the plan he has adopted, and expects to meet with equal conviction among his people. This conduct is precisely what has been advised by reformers in other countries, who would make the people umpires and judges of political measures—especially constitutional measures. We shall see whether the people are not as much divided in opinion as their representatives. We understand the question to be, whether the new provinces of the kingdom shall be incorporated into all the privileges of the old provinces; instead of forming distinct governments, one for the old, another for the new.

Of PRUSSIA, of RUSSIA, we hear little, but that they are minding their business, and endeavouring to re-instate their Finances. They cannot do better. TURKEY is smoking her pipe, and looking about her.

SWEDEN is taking steps for enriching her country, by doing no business with other nations. Nothing can be clearer than the proposition,—that a country which buys nothing, contracts no debts; that no debts contracted requires no payments; that no

payments required keeps all the money at home; that all the money kept at home the nation must must grow rich: Aye, marry, must it; why not? Why, because money is not Wealth, but only the representative of Wealth; that to refuse to take the commodities of other people, is tantamount to refusing to sell those produced at home, is the ready road to poverty, since no profit attends commodities never exchanged against something else, never turned and returned at market; and no profit continued long enough, issues in bankruptcy, not in riches.

BRITAIN has, since our last, seen and enjoyed the advantages of her ancient constitution. A jury has determined that the conduct of the leaders of the mob at Spa Fields did not amount to high treason, and we understand, that this was the conviction of each, separately, before they had consulted together, and *compromised*. We use this expression, *advisedly*, for we have from the authority of some of them, that the greater part of them, had taken notes, not less correct or extensive than those of the Judge himself. This we record to their infinite honour. Whatever be the charge affecting life, the character of witnesses is of the utmost moment, but on a charge of guilt so enormous as that of high treason, that character acquires still greater importance. It is not enough that the culprit should really be guilty; the evidence should prove him so, clearly and definitively.

Another jury has been so ill-informed as to give the judge much uneasiness. Is it possible that any man called to the office of jurymen, should not know, that a Court of Justice cannot receive a verdict coupled with ambiguity or mental reservation? The liberties of the people would not be safe a moment, if such inceptive decisions could be admitted. This every jury ought to know, and to feel beforehand; it is a point to which they must conform, or their utility and dignity suffers a diminution that would inflict a deep wound in the vitals of their country. The judge, greatly to his honour, took the very first opportunity the next morning to state the circumstances publicly in court; his conduct has been marked by integrity and openness.

The leaders of the sedition in the north continue to afford cause of anxiety, not that the great mass of the people is attached to them, but that a certain description of "Sons of Belial," cherish no scruple of conscience as to the mischief they might occasion. And whatever may be said respecting sham plots, and plots promoted

for nefarious purposes, we are sorry to say that our private information affords too much ground for affirming, that after all deductions made, or that can honestly be made, guilt enough remains to warrant very strong measures. This opinion has received the sanction of Committees instituted by both Houses of Parliament, and the Constitution is likely to remain imperfect, or rather suspended for some time longer.

No patient swallows bitter pills with pleasure; it is in the hope of their favourable effect on his disease, that sways his compliance.—A truce with this lowering subject.

The appearances of harvest are so favourable, that all "moody madness," ought to disappear: we hope once more to connect without reserve, the ideas of peace and plenty. May they both reign throughout the earth!

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget has had the effect of raising the funds *mainly*, his resources do not force him to a loan *this year*, and he, like others, waits in hopes of better times. As to rumours of a new choice of the representative body, they are *warranted*, both for, and against. The probability is, that the measure is not decided on as yet, but if our opinion is asked, we say, *honest men do not engage your votes!*

Commercial Chronicle.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-house, June 21, 1817.

Expectation has been on tip-toe among the Merchants, especially those who have any connections in South America, or who have been accustomed to send goods to that country *via* Spain. How far that expectation may be realized, the cautious do not allow themselves to determine, but wait for further advices. A victory may, no doubt, conquer a province? but who has not seen a reverse happen on a victory and the arms, lately triumphant, reduced to extremities and conventions. It is possible, that Chili may have obtained its liberty by a decisive success; but we have the news from those interested in it. It is possible, that Peru may soon follow the fate of Chili; but, those who report this are those who expect to profit from such an important event.

The Cotton trade has been particularly interested in the account of an insurrection, of which Pernambuco is the seat. Those Merchants and Dealers who were in the habit of requiring Cottons the production of that province, have felt, and

continued to feel no little anxiety on the subject. As to the Cotton trade, generally, it has experienced some fluctuations. The dealers at Manchester, from various causes, and among them, a state of apprehension, arising from a sense of insecurity, had suffered their stocks to be drawn down very low: they therefore were obliged to purchase, and their presence in the market contributed to keep up prices, and something more. At Liverpool the prime quantities rose in price full $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. There were also extensive public sales, which went off with spirit; and the week's sale probably exceeded 10,000 bags.

The London market was not so fortunate: there is an expectation of a heavy sale of Cotton at the India House, to take place in a few days; and this has rather thrown a shade over the market: the prices have been somewhat lower, and the quantity sold has been rather limited.

The Glasgow holders have realized a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. above the late average in that city; and, we presume, that this may be taken as a favourable symptom of the activity of the manufactures in that neighbourhood.

Indeed, we learn from a friend who lately travelled through the Northern Counties, Yorkshire especially, that trade is looking upward generally: the West Riding is brisk; though the order from Russia is not so large as was expected; and the intermediate towns confessed that they had now nothing to complain of as to business; though they did not affect to overflow with orders or money.

The late beneficial and beautiful Weather has had wonderful effect on the minds of the Farmers, and we never had the satisfaction of hearing so many benedictions bestowing on the weather: "this blessed rain!"—this *beautiful* rain! it soaks the earth without drowning it; it refreshes the plants, and feeds them, without rotting or enfeebling them! Then followed the exciting power of the solar heat; and vegetation, which had been approaching too fast toward a hue of yellow and brown, once more resumed that pleasing tint of green, which delights the eye, cheers the heart, and encourages hope. The effect of the few days of fine weather on the Corn Market has been wonderful. Buyers and sellers have all been panic-struck; the holders endeavouring to force sales on almost any terms, the purchasers declining to offer any, or to accept offers; but postponing their commissions to the next market day, and directing all their discourse to the present sultry weather.

WHEAT fell 12s. per quarter, but re-

ported to have fallen 20s. Barley declined 10s. Oats 5s., and Beans 6s. This must, in part, also be attributed to an import of 6,000 quarters foreign Wheat, and no export orders whatever. On the lack of this arrived intelligence from France of the most promising appearances in that country; with a probability of the same all over Europe. This intelligence led the most judicious factors to conclude that little business would be done in the Market, till somewhat of a nearer approach toward steadiness of price should be obtained.

Rice followed Corn, as it usually does; a decline of 4s. to 5s. took place, at a public sale; and though Carolina appeared to support its prices, yet in fact they were nominal.

SUGAR has received a considerable supply. The higher prices which had been obtained, have given way; and the article has felt an intermission of lively sale. New Sugars have increased sufficiently in the warehouses to induce the holders to evince a disposition to sell on the current terms: the purchasers have chiefly reference to good parcels. Refined goods have been in demand; their prices favourable, as the shipping and speculation concurred to favour them. Foreign Sugars of the lower qualities, which are rather scarce, meet with purchasers.

RUM is at a heavy market: the supply is increased? the request not so lively as it has been? the purchases, therefore, were but few, and those effected at a decline. Brandies are also heavy, the prospect of a better season affecting the article.

TOBACCO is steady at former prices. Large parcels are under preparation for France, for the late contract. The trade purchase some small quantities for home-consumption; but chiefly the low qualities, and at a low price.

Perhaps of all merchantable commodities, the FUNDS have lately yielded the greatest profits. Those who directed their money that way have realized vast sums, though the capital has been employed only a few weeks; those who had the opportunity of placing it in these securities, some months, or nearly a year, ago, have derived an augmentation of at least twenty percent. At the advanced price of 77, or upwards, immense sales have been effected! which shows, that there are those who expect them to rise still higher.

This rise of the Stock Market will be felt in all directions. The little interest yielded by Stock when bought at about 80, leads to a readiness of private loans; and of course to the further prosecution of designs, which have lately languished for want of the necessary means of advancing.

On the whole, the complexion of things is clearing up; but we must not allow our hopes or wishes to outrun facts; and therefore they must be qualified by prudence and patience.

Average Prices of Corn, June 14.

Wheat	- 111s. 6d.	Rye	- 65s. 8d.
Barley	- 55s. 4d.	Oats	- 39s. 3d.
Beans	- 54s. 2d.	Peas	- 52s. 11d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ESSEX.—The sudden change for the better in the appearance of all the growing crops, points out to us the pleasing prospect of an earlier harvest than we had any reason to expect. Some gentle showers are wanted for the wheats, which are now producing the ear; and the same would be serviceable to the barley and oats. The latter two are rather backward, yet looking well. The lice will now soon prey upon the beans and peas, in case the effect of the element should not check them. For several mornings past, the honey dew has been very prevalent. The hay harvest is now generally begun, and should the weather continue fine, the quality must be good. Clovers will run something longer than last year. Lands now under tillage for the next year's spring crops are getting in fine condition. The Swedish turnip-seed is principally in the ground, and the most lively exertions are using in preparing for sowing other species of that most excellent root.

THE WEATHER.

The heat of the Sun during the last few days has been more excessive than we have experienced for some years past.—Friday, Fahrenheit's Thermometer stood at 82 deg.; on Saturday in the shade, it stood at 86 degrees, from three to five in the afternoon, being ten degrees above Summer heat, and, notwithstanding the cloudiness of the day, the Thermometer was at 103 in a more exposed situation; and on Monday in the Sun it rose as high as 115. At Weymouth, on Saturday, the Thermometer stood at noon, in the shade, at 86, and in the sun at 112; while at Gloucester, on the same day, it rose 103 in the shade. This intense heat, as might be expected, has been productive of thunder storms in many parts of the country. The vicinities of Gloucester and Tewkesbury experienced some of their effects on Saturday afternoon; and the inhabitants of the latter place have sustained considerable loss by the hail, which broke many windows. At Lynnham, near Chippenham, on the same day, a water spout inundated a considerable quantity of land, and occa-

tioned a rapid rise of the Avon, which very sensibly affected the river at this distance. The neighbourhood of Salisbury received the brunt of the storm. It commenced there about two o'clock in the afternoon, with almost an instantaneous darkness, and a violent rushing of wind from the north-east, accompanied by sheets of water and large pieces of ice. About three the wind from the north-east ceased, and suddenly commenced blowing from the south-west, with such torrents of rain for more than half an hour, that every street was flooded, and the water ran through many of the houses. The lightning was not very vivid, nor was the thunder extremely loud; but they continued during the whole of the storm, which lasted till 6 o'clock. Forty sheep, of a flock belonging to Mr. Swayne, of Langford, were struck by the lightning, and six sheep and six lambs killed; several large trees were also blown down during the storm at Durnford and West Harnham. The storm also visited this city about two o'clock, and continued till five, but its effects were not marked by any extraordinary circumstance. But very considerable damage was sustained by the unexampled violence of a storm which occurred here on Monday afternoon; the rain fell in such torrents that the common sewers were soon choked, and the lower apartments of many houses were in consequence flooded; almost every hot and green house, and skylight, in the neighbourhood, suffered in its glass, more or less, from hailstones, many of which were two inches in circumference.—*Bath Paper.*

Bankrupts and Certificates in the order of their dates, with the Attorneys.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, May 3

Partington W. Manchester money scrivener.

BANKRUPTS

Barber W. Saint John-street, grocer. *Sol.* Humphreys, London-Bridge-Foot, Southwark.

Barnes A. Gloucester, linen draper. *Sol.* Nix, Cook's-court.

Cobb W. New-street, City Road, corn dealer. *Sol.* Carpenter, Church-passage.

Doughty J. Bristol, victualler. *Sols.* Dax and Co. Doughty-street.

Fleishno D. J. Davenport, Northampton, draper. *Sols.* Collet and Co. Chancery-lane.

Grellier J. late of Mill-Wall, Poplar, Middlesex, Roman Cement-Manufacturer. *Sol.* Cranch, Union-court, Broad-street.

Graves J. late of Liverpool, cotton broker. *Sol.* Chester, Staple Inn.

Griffiths J. Liverpool, auctioneer. *Sol.* Chester, Staple Inn.

Holmes T. J. Harris, and J. D. English, Long-Acre, coach makers. *Sol.* Allen, Carlisle-street, Soho.

Hazard W. Great Yarmouth, mast and block maker. *Sol.* Francis, New Boswell-court.

Henry H. Liverpool, tailor. *Sol.* Meddowcroft, Grey's Inn.

Jarman J. Southampton, tanner. *Sol.* Allen, Clifford's Inn.

Mouatt J. late of Camomile-street, merchant. *Sol.* Chippendale, Crane-court, Fleet-street.

Martin J. and M. Martin, York, carpenters. *Sol.* Knowles, New Inn.

Nichols J. Leeds, bookseller. *Sols.* Atkinson and Co. Leeds.

Robertson A. Grosvenor-place, Middlesex, builder. *Sol.* Pinkerton, Clement's Inn.

Rose T. Bridport, Dorset, common brewer. *Sol.* Stevens, Aldermanbury.

Smith C. S. Clare-street, Middlesex, salesman. *Sol.* Deykes, Thavies Inn.

Turley P. late of East Grinstead, Sussex, farmer. *Sol.* Ellis, Temple.

Vaughan W. Pall-Mall, taylor. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Watkins, T. Cardiff, Glamorgan, dealer and chapman. *Sol.* King, Serjeant's-Inn.

CERTIFICATES, May 24.

J. Wells, Dunstew, Oxfordshire, tailor. *R.* and W. Salt, Stone, Staffordshire, dealers.

M. Hinchcliff, Daw Green, Yorkshire, dry salter. J. Davis, Bristol, tanner. J. Fell, Ratcliffe-Highway, ironmonger. J. Higgins, North Nibley, Gloucestershire, clothier. J. Loe, Northampton, hatter. F. Naish, Tiverton, Somersetshire, clothier. M. Metcalfe, Liverpool, currier. T. Dutton, King-street, Cheapside, warehouseman. J. Hill, Rood-lane, bill broker. J. Braithwaite, Leeds, cloth merchant. W. Morrison, Newcastle upon Tyne, rope maker. A. Jackson, Windrush, Gloucestershire, stone mason. T. Randall, East-row, City-road, chymist. D. Morgan, Neath, ironmonger. C. Wilkinson, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, scrivener. W. Rogers, Stow on the Wold, Gloucestershire, draper.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, May 6.

Wroe J. Tong, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

Bark R. Northwram, Yorkshire, corn dealer. *Sol.* Beckett, Noble-street.

Billard K. West Markham, Nottinghamshire, farmer. *Sol.* Blackstock, Serjeant's Inn.

Chandley J. Stockport, Cheshire, grocer. *Sol.* Parker, Norfolk-street, Strand.

Cover J. Lower Brook-street, Hanover-square, wine merchant. *Sol.* Thompson, South Molton-street.

Hewens W. Hinckley, Leicestershire, mercer. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.

Hawkrige B. W. Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, surgeon. *Sol.* Pasmore, Warrford-court.

Levin L. Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, watch maker.

Morgan Ann, Carmarthen, milliner. *Sols.* Boudillon and Co. Little Friday-street.

Pettman W. Ham, Kent, nurseryman. *Sols.* Montrieu and Co. King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.

Peet T. the elder, Bradmore, Nottinghamshire, maltster. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Richards W. Chatham, blacksmith. *Sol.* Nelson, Essex-street, Strand.

Robinson J. Dorking, Surrey, baker. *Sol.* West, New Boswell-court.

Smith L. N. Hathern, Leicestershire, dealer. *Sol.* Bromley, Gray's Inn.

Sgers W. Liverpool, commission agent. *Sol.* Chester, Staple Inn.

Tuesley H. W. High-street, Southwark, iron merchant. *Sols.* Dann and Co. Broad-street.

CERTIFICATES, May 27.

J. Holmes, A. Holmes, and J. Holmes, Birstall, Yorkshire, woolstaplers. W. Newman, Harlington, Middlesex, sheep jobber. A.

Scott, West Smithfield, hardware and toy merchant. T. Hill, Leeds, merchant. T. Ripley, Lancaster, merchant. J. Tugwood, Lancaster, ironmonger. J. Redman, Oxford-street, grocer. J. Field, Gresham, Norfolk, carpenter. J. Smith, Little Pulteney street, Golden-square, tallow chandler. R. Noyes, Bulford, Wiltshire, paper maker. J. Ashworth, Boothfold, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer. J. Wilday, Birmingham, straw hat manufacturer. J. Daniell the younger, Bristol, hatter. L. Dunn, George-street, Mile-end-road, rope maker. J. Milner and V. Chaplin, Ironmonger-lane, merchants. J. Young and J. Thornton, Bristol, woollen drapers. J. F. Burke, Sloane-street, Chelsea, merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, May 10.

Cooper W. Shipdam, Norfolk, shopkeeper.
Dean B. P. Tottington, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.
Holmes T. Long Acre, coach maker.
Jeffery P. Chrepside, warehouseman.
Swain S. Bramall, Chester, dealer.
Roads W. Oxford, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

Alexander T. Upper Hurstbourne, Hants, victualler. *Sol.* Crosley, Great James-street, Bedford Row.
Barlow T. late of Appleton, Chester, wheelwright. *Sol.* Chester, Staple Inn.
Borwell W. and R. Brewster, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchants. *Sols.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.
Bradley M. Huddersfield, York, ironmonger. *Sol.* Walker, Lincoln's Inn.
Barke G. Stratford on Avon, Warwick, victualler. *Sol.* Chester, Staple Inn.
Barron J. Tardebig, Warwick, innkeeper. *Sol.* Platt, New Boswell-court.
Christian C. Royal Oak Inn, Ashford, Kent, victualler. *Sol.* Mott, Gray's Inn.
Clark J. York Hotel, Clifton, Gloucester, innkeeper. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.
Downing R. Stockport and Macclesfield, Chester, innkeeper and tea-dealer. *Sol.* Mackinson, Temple.
Dickens E. Eynsford, Kent, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Watson, Clifford's-lun.
Farrington P. Wood-street, silk manufacturer. *Sol.* James, Bucklersbury.
Freebody W. Saint Mary, Reading. *Sol.* Hamilton, Berwick-street, Soho.
Jones W. Portpool-lane, Holborn, scavenger. *Sols.* Harman and Co. Wine Office-court.
Lunn C. Tamworth, Warwick, butcher. *Sols.* Hicks and Co. Birtlett's-buildings.
Lanham H. Horsham, Sussex, grocer. *Sol.* West, New Boswell-court.
Metcalf W. York, merchant. *Sol.* Knowles, New Inn.
Merac M. P. formerly of Manchester, but now of Old Jewry, London, broker. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.
Mores P. late of Great Pulteney-street, cheesemonger. *Sols.* Rice and Co. Poland-street.
Mackenzie K. C. John's Coffee House, Cornhill, merchant. *Sols.* Blunt and Co. Broad-Street Buildings.
O'Neal J. Walsall, Stafford, grocer. *Sol.* Hunt, Surrey-Street, Strand.
Polack B. Sheffield, jeweller. *Sol.* Spike, Elm-Court, Temple.
Pickford J. Landulph, Cornwall, miller. *Sol.* Burfoot, King's-Bench-Walk, Temple.
Roads W. late of Oxford, grocer. *Sols.* Amory and Co. Lothbury, London.

Riddett P. Ryde, Isle of Wight, grocer. *Sol.* Collingwood, Saint Saviour's Church-Yard, Southwark.

Smith J. Milton, Kent, rope-maker. *Sols.* Lowe and Co. Southampton-Buildings, Chancery-Lane.

Tanner W. H. Strand, umbrella-manufacturer. *Sol.* Alexander and Co. New-Inn.

Webb T. New Sarum, Wilts, baker. *Sols.* Millet and Son, Middle-Temple-Lane.

Walker J. Portsea, blacksmith. *Sol.* Shelton, Sessions House, Lo don.

Wilmot C. Cheltenham, builder. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's Inn.

CERTIFICATES, May 31.

J. Goodchild, jun. High Pallion, Durham, banker. W. Bragg, Whitehaven, Cumberland, grocer. G. Easthorpe, Wolverhampton, upholsterer. J. Cecil, and T. and M. Dennison, Liverpool, merchants. E. Curtis, Chiswick, surgeon. W. Southell, Liverpool, cabinet maker. J. Joseph, Cornwall-row, Lambeth, iron founder. R. Parker, Manchester, vic ualler. B. Wraith, Liverpool, carrier. T. Willerton, Coventry, silk man. J. Dewar, Stamford, Lincolnshire, upholsterer. J. Davison, Warwick-court, Holborn, merchant. P. R. Lewis and J. F. Morris, St Martin's-lane, warehousemen. J. Eldershire, Wolverhampton, taylor. C. Taylor, Aus-in friars, merchant. J. Cashmore, Paternoster row, Spitalfields, merchant. J. Rudhall, Birmingham, draper. W. Paxton, Goldington, Oxfordshire, baker. G. Pearson, Macclesfield, silk manufacturer. R. B. Anderson, Liverpool, merchant. J. Davey, Exeter, timber merchant. A. Earle, Carlisle, druggist. C. Daniel, Napton on the Hill, Warwickshire, victualler. J. Benton, Exeter, broker. R. Sutton, Barton upon Humber, Lincolnshire, corn factor. S. Brinkworth, Kingstanley, Gloucestershire, brewer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, May 13.

Dowset J. Foulness Island, Essex, farmer.

BANKRUPTS.

Brough J. Weston upon Trent, Staffordshire, tailor. *Sols.* Anstice and Co. Temple.
Brewer K. S. Henrietta street, Covent Garden, silk manufacturer. *Sol.* James, Bucklersbury, London.
Dobie R. Kenton street, Brunswick-square, painter. *Sols.* Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle.
Davison W. North Shields, slopseller. *Sol.* Batty, Chancery-lane.
Elwyn G. Canterbury, money scrivener. *Sols.* Dyne and Co. Lincoln's Inn-fields.
Grant J. Gracechurch-street, umbrella maker. *Sol.* Hutchinson, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.
Grigg T. Plymouth, tea dealer. *Sol.* Alexander, Carey-street.
Hamblin W. and J. C. Hamblin, Wotton under Edge, Gloucester, clothiers. *Sols.* Lamberts and Co. Gray's Inn.
Herbert H. and J. Herbert, Abingdon, Berkshire, timber dealers. *Sol.* Morgan, Church-row, Fenchurch-street.
Hardern D. Macclesfield, Chester, silk manufacturer. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.
Johnson P. Plymouth Dock, merchant. *Sol.* Howard, Jewry-street.
Mousley W. Barton upon Needwood, Staffordshire, grocer. *Sol.* Berridge, Hatton Garden.
Napper E. Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, surgeon. *Sols.* Bridges and Co. Red Lion-square.

Oldman S. Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, inn-keeper. *Sol.* Bromley, Gray's Inn.
 Roberts J. Bruggain, Montgomery, farmer. *Sols.* Presland and Co. Brunswick-square.
 Rickard J. Plymouth Dock, slopseller. *Sols.* Alexander and Co. New Inn.
 Swinneron W. Fillongley, Warwick, wheelwright. *Sol.* Constable, Symond's Inn.
 Stanley H. and T. Weston, Lower Thames-street, ironmongers. *Sol.* Fitzgerald, Lawrence Pountney-hill.
 Till T. Whittingreave, Stafford, dealer. *Sols.* Collins and Co. Stafford.

CERTIFICATES, June 3.

J. A. Ure, Liverpool, wine merchant. H. Levison, Haydon-square, merchant. C. Hayes, Cooper's-row, Tower-hill, wine merchant. T. Cowey, Spital-square, master mariner. W. Simpson, Manchester, linen draper. J. Green the younger, Walsall, Staffordshire, druggist, R. Methuen, Manchester, manufacturer. T. Martin, Chichester, collar maker. W. Alderson, Sunderland near the Sea, currier.

BANKRUPTCY SUPPRESSED, May 17.

Mank J. Leeds, cloth merchant.

BANKRUPTS

Bradshaw J. Paternoster Row, Tower Hill, wolen draper. *Sol.* Farren, Threadneedle Street.
 Butt E. Rotherhithe Wall, Surrey, plumber. *Sols.* Loxley and Son, Cheapside.
 Carruthers D. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Lowe and Co. Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.
 Crichlon W. Liverpool, and J. Harris Beaumaris, Anglesea, merchants. *Sol.* Windle, John-Street, Bedford-Row.
 Dowley T. and J. Dowley, Willow Street, Bank-side, corn and coal merchants. *Sol.* Meymott, Great Surrey Street, Blackfriars Road.
 Duncan J. London-Street, Crutched-Friars, Middlesex, merchant. *Sol.* Richings, Frith-Street, Soho-Square.
 Dowse W. R. Tooley Street, Southwark, talow-chandler. *Sol.* Hurst, Milk Street, Cheap side.
 Hobson J. Sheffield, merchant. *Sols.* Tilson and Co. Coleman Street.
 Humphreys J. Hammersmith, builder. *Sol.* Hunt, Surrey Street, Strand.
 Jackson J. Middleton, Norfolk, merchant. *Sols.* Anstice and Co. King's Bench Walks, Temple.
 Kennett B. Maidstone, Kent, carpenter. *Sols.* Pearse and Co. Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.
 Lees S. Hurst, Ashton under Lyne, Lancaster, dealer and chapman. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford Court.
 Lane W. Hitchen, Herts, patten maker. *Sol.* Berridge, Hatton Garden.
 Murray C. Bath, stationer. *Sol.* Highmore, Scott's Yard.
 Pulling J. Chudleigh, Devon, merchant. *Sol.* Fairbank, Staple Inn.
 Reed W. Fleet Street, bookseller. *Sols.* Webster and Son, Cheapside.
 Raven J. Burton upon Trent, Stafford, saddler. *Sol.* Cookney, Castle Street, Holborn.
 Stone T. Gibraltar Walk, Bethnal Green, cabinet-maker. *Sol.* Howell, Farnival's Inn.
 Tetley M. Leeds, woolstapler. *Sol.* Lake, Dowgate Hill.
 Wilcock E. Huddersfield, York, carpenter. *Sol.* Batty, Chancery-Lane.
 Wheelton G. Bonall, Derby, colour manufacturer. *Sols.* Philpot and Co. Hare Court, Temple.

CERTIFICATES, June 7.

E. Elwell, Westbromwich, Staffordshire, iron founder. B. Bradley, Birmingham, common carrier. W. Barnes, New Sarum, Wilts, ironmonger. A. Speare, Brewer street, Westminster, earthenware dealer. R. Watkins, Bristol, chemist. W. Brookes, Paternoster Row, silk manufacturer. J. Wardell, Guisbrough, Yorkshire, money scrivener. F. Popplewell, Birstall, Yorkshire, card maker. W. Bourcheir, King street, Holborn, watch maker. H. Dodson and J. Dodson, Three Tuns court, Southwark, seed factors. J. Knight, Wivelsfield, Sussex, taylor. E. Middleton, Beverley, York, merchant. J. Wight, Stourbridge Common, Worcester, maltster. N. Wittenbury, Manchester, cotton twist dealer. T. Badham, Bristol, engine maker. J. Foss, Kingston upon Hull, hatter.

BANKRUPTS, May 20.

Baker W. Leeds, dyer. *Sols.* Richardson and Co. Poultry.
 Brown J. and A. Paterson, Pinners Hall, Old Broad street, merchants. *Sol.* Poole, Adam's court.
 Elam W. E. March, Isle of Ely, grocer. *Sol.* Hodgson, Dyer's court, Aldermanbury, London.
 Fereday S. R. Smith, and J. Fisher, late of Bilston, Staffordshire, bankers. *Sol.* Whitaker, Broad court, Long Acre.
 Graham J. Heskell, Cumberland, butter and bacon dealer. *Sol.* Young, Charlotte row, Mansion House.
 Holding W. late of Mark lane, flour factor. *Sol.* Poole, Adam's court.
 Jenkins T. Judd street, Brunswick square, master mariner. *Sols.* Kearsey and Co. Bishops-gate street.
 Longmire G. late of Appleby, Westmoreland, draper. *Sol.* Young, Charlotte row, Mansion House.
 Mugeridge R. Kingston upon Thames, corn merchant. *Sol.* Cobb, Clement's Inn.
 Morris C. and T. Lambert, late of Leeds, merchants. *Sols.* Coates, Paul street, Finsbury square.
 Natali O. Nicholas lane, Lombard street, merchant. *Sol.* Adams, Old Jewry.
 Norrison J. Rudston, York, common brewer. *Sols.* Hall and Co. Beverley.
 Penaluna W. Helston, Cornwall, printer. *Sol.* Follet, Temple.
 Robinson W. Newcastle upon Tyne, common brewer. *Sols.* Morton and Co. Gray's Inn.
 Whittle J. Liverpool, woollen draper. *Sol.* Windle, John street, Bedford row.
 Weston D. Westmeon, Southampton, tanner. *Sols.* Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle.
 Wisedill B. Prospect place, Southwark, jeweller. *Sol.* Luckett, Wilson street, Finsbury square.

CERTIFICATES, June 10.

E. Hopcott, Ullingswick, wool dealer. G. Brown, Emwood, tailor. W. L. Levin, Jewin street, merchant. P. Cuddie, Dublin and London, merchant. J. J. Long, Minorities, silk mercer. S. C. Perry, Birmingham, coal dealer. J. Marsh, King's Head court, Newgate street, linen draper. J. Grosvenor, Dudley, rope manufacturer. T. Nias, Old Broad street, insurance broker.

PRICES CURRENT, June 20, 1816.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt.	2	15	0	to	6	0
Ditto pearl	3	8	0	0	0	0
Barilla	1	9	0	1	10	0
Brandy, Cogniac, bond gal.	0	7	0	0	7	2
Camphire, refined .. lb.	0	4	6	0	4	9
Ditto unrefined .. cwt.	10	10	0	13	0	0
Cochineal, fine black, lb.	1	10	0	1	12	0
Ditto, East-India	0	3	9	0	4	3
Coffee, fine bond cwt.	4	18	0	5	2	0
Ditto ordinary	3	16	0	3	18	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	10	0	2	2
Ditto Jamaica ..	0	1	6	0	1	6
Ditto Smyrna ..	0	1	5	0	1	8
Ditto East-India ..	0	1	0	0	1	6
Currants, Zant cwt.	4	18	0	5	0	0
Elephants' Teeth	20	0	0	24	0	0
Scrivelloes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flax, Riga	ton	65	0	67	0	0
Ditto Petersburg ..	55	0	0	56	0	0
Galls, Turkey cwt.	9	0	0	10	0	0
Geneva, Holl. bond gal.	0	3	8	0	4	0
Ditto, English	0	13	6	0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	10	0	0	12	0	0
Hemp, Riga,	ton	41	0	42	0	0
Ditto Petersburg ..	39	10	0	40	0	0
Indigo, Caraccas .. lb.	0	10	0	0	10	6
Ditto East-India	0	4	4	0	10	0
Iron British bars .. ton	9	10	0	10	0	0
Ditto Swedish c.n.d.	16	10	0	16	5	0
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort	0	0	6	0	0	0
Lead in pigs	ton	19	0	0	0	0
Ditto red	ton	21	0	0	0	0
Ditto white ton	33	0	0	0	0	0
Logwood	ton	8	5	0	8	10
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	5	15	0	6	0	0
Mahogany	ft.	0	1	8	0	2
Oil, Lucca, 24 gal. jar	16	0	0	18	0	0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	2	3	0	2	10	0
Ditto whale	30	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto spermaceti .. ton	68	0	0	70	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm .. cwt.	0	16	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom cwt.	4	14	0	5	0	0
Rice, Carolina bond ..	2	0	0	2	3	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal.	0	4	3	0	4	6
Ditto Leeward Island	0	2	10	0	0	0
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	2	8	0	3	6	0
Silk, raw, .. Ditto ..	1	12	0	2	0	0
Tallow, Russia, white	1	17	6	2	18	0
Ditto, yellow	2	15	0	2	15	6
Tar, Stockholm .. bar.	1	1	0	0	0	0
Tin in blocks	4	10	0	10	2	0
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	0	5	0	1	0
Ditto Virginia	0	0	6 ½	0	1	½
Wax, Guinea	8	10	0	9	0	0
Whale-fins (Green) ton	55	0	0	60	0	0
Wine:						
Red Port, bond pipe ..	43	0	0	53	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	40	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Madeira	55	0	0	65	0	0
Ditto Mountain	28	0	0	33	0	0
Ditto Calcavella	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry	butt	28	0	50	0	0
Ditto Claret	15	0	0	45	0	0

Fire-Office Shares, &c. June 20.

	Canals.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Chesterfield Div. 6	100	—	—	—	—
Coventry (Div. 441)	—	—	—	—	—
Croydon	3	6	—	—	—
Cruian	1	1	—	—	—
Ellesmere and Chester (D. 41)	60	0	—	—	—
Grand Junction (Div. 51)	196	—	—	—	—
Grand Surry	49	—	—	—	—
Ditto (optional) Loan Div. 51	90	—	—	—	—
Huddersfield	10	—	—	—	—
Kennett and Avon	18	5	—	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool (Div. 81)	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster	Div. 11	—	—	—	—
Oxford	Div. 311	—	—	—	—
Peakforest	63	—	—	—	—
Stratford	—	—	—	—	—
Thames and Medway	9	15	—	—	—
Docks.					
Commercial Div. 61	85	—	—	—	—
East India	Div. 71	—	—	—	—
London	Div. 31	58	—	—	—
West India Div. 101	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance Companies.					
Albion	500 sh. £50 pd.	33	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—
Eagle	50 5pd.	1	16	—	—
Globe	Div. 61	113	—	—	—
Hope	50 5pd.	2	2	—	—
Imperial	500 50pd.	76	—	—	—
London Fire	—	—	—	—	—
London Ship	20	—	—	—	—
Royal Exchange .. Div. 10	—	—	—	—	—
Rock	20 2pd.	2	15	—	—
Union Fire Life 100l. 20 pd.	23	10	—	—	—
Water Works.					
Grand Junction	32	—	—	—	—
London Bridge Div. 21	10a	—	—	—	—
Manchester and Salford	20	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth and Farlington	11	—	—	—	—
Ditto (New) 50 .. Div. 6	32	17	—	—	—
South London	20	—	—	—	—
West Middlesex 100	25	5	—	—	—
Bridges.					
Southwark	57	—	—	—	—
Waterloo	15	—	—	—	—
Ditto Old Annuities 60 all pd.	64	—	—	—	—
Ditto New do 40 sh. all pd.	43	10	—	—	—
Vauxhall Bonds 100 pd	31	10	—	—	—
Literary Institutions.					
London, 75 gs.	42	—	—	—	—
Russel 25 gs.	16	16	—	—	—
Surry 30 gs.	10	—	—	—	—
Mines.					
British Copper Comp. 100 sh.	—	—	—	—	—
Beeralstone Lead and Silver	7	10	—	—	—
Butspill	10pd.	—	—	—	—
Great Hewas 15 pd	10	11	—	—	—
Roads.					
Commercial	80	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.					
Auction Mart	1	15	—	—	—
Five per cent. City Bonds	100	—	—	—	—
Chelsea .. 10 sh. Div. 12	—	—	—	—	—
Lon. Commer. Sale Rooms 100p	29	10	—	—	—
Lon. Flour Comp. 14 pd.	—	—	—	—	—
East London .. 100l. sh.	—	—	—	—	—
Gas Light and Coke Company	3	11	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Baromet. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hygrom.
May 21	47	47	45	29.35	0 Rain
22	48	55	44	30.31	Fair
23	47	58	45	30.43	Fair
24	48	60	47	30.45	Fair
25	50	59	46	31.17	Showry
26	47	60	50	30.23	Cloudy
27	51	60	50	30.48	Cloudy
28	52	55	45	30.65	Showry
29	45	47	45	30.72	0 Rain
30	48	53	45	30.80	Cloudy
31	47	55	47	30.76	Cloudy
June 1	47	59	50	30.70	Showry
2	52	60	52	30.65	Showry
3	55	64	50	30.68	Fair
4	51	60	51	30.57	Stormy
5	50	63	55	30.02	Cloudy
6	57	68	57	29.99	Cloudy
7	62	72	60	30.80	Fair
8	55	60	54	30.75	Stormy
9	55	58	55	30.76	0 Rain
10	55	65	54	30.80	Showry
11	56	65	55	30.95	Fair
12	56	60	55	30.70	0 Rain
13	55	64	55	30.32	0 Rain
14	56	62	52	30.60	Showry
15	54	64	55	30.10	Cloudy
16	55	67	55	30.02	Fair
17	55	69	57	29.89	Fair
18	62	75	66	30.62	Fair
19	69	79	69	30.66	Showry
20	70	83	69	30.72	Fair

London Premiums of Insurance.

Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, &c. 15s. 9d. to 20s Africa, 2gs.
 Amelia Island, 0gs. to 0gs.
 American States, 35s. to 40s.
 Belfast, Cork, Dublin, 15s. 9d.
 Brazil, 2gs.
 Hamburgh, &c. 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
 Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto, 20s. to 25s.
 Canada, 40s. to 50s.
 Cape of Good Hope, 2½gs.
 Constantinople, Smyrna, &c. 3gs.
 East-India (Co. ships) 3½gs. to 3½gs.
 ——— out and home, 7gs.
 France, 10s. 6d. to 15s.
 Gibraltar, 20s.
 Gotteburgh, 12s. 6d. to 15s. 9d.
 Greenland, out and home, gs.
 Holland, 10s. 6d. to 15s.
 Honduras, &c. 2½gs. to 3gs.
 Jamaica, 2gs. to 50s.
 Leeward Islands, 35s. to 40s.
 Madeira, 20s. to 25s.
 Malta, Italian States, &c. 2gs.
 Malaga, 2gs.
 Newfoundland, &c. 30s.
 Portsmouth, Falmouth, Plymouth, 10s. 6d.
 River Plate, 3gs.
 Southern Fishery, out and home, gs.
 Stockholm, Petersburg, Riga, &c. 15s. 9d. to 20s.

LONDON MARKETS.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz.	6s	2d
The Half ditto ditto 8 11	5	1
The Quar. ditto ditto 4 5	1	6d
The 10 ditto ditto 2 2½	0	9d

POTATOES.

Kidney.....	8	0	0	Ox Nobles ..	7	0	0
Champions ..	7	0	0	Apple	7	0	0

ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d

MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 85. to sink the Offal.											
		Beef		mut.		veal		pork		lamb.	
1817.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
June	6 ..	4	8	5	0	6	0	5	6	8	6
	13 ..	4	8	4	6	5	5	5	0	5	4
	20 ..	4	8	4	6	5	9	5	0	6	0
	27 ..	4	6	4	6	5	9	5	0	6	0

SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large 32 to 40 lbs...	119s
Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs.	127s
Loaves, fine	120s
Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11 lbs	118s

COTTON TWIST.

June 21. Mule 1st quality, No 40	3s. 1d.
————— No. 120	6s. 9d.
————— 1st quality, No 40	2s. 6d.
Discount—15 to 25 per cent.	

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chalt. advance.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
May 30. ..	35s 9d to 39 6	34s 0d to 42 6
June 7. ..	35s 0d 39 0	34s 6d 43 0
14. ..	35s 0d 39 6	34s 0d 43 6
21. ..	35s 0d 38 6	39s 0d 43 6

LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 22d	Calf skins 30 to
Dressing Hides .. 17½d	45lb. per doz. 2d
Crop hides per cut. 19d	Ditto 50 to 70.. 26½
Flat Ordinary .. 16d	Seals, Large.... 9d
SOAP; yellow, 86s.; mottled 94s.; curd 9s.	
CANDLES; per doz. 10s. 6d.; moulds 1½s. 6d.	

Course of Exchange.

Bilboa	35½	Palestino, per oz.	120½
Amsterdam, us.	38-6	Leghorn	48
Ditto at sight	38	Genoa	43½
Rotterdam	11-17	Venice,	37
Hamb. us. 2½	35 5	Naples	40
Altona us. 2	35-6	Lisbon	56
Paris, 1 d. d.	24-80	Oporto	57½
Ditto, 2 us.	25	Rio Janeiro	59
Madrid	35-4	Dublin	12½
Cadiz,	35	Cork	12½

Agio Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay.			Straw.			Clover.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
June 5 ..	6	0	0	2	0	0	8	8	0
12 ..	6	6	0	2	0	0	8	8	0
19 ..	6	6	0	2	0	0	8	8	0
26 ..	6	6	0	2	2	0	8	8	0

Daily Price of STOCKS, from 22nd May, to 21st June, 1817.

1817 May	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols	Navy 5 p. Cent	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Long An- nuities.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto An- nuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Excheq Bills.	Consols Ex. Annu.
22	—	72 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂	104	—	18 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	255 ¹ / ₂	71 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂	104	—	18 ¹ / ₂	—	—	211	85p	79 ¹ / ₂	14p	73
24	256 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂	104	—	18 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	86p	—	15p	73
26	White Monday.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	White Tuesday.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	255 ¹ / ₂	71 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂	105	—	18	9-16	—	—	—	86p	—	73
29	King Charles 1. Rest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	256	72 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	90	105	102 ¹ / ₂	18 ¹ / ₂	—	—	213	80p	—	13p	73
31	—	72 ¹ / ₂	73 ¹ / ₂	90	105	—	18 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	82p	—	13p	73
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	256 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	73 ¹ / ₂	90	—	—	18 ¹ / ₂	—	—	2 4	82p	—	12p	73
3	257	72 ¹ / ₂	73 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂	—	—	18 ¹ / ₂	—	—	215 ¹ / ₂	82p	—	12p	73
4	King's Birth Day.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	258	72 ¹ / ₂	—	90 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂	—	18	11-16	—	218	82p	—	13p	73
6	258	72 ¹ / ₂	—	90 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂	—	18	11-16	—	—	82 ¹ / ₂	—	15p	73
7	257	72 ¹ / ₂	—	90 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂	—	18 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	82 ¹ / ₂	—	12p	73
9	—	72 ¹ / ₂	—	90 ¹ / ₂	—	—	18 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	83p	—	12p	73
10	257 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	—	90 ¹ / ₂	—	102 ¹ / ₂	18	11-16	—	—	83p	—	12p	73
11	St B. Annas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	258	72 ¹ / ₂	—	9 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂	—	18 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	83p	—	13p	73
13	258	72 ¹ / ₂	—	91	105 ¹ / ₂	—	18	11-16	—	—	86p	—	12p	74
14	—	72 ¹ / ₂	—	90 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂	—	18 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	86p	—	13p	74
16	—	72 ¹ / ₂	73 ¹ / ₂	91	105 ¹ / ₂	—	18 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	86p	—	13p	74
17	260	72 ¹ / ₂	—	91 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂	—	18	13-16	—	—	87p	—	13p	74
18	261	73 ¹ / ₂	—	91 ¹ / ₂	106	—	18	15-16	73	—	87p	—	13p	74
19	—	73 ¹ / ₂	74 ¹ / ₂	—	1 6	—	19	1-16	—	—	87p	—	14p	74
20	27	74 ¹ / ₂	—	93 ¹ / ₂	107	—	19 ¹ / ₂	—	72 ¹ / ₂	—	88p	—	13p	75
21	—	74 ¹ / ₂	5	95 ¹ / ₂	—	—	19	5-16	—	—	90p	—	13p	75

IRISH FUNDS.

Irish Bank	Stock.
Government De- benture 3½ per ct.	
Government Stock, 3½ per ct.	
Government De- benture 4 per ct.	
Government Stock, 5 per ct.	
Treasury Bills.	
Grand Canal Stock.	
Grand Canal Loan, 4 per ct.	
Grand Canal Loan, 6 per ct.	
City Dublin Bonds.	
Royal Canal Loan 6per cent.	
Omnium.	

AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON.			AT NEW YORK.		
	Apr. 29. May 6 16			March 31.		
7 per cent.	—	—	—	100	—	—
Old 6 per cent.	—	—	—	100	—	—
New 6 per cent. ...	104	104	104	102½	—	—
Louisiana 6 per cent.	100	100	100	101	—	—
3 per cent.	—	—	—	65	—	—

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.

Prices of the
FRENCH FUNI
From May 23, to

June 21				
	5 per Cent.			Bank
	consols.			Artins
1817				
May	fr.	c.	fr.	c.
	23 67	4	1370	
	25 67	40	1367	
	27 67	20	1360	
	29 67	15	1365	
	31 67	5	138	
June				
	3 66	50	1380	
	5 67		1375	
	7 66	30	1370	
	10 66	35	1380	
	12 66		1375	
	14 65	40	1372	
	17 66	—	1375	
	19 65	5	1377 50	
	21 64	7		

THE LITERARY PANORAMA,

AND

National Register :

For AUGUST, 1817.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,

(British and Foreign.)

PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE.

THE POPE'S BULL.

THE POPE'S BULL
TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF MOHILOW,
AGAINST
MODERN VERSIONS OF THE BIBLE.

RELIGION is the concern of every individual; not of a few, but of the many; and may be considered as consisting of two parts, Principle and Practice. Principle, may be taken for a desire of conformity to the nature and will of the Deity adored; it implies an acquaintance with that Deity, with his nature, and with precepts analogous to his disposition and character. Practice is the visible course of external action and conduct, whereby the desire of conformity to the nature and character of the Deity is brought into exercise, and rendered visible to others; and this, too, demands an acquaintance with such laws and appointments, as are understood to be sanctioned by the Deity intended to be honoured. For, without such acquaintance, obedience is impracticable: and obedience, more or less perfect, more or less intentional, is the animating principle that imparts effect to the performance of an action. Obedience to Human laws is evinced by the course of life and conduct followed by a subject: but, unless the law be promulgated, want of obedience to it is not criminal in a subject; unless it be promulgated in intelligible terms, in an appropriate form, with an extent pro-

portionate to the obedience expected, no blame attaches to individuals who do not regulate their actions by it.

It is true, that by a fiction of law, ignorance is held to be no excuse; and by the same fiction a man is held to be bound to read the London Gazette as a public vehicle of national communication, in the deserts of Barbary, or at the remotest point of Terra del Fuego; but every reflecting mind must see that to reduce these fictions to fact, and to punish disobedience to orders, which by no possibility could reach the knowledge of the party, were to practice the most irrational and detestable tyranny. Nor is it enough that others, (an attorney to the party, for instance) be made acquainted with the existence and publication of injunctions with which his duty demands compliance, in person. It is self-evident, that unless the publication be known to the individual, the individual cannot be expected to manifest his obedience by conformity to enactments by which he would be bound did he know them.

If this be true in respect to human laws, it is no less true with respect to laws derived from the Supreme Sovereign of principle and opinion, who alone has the right to prescribe what rules and regulations shall guide the sentiments and conduct of those to whom he communicates his will. That will is general to all; but, each hears it for himself, as each is expected to obey

for himself, and the obedience of each must conform to the will thus promulgated for general submission.

Were it possible, that a body of men (E. gr. the lawyers,) should interpose professionally, to prevent the general promulgation of statutes regularly enacted,—should secrete every copy of every Act of Parliament, and should proclaim *themselves* the oracle entitled to guide the community, from the prince to the peasant, what animosity and opposition would the assumption of this power create! Every faculty of the human mind would be on the stretch to annul this intolerable intrusion; every thinking man, every subject of the realm, not plunged in the abyss of vice, or rendered incompetent by incipient or active insanity, would unite to execrate and to demolish a despotism so monstrous. But, this misconduct would be nothing short of diabolical, if it were the special duty of these very persons to promulgate, explain, and enforce these laws; if that were the purpose for which they were incorporated, and if the very terms on which they held their office were the discharge—the faithful discharge of this obligation. With what confidence could these interposers blame a want of conformity to laws which they themselves concealed? With what face would they punish poor wretches held in ignorance by themselves, for transgressions not intentional, for guilt in which the understanding and the judgment had no share?

The unreasonableness of such behaviour renders the fact itself incredible; and it will require all the confidence the reader can exert, to bring himself to believe that such is the conduct of the Clergy of a Church assuming the lofty titles of Holy, Apostolic, Catholic and Roman. What is the duty and office of a Church?—among other things to illustrate, explain, and enforce the precepts enjoined in Holy Scripture; and what gives power and force to the illustrations and explanations of the Church?—neither more nor less, than their derivation from Holy Scripture, and their support by its authority. A Church not founded on Scripture, the dogmata of which are not sanctioned by Scripture, the constitution and

practices of which are not reconcilable with Scripture, will do well—we mean will act politically well—to conceal the original rule of faith and practice, with all possible assiduity.—Scripture, and such a Church cannot exist together; to which it is the duty of every Christian to adhere, needs no explanation from us, in this place.

But, though we pass this censure on the Church of Rome, let it not be thought that we are insensible to the merits of those great men of that Community who have directed their efforts to the honour of the Sacred Volume. We know, and we acknowledge, that it is to the cells of the Monasteries we are indebted for our existing copies of the Bible; that the learning of the dark ages, such as it was, took refuge in the cloister, and found its most ready supporters among the professed. It were ingratitude to deny this, as it were ignorance not to admit that much care was taken, and much diligence employed to furnish materials which later ages turned to profit of the most important nature. No blame can be imputed to those practitioners that the daily miracles of Printing were not then performed; they did their best, and to say truth, they have left us admirable specimens of their skill in Calligraphy. Our readers have seen a few observations on the ancient Calligraphs, revisers, &c. in our second volume N. S. p. 609. we shall not, therefore, enlarge on it here, but, proceed on our more immediate purpose.

That in early days the Church of Rome, was desirous of communicating the light of the Gospel by means of versions from the original Scriptures, is notorious from the *complaints*—must we call them? of Augustine, who says “the number of those who had translated the Scriptures from the Hebrew into Greek, might be computed; but, the number of those who had translated the Greek into Latin, could not. For immediately on the introduction of Christianity, if any one got possession of a Greek manuscript, and imagined he had any knowledge of the two languages, he set about translating the Scriptures.”* What was the intention of these

* De Doctrina Christiana, lib. ii. cap. 11.

translations, so numerous, so impartunate, if not to convey a knowledge of the Gospel to readers unable to peruse the Greek originals? In vain, then, is the argument employed by Drs. Milner, Gaudolphy, and other Catholic Priests of the present day, who say "Christ sent his Apostles to propagate his doctrine *by preaching*; not by circulating copies of the Scripture." The answer is—look what your own early Christians did, the members of your own Church; did *they* discover in that commission any prohibition of translating and circulating the Scriptures?—none at all.

Nor can it be affirmed, that no inconveniences attended the perusal of the Scriptures by the laity, in the earliest times; for Ignatius, (A.D. 147.) writing to the Philadelphians, says—"I have heard of some who say—unless I find written (so and so) in the originals, I will not believe (so and so) is the sense of the Gospel: and when I said "*it is written*;"—they answered what lay before them in their imperfect (or corrupted) copies." Does the good father prescribe secreting the Bible, as a remedy for this? Not a word to that purpose. Such a sentiment was foreign from his mind; and would have been contrary to the practice of the Church. Even those imperfect copies of those early ages, those inelegantly performed versions, would now be extremely acceptable to the learned; and scarcely any thing is an object of greater desire than a well authenticated copy of the *Old Italic* (or Roman) *Version*, in use prior to the revision undertaken by Jerom. And why did Jerom undertake his revision?—for the perusal of the public generally; for the edification (among others) of certain women who studied Holy Writ. So far from being prohibited, the sacred Scriptures, *then*, were open to all, in the native language of each: the Hebrew Christians used the Syriac, the Greeks used the Greek, the Latins used the Latin; and long before Rome became Popish, almost every nation had its own version: from the regions of the west to those of the east, from Antioch to Ethiopia beyond Egypt.

Once more, we are desirous of doing honour to the memory of those great

men, members of the Catholic Church, who, as soon as printing became popular, directed their attention to obtaining and circulating copies of Scripture. The incessant researches of Bibliomaniacs (Dibdin, among others, to wit,) have discovered nothing more important, or more carefully executed in the infancy of the Art, than the Bible, or parts of the Bible; and all the world bows with respect, to the exertions of Cardinal Ximenes, prime Minister of Spain, and to the labours of the press of Complutum. The Cardinal was a great man; nor did he fail in supporting that character, when, as we learn from Erasmus,* he was found reading that editor's edition of the New Testament, by Stunica, who expressed his surprize that his eminence should vouchsafe to cast a look on a work so full (he said) of monstrous faults and errors;—the Cardinal, with some severity, reproved Stunica for his insolence, and desired him, if he could, to produce a more valuable work; and in the mean time not to defame the labours of others."

Even the Council of Trent, directed that a correct copy of the Scriptures should be obtained, adopting the Latin Vulgate, because most in use, as the standard. The Pope, himself, Sixtus V. (1590) seconded their zeal;—he employed the most learned men of his Court;—he himself superintended the work, sheet by sheet, with consummate patience and attention. It might be thought that, now, an immaculate edition was bestowed on the world by Infallibility itself: alas! it had scarcely made its appearance, when no less than *two thousand*! errors were discovered in it. It was called in; and a new edition was printed by a succeeding infallible, Clement VIII. (1592) but; so far was his corrected edition from the character of not wanting correction, that some have charged it with, at least, *four thousand errors*!! We, who know the press, can account for all this: but, we ask, why were all these pains taken, if the Scriptures when published were not to be read? Is it said—"they were intended for the Clergy"?—then why were not the Clergy acquainted

* Lett. Vol. ix. 228: His. Lit. Reform. Pars 1. 69.
2 C 2

with them? It is well known, that of the multitudes of French Clergy which late events forced to emigrate, not one in a hundred had ever seen a Bible, even one of their own version. This fact, by means of that emigration was communicated to all Europe; and the horror it brought into action against the Church of Rome, will never be forgot, while an individual of this generation survives.

We shall freely admit, that, as it was in the beginning, so it is now; the general circulation of the Bible gives rise to opposing opinions: the inevitable imperfections (rather perhaps, inadequacies) of translations are pressed into the service of various sects and parties; ignorance and impertinence broach sentiments, painful to ears and hearts of superior discernment. It cannot be concealed, that nonsense and folly, that incapacity and puff attract votaries, and mislead multitudes; who father their absurdities on Scripture; but the remedy for this, is not a prohibited Bible. The Pope is misinformed, if he thinks the stupid ignorance of no-Bible countries is preferable to the impertinent ignorance of would-be teachers, and expounders. He is misinformed, if he thinks he can stem the torrent of knowledge—religious knowledge, that having burst the banks of prejudice, sweeps before it, the dams of priestcraft, with the fences and defences erected and maintained by his predecessors and himself. We wish him joy of his hopeful undertaking, if he means to render the Holy Scriptures scarce: let him know, that the whole world combines against him; that his Inquisitors, and his Jesuits, may perplex him and fatigue themselves, in vain; that the decree of the Holy ones is gone forth, and it is not in the power of the Vatican to prevent its execution.

We are glad that his Holiness has condescended to state the reasons which determine his conduct, on this occasion. They are now open to all the world; all the world may judge on them; and all the world will judge on them; the time is past, when the Pope's signature quashed enquiry, and the impression of the fisherman's ring, awed silly mortals into silent acquiescence. We as well

as others, can examine them; and we set before our readers the latest Bull on the subject, that has come to our knowledge, with design to afford them an opportunity for that very purpose.

We wonder much, that the ecclesiastical politicians of the Court of Rome, do not perceive that the Bible is becoming every day the more extensively acknowledged standard of the Christian faith and verity; that, Bibles the nations will have; and that the only way to supersede the "modern versions," and the "new translations," of which his Holiness complains, is, to furnish copies,—an abundance of copies, of his own authorized and standard version. His only chance for expelling a million of Bibles, printed by heretics, distributed by heretics, patronised by heretics, is by sending ten times the number of his own immaculate Vulgate. This principle, reduced to practice, would remove much of the crimination, and contempt now thrown on the Romish establishment;—it would abate the pungency of the sarcasm daily vented against the Romish priesthood, as "blind leaders of the blind."

We presume not to undervalue his Holiness's skill in languages: we know that the Court of Rome can speak all languages, when it serves a turn: we shall alledge nothing against the importance of former versions; nor shall we cavil at the blemishes of the Vulgate. All who are acquainted with the originals, will always prefer them, especially in questionable cases; and those not thus favoured, should accept with modesty and thankfulness the instruction they derive from versions. But, whether the Latin be that language which ought to prevail over all countries and kingdoms on the face of the earth, may, at least, be doubted.

* In a former Bull against Bible Societies inserted page 279 of the present Volume, the Pope desires the Archbishop of Gœzn, to send him, with all speed, a Copy of the Translation of the Bible into the Polish language executed by Jacob Wnjek: we have the pleasure of referring to our Foreign Literary Gazette for notice of an Edition of this Translation, amounting to 5000 copies. The interference of the Bible Societies will, at least, have produced this advantage in favour of the Polish nation; and the ice being once broken, more extensive benefits may be expected.—*Edit.*

Whether, those nations, the construction of whose language, the characters of whose writing, bear no resemblance whatever to the Roman, shall be forced to accept, and to learn *that* language and character, in order to render the whole human race, once more, "of one lip and of one speech," is a subject on which we advise the abettors of Papal supremacy to speak with diffidence. We have never been able to discover in what consists the wonderful superiority of those countries whose devotion to the Papacy is most profound. "By their fruits ye shall know them;" what effects does it produce? Are the morals of Spain, for instance, more chaste, than those of heretical countries? Is there no sin, distinguished as *Italian*, which is held in abhorrence among heretics?—

If we may believe our eyes, our recollections, the evidence of later travellers, the ignorance that prevails throughout Catholic countries, is not ignorance of vice; the Patrimony of St. Peter, the States of the Church teem with crimes—why does not the Pope, as Sovereign, as an ecclesiastical ruler, suppress those crimes? Supreme in Holiness, himself, why does he not diffuse holiness among his people? When that happy effect has taken place,—when Catholics are distinguished by good morals, by love of order, by genuine Christianity, by orthodox principles and orthodox practices, we shall be happy to congratulate the Sovereign Pontiff on the change that has taken place.—But, we confess, that at this moment we see not what powerful motive is to produce that felicitous consequence: we see not the lever that is to move the world, even should we suppose the Holy See to be the fulcrum on which it might rest. In short, if report speaks true in ascribing to Catholic ecclesiastics an ignorance gross as Egyptian darkness, and to the Catholic laity, practices too vile to be mentioned, we submit to the consideration of this Vicar of God upon earth, whether the free circulation of the Bible could make his people worse; and whether the mere chance of their acquaintance with the maxims and precepts of that Holy Book, might not, under Providence, contribute essentially, to make them better?

Shall we turn against the Pope his extract from *Saint Thomas of Canterbury*! importing that: "he who does not come forward to remove what ought to be corrected, gives his sanction to error; nor is he free from suspicion of a secret confederacy, who evidently neglects to oppose mischief"? Shall we turn against himself the argument he draws from tradition, which we have shewn favours the very practice that the Pontiff condemns? Shall we wish him to go farther back than Popes who have lived since the light of the Holy records has been diffused by printing, among the votaries of primitive Christianity? Shall we remind him of early examples, and of early traditions? of Clement, of Anacletus and of Peter, from whom he affects to derive his authority?—We might do this; and more: but, at present, we close, by assuring his Holiness, that, for once, his infallibility has perverted his interpretation;—that his spiritualization of a passage of Scripture is completely erroneous;—that the Sacred Mountain whence the divine law was given, which he has converted into a modern emblem, prefigured the object of his enmity;—and that the Beast which might not touch it, was—a Bull.

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POPE PIUS VII.

To our Venerable Brother Stanislaus, Archbishop of Mohileff.

VENERABLE BROTHER,
Health and Apostolic Benediction.

1. We are worn down with poignant and bitter grief at hearing of the pernicious design, not very long ago entered upon, by which the most holy books of the Bible are every where dispersed in the several vernacular tongues, and published, contrary to the most wholesome Rules of the Church, with new translations, and these craftily perverted into bad meanings. For we have perceived, from one of those versions which has been brought to us, that it tends to destroy the sanctity of purer doctrine; so, that the faithful may easily drink deadly poison, from those fountains whence they ought to draw the waters of salutary wisdom.

2. But we were still more deeply grieved, when we read certain letters signed with the name of You, our Brother; wherein You authorized and exhorted the people committed to your care, to procure for themselves modern versions of the Bi-

ble, or willingly to accept them when offered, and carefully and attentively to peruse them! Nothing certainly could more aggravate our grief than to behold You, who were placed to point out the ways of righteousness, become a stone of stumbling. For You ought carefully to have kept in view, what our Predecessors have always prescribed; namely, That if the Holy Bible in the vulgar tongue were permitted every where, without discrimination, more injury than benefit would thence arise.

3. Further, the Roman Church receiving only the *Vulgate Edition*, by the well-known Decree of the Council of Trent, rejects the versions in other languages, and allows only those which are published with notes, properly selected from the writings of the Fathers and Catholic Doctors; lest so great a treasure should be subject to the corruptions of novelties, and in order that the Church, scattered over the whole world, might be of one lip and of the same speech. Truly, when we perceive in a vernacular tongue very frequent changes, variations, and alterations, proceeding from the immoderate licentiousness of Biblical versions, that immutability would be destroyed; nay, the divine testimonies, and even the faith itself would be shaken, especially since, from the signification of one syllable the truth of a dogma may some times be ascertained.

4. Wherefore, by this means, Heretics have been accustomed to bring forward their corrupt and most destructive machinations; in order that they might insidiously obtrude each their own errors, dressed up in the most holy garb of the Divine word, by publishing the Bible in the vulgar tongues, (though concerning the wonderful variety and discrepancy of these they mutually accuse and cavil at each other.) 'For Heresies arise only,' saith St. AUGUSTINE, 'when the excellent Scriptures are not well understood; and what in them is ill understood, is nevertheless rashly and boldly asserted.'

5. But, if We lament that men, the most renowned for piety and wisdom, have often failed in interpreting Scripture; what may not be feared, if the Scriptures, translated into every vulgar tongue, are given to be freely read by the ignorant common People, who usually judge not from any preference, but from a sort of temerity? 'Is it so,' exclaims St. AUGUSTINE properly, 'that you, untaught by any poetical skill, do not venture to open TERENCE without a master; but you rush without a guide upon the Holy Books, and dare to

give an opinion upon them without the assistance of an instructor?'

6. Wherefore, our Antecessor INNOCENT III. in his celebrated epistle to the faithful of the Church of Metz, most wisely commanded these things: The hidden mysteries of the faith are not every where to be laid open to all people; since they cannot every where be understood by all men, but by those only who can comprehend them with a faithful mind. On which account the Apostle says, (1 Cor. iii. 2,) to you who are the more ignorant, as it were babes in Christ, I gave milk to drink, not food; for strong meat belongeth to the elder. As he himself said to others: We speak wisdom among the perfect; but among you I determined to know nothing but Jesus Christ, and him crucified. For so great is the depth of the Divine Scriptures, that not only the simple and illiterate, but even the prudent and learned, are incompetent fully to discover their meaning. On which account the Scripture affirms: because many who have diligently searched have failed. Whence it was rightly ordained of old in the divine law, (Exod. xix. 12,) that the beast which shall touch the mountain should be stoned; lest truly any simple and unlearned person should presume to reach after the height of Sacred Scripture, or even proclaim it to others: for it is written, Mind not high things. Therefore the Apostle commands; Not to be more wise than is becoming, but to be wise soberly.

7. Yet, not only the letter of INNOCENT III. just quoted, but also the Bulls of Pius IV., CLEMENT VIII., and BENEDICT XIV., are very well known; in which they forewarned us, lest, if the Scripture was unreservedly laid open at all, it would perhaps be despised and disregarded, or being improperly understood by persons of low capacities it would lead them into error. But you, our Brother, may know plainly what is the opinion of the Church concerning the reading and interpretation of the Scripture, from the famous Bull UNIGENITUS by another of our Predecessors, CLEMENT XI.; wherein are expressly related those opinions which asserted, That it is useful and necessary at all times, in all places, and for all descriptions of persons to know the mysteries of the Scripture, the reading of which was intended to be for all,—That it is pernicious to keep it back from Christian people.—Yea, that the mouth of Christ was closed against the faithful, when the New Testament was taken out of their hands.

8. But what causes even still greater grief, is this; that You have gone so far as

when transcribing the decree of the Council of Trent concerning the Canon of Scripture, that you omit those things respecting Traditions, which are sanctioned by the same context. For, when these Holy Fathers openly declare, That the Word of God is contained not merely in the written books, but also in the most indubitable Traditions of the Church, in things pertaining to faith, as well as to morals; which, as proceeding either from the mouth of Christ, or dictated by the Holy Spirit, and preserved by continued succession in the Catholic Church, this most holy Synod receives and venerates with equally pious affection and reverence.

9. You, Venerable Brother, have not feared entirely to garble this passage, with the same artifice with which we observe You have quoted the Letter of Pius VI. our Predecessor, to MARTINI, Archbishop of FLORENCE! For, when that most wise Pontiff, for this very reason commends a version of the Holy Scriptures, made by that Prelate, because he had abundantly enriched it by expositions drawn from Tradition, accurately and religiously observing the Rules prescribed by the Sacred Congregation of the Index and by the Roman Pontiffs; You have suppressed the part of that letter, in which these things are related: and thus, not only have you excited the strongest suspicion of your judgment on this subject, but also, by not fully quoting both the context of the Holy Synod and that of our aforesaid Predecessor, You have given an occasion to others to err, in an affair of so great importance.

10. For what else, Venerable Brother, can these mutilations mean, but that either You thought not rightly concerning the most holy Traditions of the Church, or that these passages were expunged by You for the purpose of favouring the machinations of Innovators? which certainly tend to deceive the faith of the readers, and to make even the common people themselves read with an unsuspicious mind those versions which, as we showed above, must to them be much more injurious than profitable.

11. Moreover, if this would by no means be lawful for any Catholic person, what shall we say of a Holy Prelate of the Church, whom Pastoral Dignity has constituted the guardian of the faith and doctrine committed to him; and who is strictly bound by the force and obligation of the oath he has taken, both strenuously and diligently to remove from the people dangers of erring, and to observe and

maintain the laws and regulations of the Church?

12. You see therefore, Venerable Brother, what ought to be Our mode of acting toward You, if we were disposed to enforce the severity of the Canon Laws! 'For,' said *Saint THOMAS of CANTERBURY*, 'he, who does not come forward to remove what ought to be corrected, gives his sanction to error; nor is he free from suspicion of a secret confederacy, who evidently neglects to oppose mischief.'

13. But We, for the love we bear You, insist only upon that thing, from which, since it must be enjoined upon You by Divine Authority, we cannot refrain; namely, that You would take away the scandal, which by this mode of acting You have occasioned. Hence we most earnestly exhort You, our Brother, and beseech You by the howls of our Lord Jesus Christ, that You will strive to repair, by a due and speedy amendment, all those things which You have improperly taught or done concerning the new versions of the Bible.

14. And I wish, venerable Brother, emulating the example of illustrious men, which procured for them such honour, that you would consider how you might reprobate these your deeds by a solemn and formal retraction! We cannot, however, avoid exciting You, and by virtue of Holy obedience we even command You, to do at least what is necessary for preserving the purity of doctrine and the integrity of the faith: namely, that in a fresh letter addressed to the people, containing the whole contents both of the Decree of the Council of Trent, and the letter of Pius VI. on this subject, You should sincerely and plainly teach, that the Christian Truth and Doctrine, as well dogmatical as moral, are contained, not in the Scriptures only, but also in the Traditions of the Catholic Church; and that it belongs to the Church herself alone to interpret each of them.

15. Moreover, you should declare; that You did not intend to recommend those versions of the Sacred Books, in the vulgar tongues, which were not exactly conformable to the Rules prescribed by the Canons and Apostolic Institutions: lastly, You should make known and likewise declare, that, in advising and recommending the perusal of the divine Scriptures, You had not respect to all the Faithful indiscriminately, but only to Ecclesiastical persons, or at most to those Laymen who in the judgment of their Pastor were sufficiently instructed.

16. If You shall truly perform all these things, as we trust in the Lord You will,

and which we promise Ourselves most certainly from your prudent and tractable disposition, You will afford great consolation to our mind and also to the Church Universal.

Filled with this hope, we permanently impart to You, Venerable Brother, and the flock committed to your care, the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Rome, at St. Mary the Greater, on the third day of September, 1816; the seventeenth Year of our Pontificate.

PIUS VII. POPE.

Provincial Letters, containing an exposure of the Reasoning and Morals of the Jesuits. By Blaise Pascal. Translated from the French. 8vo. price 12s. Gale and Fenner, London, 1816.

THE unvarying permanency of the Church of Rome, extending throughout her principles and practice, has been deemed the glory of that establishment by loyal Catholics; and has lately been asserted and re-asserted by the Catholic dignitaries of one part of the United Kingdom. Every *iota* that ever has been claimed, whether or not, that claim were allowed or disallowed by the Christian world, forms a part of the Church's property; and is at this moment, as valid, as if all Christendom had abetted it from its very first conception. For, it cannot be supposed, that a Pope, being infallible, would countenance, much less conceive, a demand not strictly his right; and though at *that* time, or at any other time, circumstances might induce his Holiness to suspend his claim of right, yet suspension is not suppression." Such is the argument used by good Catholic casuists: to which the crafty Italians add a custom of omitting from their Papal documents sent to foreign parts, terms which might displease by their harshness; while they preserve at Rome, the more explicit originals, in all their fullness of language and sentiment: from these they draw their demands; and by these they support their pretences.

The restoration of the Order of the Jesuits is one instance of the unchanged policy and disposition of Rome: taken in conjunction with the revival of the most Holy Inquisition, it has marked the reign of the present Pontiff, with

indelible disgrace and folly. It is, now completely useless, to affect to deny the common cause made by the Church with the formerly suppressed Order; and the infamy of one reflects infamy on the other.

To understand the justice of this censure, we must know what the Jesuits are, and will be; and to know what they are and will be, we must look back to what they have been. Because, they, too, as an Order, are no less incapable of change than the Church herself: they take the same oaths as before; they are under the same discipline as before; they pursue the same policy as before; and are endeavouring to obtain the same wealth, influence, and establishments, as they formerly enjoyed. The consequences will be the same: they will, as they did formerly, penetrate into the Cabinets of Princes, and into the consciences of Public men; and *they*,—not Kings and Sovereigns will govern Nations, and domineer over Dominions.

It is but right, then, that the former Character of this Society should be investigated and understood. We shall not, ourselves enter largely on the subject; we are old enough to remember the general joy throughout Europe, felt when the Order was suppressed, and we trust that our countrymen will keep clear from the contamination inseparable from intercourse with these dangerous sycophants. We do acknowledge, however, that the relative condition of religious parties among us, differs greatly from what it was half a century ago; and that, the difficulties to be surmounted by the Jesuits in the way to greatness, here, are incalculably augmented, if they are not altogether become insuperable, by the rise to distinction of other sects, not ill calculated to meet them, as rivals and opponents.

The work before us has ever since its first appearance been famous for the shrewdness of its remark, and the truth of its sarcasm. Pascal was a man illustrious by his merits, though private from disposition; and he preserved his privacy long enough to mortify the sons of Loyola beyond expression. His wit and talents need no encomium from us: they speak their own commendation; and the volume under perusal,

merely by affording extracts, shall serve the purpose of exhibiting a characteristic portrait of the Order of Jesus, as to the Religion and the Morality inculcated by the most famous among its Fathers.

First, for the Religion of the Jesuits :

"For the purpose then, "of further confirmation, study the writing of M. le Moine, who has taught the same in full council. In fact, he learned it of us, but has had the merit to disentangle its intricacies: and how incontestable the evidence he has adduced! His doctrine is, that for an action to be sinful, all the following thoughts must pass in the mind—but read it yourself, and weigh every word." I then read the Latin original, of which I give you a translation. "1. On the one side God diffuses over the soul a certain love which disposes it to the thing commanded; and, on the other, a rebellious concupiscence allures it to disobedience. 2. God inspires it with the knowledge of its own infirmities. 3. God inspires it with the knowledge of the physician who must cure it. 4. God inspires it with the desire of being healed. 5. God inspires it with the desire to pray and implore his aid." "And," said the Jesuit, "if all these do not concur, the action is not properly sinful, and cannot be imputed, as M. le Moine states in this and the succeeding passage. Are you desirous of other authorities? Behold they are here." "Yes, yes," said my Jansenist, whispering; "but all modern authorities."—"I see them," replied I.—"But, my good Father, this would be a delightful thing for some of my acquaintance; really I must introduce them! Perhaps you scarcely ever saw such innocent people: they never think of God; vice has blinded their reason: they have never known any thing of their infirmities, or of the physician that can cure them: they have never cherished a wish for the health of their souls, much less have they besought God to bestow it; so that, to adopt M. le Moine's language, they are now as innocent as at their baptism: they have never entertained a thought of loving God, or of contrition for sin"—according to Father Annat, they never committed any sin through defect of charity or penitence: their life is one continual search after diversified pleasure, unattended with the least interruption from remorse. These excesses induced me to believe their destruction inevitable; but, my good Father, you have taught me, that these very excesses render their salvation the more infallible. O what a blessedness is yours to justify mankind in this manner! Others prescribe painful

austerities to save the soul; but you demonstrate that such as were considered in the most desperate state, are perfectly well! O, what a glorious method to procure happiness both in this world and in another! I have always supposed that our criminality was enhanced in proportion to our forgetfulness of God; but now I see, whenever one is able to arrive at this point, to be totally thoughtless, every thing henceforth becomes allowable and innocent. Away then with those who sin by halves, still retaining some attachment to virtue! These demi-transgressors will be all lost; but, as to open sinners, hardened offenders, sinners without restraint, whose iniquity is full and overflowing, there is no hell for them; they have cheated the devil by abandoning themselves entirely to his influence!"—

* The following Dialogue between a supposed *Penitent* and a *Confessor*, exposes this horrible doctrine with the true humour of a French *chanson*:—it displays the public opinion of Jesuit casuistry before the time of Pascal.

Penitent. J'ai tué mon Pere,
Pour avoir tout son bien;
Empoisonné ma Mere,
Pour qu'elle n'en dit rien :

Une Soeur jeune et sage,
Evita le poignard ;
Mais je lui fit l'outrage
Qu' Amour fit à Tamar.

Confessor. Ce que vous me dites
Est mal assurément ;
Mais sçavoir s'il merite
L'Eternel châtimement ?

Pen. Or, dites moi mon pere,
Ou vous avez trouvé,
Qu'on puisse si mal faire,
Sans etre reprouvé ?

Con. Ce n'est qu'en nos Ecoles,
Qu'on apprend ce secret,
Et deux ou trois paroles
Vont vous expliquer le fait :

Peché Philosophique
Est contre la raison ;
Peché Theologique
Est d'un autre façon :

Or, dites moi, mon frere,
Quand cela s'est passé,
Avez vous cru rien faire,
Dont Dieu fût offensé ?

Pen. Non ; je n'avois en tête,
Que mon ambition ;
Est je suivois en bete,
Ma folle passion.

Con. Tant mieux ! Dieu ne s'offense,
Que quand on pense à lui ;
Voyez donc l'ignorance
Des pecheurs d'aujourd'hui.

Charming Theology truly!—is this, too, be to revived, with the Order? Certain'y; are not the tenets of the Church immutable? and are not the tenets of the Jesuits the tenets of the Church?—It were heresy to think otherwise, after the Pope has conferred his sanction. The following instances of *prime morality* inculcate maxims infinitely laudable and acceptable, especially in a Commercial State, like Britain.

“Our Fathers dispense comfort suited to every one's condition; for if persons do not possess enough to live genteely and discharge their debts, they are allowed to become bankrupts, and conceal a part of their property from their creditors. Our Father Lessius has settled this point, and Escobar confirms his decision, tr. 3. ex. 2. n. 163: ‘May a bankrupt retain, with a good conscience, as much of his property as is necessary for the support of his family with credit—*ne indecorè vivat*? I maintain, with Lessius, that he may, even though he had gained it by injustice and notorious crime—*ex justitia et notorio delicto*: in this case, however, he cannot retain quite so much as he otherwise might.” “How, Father? What a strange kind of charity is this, to allow of the retention of property which has been acquired by robbery for the subsistence of a family, to the detriment of creditors to whom it properly belongs?” “Oh!” said he, “it is impossible to give universal satisfaction, and our Fathers have been particularly solicitous of comforting the miserable and indigent, and it is for their benefit that our Father Vasquez, quoted by Castro Palao, tom. 1. tr. 6. d. 6. p. 6. n. 12, says: ‘If you see a thief ready and determined to rob a poor person, you may, in order to prevent him, point out some other individual who is rich, whom he may attack instead.’ If neither Vasquez nor Castro Palao happen to be in your possession, you will find the same doctrine in Escobar; for, as you are aware, he has scarcely advanced any thing but what is taken from our twenty-four most celebrated Fathers. See tr. 5. ex. 5. n. 120. *The Practice of our Society respecting Charity towards a Neighbour*.” . . .

“You really do not cherish sufficient compassion for people in distressed circumstances; our Fathers evince far greater charity. They do justice to the poor as well as the rich: nay, more, they render justice even to the guilty: for though they denounce such as commit great crimes, yet they teach us that property acquired by

the perpetration of them may be lawfully retained. Lessius gives this general rule, l. 2. c. 14. d. 8: ‘We are under no obligation, either by the law of nature, or by any positive law, that is to say, by any law, to restore what we have acquired by having committed a criminal action, as adultery, even though this action be contrary to justice;’ for, as Escobar states, in quoting Lessius, tr. 1. ex. 8. n. 59,—‘the property which a woman acquires by adultery, though gained indeed in an illegitimate manner, yet may be lawfully kept, after possession is once obtained—*quævis mulier illicitè acquirit, licitè tamen retinet acquisita*.’

“On this account, our most celebrated casuists formally decide, that what a judge takes from parties whom he has favoured by an unjust sentence, what a soldier receives for having killed another, and what any one obtains for the most infamous crimes, may be lawfully retained. Escobar has accumulated abundant evidence upon the subject from our Fathers, tr. 3. ex. l. n. 23, where he establishes this general rule: ‘Property acquired by iniquitous methods, as by murder, by an unjust sentence, by lewdness, &c. may be lawfully possessed, without any necessity of making restitution;’ and again, tr. 5. ex. 5. n. 53: ‘A person may dispose of what he receives for murder, an unjust decree, and infamous sins in general, &c. as he pleases; because the possession of it is just, and he acquires a right and title to whatever he gains by such means.’” “Oh, Father,” exclaimed I, “this mode of acquiring I never heard of before! I doubt, moreover, whether it be authorised in law or justice, or that it is possible to obtain right and title to commit assassination, injustice, and adultery!” “I know nothing,” returned he, “of what books of law say upon the subject; but this I well know, that our writings, which constitute the true guides of conscience, speak as I do; one case excepted, in which restitution is required, namely, ‘when money is received from persons who have no power to dispose of their property; such as children under age and monks’—these our great Molins expressly exempts, tom. 1. *de Just.* tr. 2. disp. 94: ‘*Nisi mulier accepisset ab eo qui alinare non potest, ut à religioso et filio famulæ*.’ In this case the money must be restored. Escobar quotes this passage, tr. 1. ex. 8. n. 59, and confirms it in another place, tr. 3. ex. 1. n. 23.”

You may perhaps say, that he who receives money for perpetrating a wicked deed, commits sin, and therefore ought not either to take or to keep it; I answer, that

after the execution of the project, it is no sin either to pay or to receive payment.' Our great Filiutius enters into a still more detailed statement. He remarks, 'that a person is obliged in conscience, to pay for actions of this nature in different proportions, according to the different circumstances of the persons who commit them, and some merit more than others.' This he establishes on the most solid reasoning, tr. l. c. 9. n. 251: '*Occulta fornicariæ debetur pretium in conscientia, et multò majore ratione quam publica. Copia enim quam occulta facit mulier sui corporis, multò plus valet quam ea quam publica facit meretrix; nec ulla est lex positiva quæ reddat eam inopacem pretii. Idem dicendum de pretio promisso virgini, conjugatæ, moniali, et cuiusvisque alii. Est enim omnium eadem ratio.*'"

Who, now, will not exclaim—"Charming Morality!"? The Pope may well be "worn down with poignant and bitter grief,"—but whether the spread of the Bible should be the cause, let the reader judge.

But, it may be said,—and it has been said, by the advocates of the Order, "their late sufferings have taught these Fathers most salutary lessons: they will never more venture on those ambitious attempts which have been so severely punished. Good men! they are now all piety, meekness, modesty, sobriety and retirement: they study nothing but the silent sciences: they practice nothing but the virtues—the Cardinal virtues." From those who thus argue we intreat an answer to the assertions of a Prince not given to *sport* opinions on slight grounds, nor to persecute for Conscience sake. What says the Emperor Alexander, in his Ukase of December 20, 1815?

The Jesuits were expelled not only from the states of the Church, but from all other countries; they were not permitted to remain any where. Russia alone, constantly guided by sentiments of humanity and toleration, retained them in her territory, gave them an asylum, and insured them tranquillity under her powerful protection. She did not oppose any obstacle to the free exercise of their worship. She did not deter them from it, either by force, by persuasion, or seduction; but in return, she thought she might expect from them fidelity, attachment, and utility. In this hope they were permitted to devote themselves to the education and instruction of youth.

Fathers and mothers intrusted to them their children, without fear, to teach them the sciences and to form their manners. It is now proved, that they have not fulfilled the duties which gratitude imposed on them, that they have not kept themselves in that humility, which the Christian Religion commands, and that instead of remaining peaceable inhabitants in a foreign country, they have endeavoured to trouble the Greek religion, which, from the remotest times, has been the predominant religion of our empire, and on which, as an immovable rock, repose the tranquillity and the happiness of the nations subject to our sceptre; they have begun first by abusing the confidence which they had gained. They have turned aside from our worship young people who had been intrusted to them, and some women of weak and inconsiderate minds, and have drawn them to their church.

To induce a man to abjure his faith, the faith of his ancestors, to extinguish in him the love of those who profess the same worship, to render him a stranger to his country, to sow discord and animosity in families, to detach the brother from the brother, the son from the father, and the daughter from the mother, to excite divisions among the children of the same Church; is that the voice and the will of God, and his divine son Jesus Christ our Saviour, who shed for us his most pure blood, that we might live a peaceful and tranquil life, in all sort of piety and honesty? After such actions, we are no longer surprised that the Order of these monks has been removed from all countries, and no where tolerated. In fact, what state can suffer in its bosom those who spread in it hate and disorder? Constantly occupied in watching over the welfare of our faithful subjects, and considering it as a wise and sacred duty to stop the evil in its origin, that it may not grow to maturity and produce bitter fruits,—We have in consequence resolved to ordain,

I. That the Catholic Church is here again re-established, upon the footing in which it was during the reign of our grandmother of glorious memory, the empress Catherine II. and till the year 1800.

II. To make all the monks of the Order of the Jesuits immediately quit St. Petersburg.

III. To forbid them to enter our two capitals.

Was it, then, without sufficient reason we described the Jesuits as being the same now, as they ever were?—Was it any want of charity to refer to

what they had been; and what they are, in proof of what they will be? They are prohibited from entering the States of certain Princes in Europe; in some they are imprisoned; in others they are hanged. What is the advice of Prudence to our native country?—Avoid the necessity for such severities, by keeping out those who have proved the guilty occasion of them :—

Felix quem aliénâ pericula cautum,

The History of Java. By Thomas Stamford Raffles, Esq. late Lieutenant-Governor of that Island, and its Dependencies, &c. Quarto, 2 vols. with a Map and Plates. Price £6 Gs. Black and Co. London. 1817.

THIS is a very complete and interesting work. Only a gentleman who had enjoyed the advantages connected with a situation of authority in the island; could have composed it; and only a gentleman of sterling talents, and love for literature and research, would have directed his efforts to the acquisitions here communicated to the public. It may even be doubted whether, if Mr. Raffles (now Sir Thomas) had continued in office, all the contents of these volumes would have appeared. As the island of Java is now restored to its former masters, the Dutch, the sentiments of the late British Governor are deeply interesting to the present possessors; who may derive infinite advantage from maintaining, and if possible, improving the institutions and proceedings authorized by their predecessors. They start, as it were, afresh, in their course; and many of their formerly established errors in administration being now suppressed, they are under no obligation to renew them; they receive the island with ameliorations, which they would not have effected themselves; and this history affords them further materials, not for reflection only, but for political application, and advantage. Very severe are the strictures passed by Sir Thomas on the conduct of former Governors and officers, who being at so great distance from their superiors, followed by far too much "the devices and desires of their own hearts," in-

stead of the orders they received from Europe. They studied the acquisition of wealth, their own personal aggrandizement, regardless of the calamities they inflicted on the natives, or the detriment the colony suffered as a possession appertaining to the parent state.

The desire of suddenly becoming rich is often fatal to those who indulge it; they will not wait for the favours of Fortune, forgetting that the goddess cannot be forced; but they endeavour to realize the object of their vows and aspirations, regardless of sacrifices, inseparable from conduct so injudicious. Whether the natural inclination of the human mind, and the doubly natural disposition of Dutchmen, were not aggravated in the instance of Java, by the rapidity of succession to office and power, may be referred to the decision of those who delight in the analysis of moral causes. When we read of a company of fifteen or sixteen gentlemen supping together, (as Thunberg mentions) of which one or two only remained alive at the end of a twelvemonth, can we wonder at the haste to be rich, that actuated survivors? Is the heart hardened by the constant view of mortality, and does this issue in insensibility to the oppression imposed on others?—Whatever might be the cause, there is no doubt of the fact; and Batavia was, as it continues to be, of all stations, destructive to life, the most destructive; and of all colonial establishments, the most favourable to those who obtained the benefit of survivorship.

The duty of Rulers is to study the welfare of those they rule. The office of Royalty, whether exercised by natives or strangers, or under whatever name, demands attention to promote the prosperity of the subject and the country at large: and this cannot be declined or overlooked without extreme dishonour and detriment. Nor is the island of Java void of powerful motives to urge endeavours of its Governors to increase and extend its prosperity; or of valuable means to support those motives when roused into activity. In almost every part of the country the British Governor discovered powers; but rarely were they suffered to act freely, or to manifest themselves without some im-

pediment or manacle imposed by authority.

To acquire a knowledge of what a country can do, to understand, in a competent degree, the disposition of the people, to become acquainted with their manners, their principles, and their prejudices, is a branch of duty, the importance of which, is not always sufficiently felt by those appointed to the government of distant provinces: and yet, it is no less gratifying than politic, as the present volumes demonstrate.—The British Governor saw with his own eyes, he examined the country, in person, and by so doing, he not only became the cause of various discoveries, by means of an alacrity infused into others; but he enjoyed the pleasure of being himself a witness of what he relates, and of encreasing his own acquisitions in science, together with the satisfaction connected with a diligent discharge of his official duties, and a knowledge of the most direct mode of rendering them efficient. Whatever inconveniences might attend such excursions, they were amply repaid by the good effect produced on the minds of the natives. They inspired an expectation, which gradually ripened into confidence; and this became mutual: inso-much, that whereas the Dutch, while in power, were in the habit of bolting and barring up every avenue to their houses at night, the English slept in perfect security, without so much as locking a door: and while their former masters described the Javans as a compound of all that is bad, their late superiors speak of them very differently; and, may almost be said to contradict their predecessors, generally, in what relates to the disposition and character of the people.

We find it difficult to compress into the limits assigned to this article, a tolerable notion of the contents of these volumes: for the present we confine ourselves to the first volume, which comprizes a geographical account of the island—a history, or rather remarks on the history of the natives, and the races by which the island is peopled—on their labours, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce;—on the character of the inhabitants—the Court, and its ce-

remories; with the language, and dialects, the literature, and arts, painting, sculpture, architecture, arithmetic, and astronomy of the country. The illustrations of these subjects are included in a set of plates, executed in a masterly style, mostly by Mr. Daniel: they do great credit to the freedom of his hand, and management of his pencil: others are neatly engraved by various artists. At the end of this volume is a map, which may undoubtedly be pronounced the most correct hitherto published.—We shall endeavour to bring our readers acquainted with as many particulars as our space allows, by means of extracts from this interesting performance, rather than by any laboured observations of our own.

The Geographical description of the island and country will be found more complete than any in our language; the geologist will peruse the account of the volcanoes and other phenomena, with pleasure. It appears, that in the interior, various mountains shoot up to very considerable heights, and are visible at great distances. We learn also, that the general aspect of the northern side is low and swampy; but the interior is plentifully supplied with streams, which, descending from the mountains, afford the most favourable opportunities for irrigation, of these certain provinces do not fail to avail themselves. The northern coast is best known to Europeans, and the sooner a European quits it for more elevated ground the better. At about five miles distance he ascends into a purer air, and at every step surveys a brighter scene. His eye meets mountains, cataracts, and rills of water, with perpetual verdure, even in the hottest season. Very different is this, from our author's account of the pestilential capital. Whatever advantages Batavia might possess as a port, it was situated on a spot naturally destructive to the human constitution, and rendered still more eminently pestilential, by the injudicious imitation of the stagnant canals and water ways of Holland; the "old country" of the ruling powers. Says Sir Thomas,

The climate of this city has ever been considered as one of the most baneful in the world. It has even been designated,

the storehouse of disease; with how much justice, is too woefully demonstrated by the writings of those visitors who have survived its perils, and the records of the Dutch East-India Company itself. If we may credit Raynal, there perished between the years 1714 and 1776, in the hospitals of Batavia, above eighty-seven thousand sailors and soldiers. From the table, No. 1, imperfect as it is, on account of the loss of many of the registers at the period of the British conquest, it will be seen what a large proportion the deaths bore to the whole population; and from the table, No. 2, of the same Appendix, discovered among the Dutch records, it appears further, that the total amount of deaths in this city, from the year 1730 to the year 1752, was in twenty-two years more than a million of souls.

To those who are acquainted with the manner in which the affairs of the Dutch East India Company were managed abroad, there will perhaps be no difficulty in laying rather at the door of the colonists, than of the nation, the crime of maintaining a commercial monopoly, at such a dreadful expense of lives as resulted from confining the European population within the narrow walls of this unhealthy city. That the sacrifice was made for that object, or to speak more correctly, under that pretext, for the private interests of the colonists who were entrusted with its details, can scarcely be doubted. From the moment the walls of the city were demolished, the draw-bridges let down, and free egress and ingress to and from the country was permitted, the population began to migrate to a more healthy spot, and they had not to go above one or two miles beyond the precincts before they found themselves in a different climate. But this indulgence, as it gave the inhabitants a purer air, so it gave them a clearer insight into the resources of the country, and notions of a freer commerce, which, of all things, it was the object of the local government and its officers to limit or suppress.

Necessity might have first determined the choice of the spot for the European capital; but a perseverance in the policy of confining the European population within its walls, after so many direful warnings of its insalubrity, cannot but lead to the inference, that either the monopoly of the trade was considered a greater object to the nation than the lives of the inhabitants, or that the more liberal views of the government were defeated by the weakness or corruption of its agents.

A truly melancholy picture, as well of morals as of policy! but, this destruc-

tion fell with accumulated force on the European population, which scarcely became *seasoned* to the climate, ere they fell victims to it; and by indulging in the gratifications to be obtained by rank and opulence, verified the old adage of "a short life and a merry one." Considerable improvements have subsequently been made.

It might almost be suspected that the famous poison tree, the Upas, of which the most terrific accounts were circulated throughout Europe some years ago, was intended to symbolize the climate of Batavia; but, in continuation, we find a particular attention paid to this famous subject, from which we learn, that there are in reality several sorts of these poison trees, each furnishing most deadly ingredients, when properly prepared. Antidotes to some of them are known; even to the dreaded Upas, if applied in time. There still remain, however, numerous objects of philosophical enquiry, very imperfectly known: these, it may be hoped, the literati of the island will persevere in investigating; and that, the Transactions of the Batavian Philosophical Society will continue to be enriched with farther discoveries, not only interesting to the island, but to general science.

We turn, now, with pleasure, to the peaceful and healthful retreats of the interior; where the first place, undoubtedly, is due to the natives: of whom the author gives the following description.

The inhabitants of Java and Madúra are in stature rather below the middle size, though not so short as the *Bugis* and many of the other islanders. They are, upon the whole, well shaped, though less remarkably so than the *Malays*, and erect in their figures. Their limbs are slender, and the wrists and ankles particularly small. In general they allow the body to retain its natural shape. The only exceptions to this observation are, an attempt to prevent the growth, or to reduce the size of the waist, by compressing it into the narrowest limits; and the practice still more injurious to female elegance, of drawing too tightly that part of the dress which covers the bosom. Deformity is very rare among them. The forehead is high, the eyebrows well marked and distant from the eyes, which are somewhat Chinese, or rather Tartar, in the formation of the inner angle. The colour of the eye is dark; the nose

small and somewhat flat, but less so than that of the islanders in general. The mouth is well formed, but the lips are large, and their beauty generally injured by the practice of filing and dyeing the teeth black, and by the use of tobacco, *siri*, &c. The cheekbones are usually prominent; the beard very scanty; the hair of the head generally lank and black, but sometimes waving in curls, and partially tinged with a deep reddish brown colour. The countenance is mild, placid, and thoughtful, and easily expresses respect, gaiety, earnestness, indifference, bashfulness or anxiety.

In complexion, the Javans, as well as the other eastern islanders, may be considered rather as a yellow than a copper-coloured or black race. Their standard of beauty, in this respect, is, "a virgin gold colour": except perhaps in some few districts in the mountainous parts of the country, where a ruddy tinge is occasioned by the climate, they want the degree of red requisite to give them a copperish hue. It may be observed, however, that they are generally darker than the tribes of the neighbouring islands; especially the inhabitants of the eastern districts, who may indeed be considered as having more delicate features, and bearing a more distinct impression of Indian colonization, than those of the Western or *Sunda* district. The *Sundas* exhibit many features of a mountainous race. They are shorter, stouter, harder, and more active men, than the inhabitants of the coast and eastern districts. In some respects they resemble the *Madurese*, who display a more martial and independent air, and move with a bolder carriage than the natives of Java. A considerable difference exists in person and features between the higher and lower classes; more indeed than seems attributable to difference of employment and treatment. The features and limbs of the chiefs are more delicate, and approach more nearly to those of the inhabitants of Western India, while those of the common people retain more marked traces of the stock from which the islands were originally peopled. In colour there are many different shades in different families and different districts, some being much darker than others. Among many of the chiefs a strong mixture of the Chinese is clearly discernable: the Arab feature is seldom found, except among the priests, and some few families of the highest rank.

The women, in general, are not so good-looking as the men: and to Europeans many of them, particularly when advanced in years, appear hideously ugly. But among the lower orders, much of this de-

ficiency of personal comeliness is doubtless to be attributed to the severe duties which they have to perform in the field, to the hardships they have to undergo in carrying oppressive burdens, and to exposure in a sultry climate. On the neighbouring island of *Bali*, where the condition of the women among the peasantry does not appear by any means so oppressed and degraded, they exhibit considerable personal beauty; and even on Java, the higher orders of them being kept within doors, have a very decided superiority in this respect.

In manners the Javans are easy and courteous, and respectful even to timidity; they have a great sense of propriety and are never rude or abrupt. In their deportment they are pliant and graceful, the people of condition carrying with them a considerable air of fashion, and receiving the gaze of the curious without being at all disconcerted. In their delivery they are in general very circumspect and even slow, though not deficient in animation when necessary.

We have formerly introduced to our readers the customs of the *Sumatrans*, neighbours to Java, who *gild*, as well as file and blacken, their teeth; the Javans, it seems, are content with simply blackening them: such are the tricks and devices of art, to obtain a beauty never intended for the human countenance! The complexion of these islanders connects with their climate; but, is it not wonderful that this, too, is not assisted by art?

That art has its full share in personal decoration, and forms no minor assistant in the study of ornamental elegance, is expressly stated by the writer; and is supported by a description, that without fearing the comparison, might stand by the side of the most strongly descriptive European poetry; while the particulars described as composing the lady's dress, rival the best efforts of our learned journalists, which edify the public, the day after a birth-day.

The following picture of a Javan beauty, taken from one of the most popular poems of the country, will serve better than any description of mine, to place before the reader the standard of female elegance and perfection in the island, and to convey an accurate idea of the personal decorations on various occasions, in dances and dramatic exhibitions; it will at the same time afford a representation of what may be considered to have formed the full dress of

a female of distinction, before the innovations of Mahometanism and the partial introduction of the European fashions. The extravagant genius of eastern poetry may perhaps be best employed in portraying such fantastic images, or celebrating such extraordinary tastes.

" Her face was fair and bright as the moon, and it expressed all that was lovely. The beauty of *Raden Pátri* far excelled even that of the *widadari* "*Déwi Ráti*: she shone bright even in the dark, and she was without defect or blemish.

" So clear and striking was her brightness that it flashed to the sky as she was gazed at: the lustre of the sun was even dimmed in her presence, for she seemed to have stolen from him his refulgence. So much did she excel in beauty, that it is impossible to describe it.

" Her shape and form were nothing wanting, and her hair when loosened hung down to her feet, waving in dark curls: the short front hairs were turned with regularity as a fringe, her forehead resembling the *chén-déna* stone. Her eyebrows were like two leaves of the *imbo* tree; the outer angle of the eye acute and slightly extended; the ball of the eye full, and the upper eye-lash slightly curling upwards.

" Tears seemed floating in her eye, but started not. Her nose was sharp and pointed; her teeth black as the *kombang*; her lips the colour of the newly cut *mangustin* shell. Her teeth regular and brilliant; her cheeks in shape like the fruit of the *duren*; the lower part of the cheek slightly protruding. Her ears in beauty like the *gidanti* flowers, and her neck like unto the young and graceful *gddung* leaf.

" Her shoulders even, like the balance of golden scales; her chest open and full; her breasts like ivory, perfectly round and inclining to each other. Her arms ductile as a bow; her fingers long and pliant, and tapering like the thorns of the forest. Her nails like pearls; her skin bright yellow; her waist formed like the *pitram* when drawn from its sheath; her hips as the reversed *limas* leaf.

" Like unto the *púdak* flower when hanging down its head, was the shape of her leg; her foot flat with the ground; her gait gentle and majestic like that of the elephant. Thus beautiful in person, she was clothed with a *chindi patola* of a

" green colour, fastened round the waist with a golden *lálut* or cecus: her outer garment being of the *méga mending* (dark clouded pattern. Her *kemban* (upper garment) was of the pattern *jing-gomosi*, edged with lace of gold; on her finger she wore a ring, the production of the sea, and her ear-rings were of the pattern *nólo bróngto*.

" On the front of the ear-studs were displayed the beauties of the *regdra minchar* pattern (emeralds encircled by rubies and diamonds), and she bound up her hair in the first fashion, fastening it with the *glung* (knot) *bobokoran*, and decorating it with the green *champaka* flower, and also with the *gambir*, *melati*, and minor flowers; and in the centre of it she fixed a golden pin, with a red jewel on the top, and a golden flower ornamented with emeralds. Her necklace was composed of seven kinds of precious stones, and most brilliant to behold; and she was highly perfumed, without it being possible to discover from whence the scent was produced.

" Her *jamang* (tiara or head ornament) was of the fashion *sodo saler* and richly chased; her bracelets were of the pattern *glang kana*, and suited the *jamang*. Thus was the beauty of her person heightened and adorned by the splendour of her dress."

Now, for aught we know, these patterns might well supersede some known to us, by titles equally uncouth to the ear, imposed on them by those volatile modists the French; who may at least learn from this example, that they are not those dictators and monopolists in matters of fashion, which they affect to be, among their indolent and less inventive neighbours.

The dresses and appearance of the male sex strike the European eye as extraordinary, because the full dress, or dress of ceremony, is half nakedness; for etiquette requires, that in the presence of the prince, nothing be worn above the waist; although the ordinary dresses of the men cover them completely. The same nudity distinguishes a bridegroom, and in some degree a bride; though the matrons, in domestic life, are clad very decently.

But, we learn, with pleasure, that external decoration does not engross the whole of life: a liberal education ex-

ends to other articles; and to some, high in Europe, form no part of a gentleman's studies. This we gather from popular work, called *Raja Kuppappa*.

"It is incumbent upon every man of condition to be well versed in the history of former times, and to have read all the *chirita* (written compositions) of the country: first, the different *Rama*, the *Brata yidha*, *Arjuna wijaya*, *Bima suchi*; secondly, the different accounts of *Panji*; thirdly, the *Jugul muda*, *Pradambang*, and *Jaya langkura*; also to know their different tunes, as well as the mode of striking the *gamelan*; he must know how to count the years, months, and days, and comprehend the *Sangkala*, understand the *Kawi* language, and also must be clever in all

- "*Ninag'ging*.....Painting;
- "*Ukir ukir*.....Carving in wood;
- "*Pandi*.....Iron-work;
- "*Kemdsan*.....Gold work;
- "*Argending*.....{ Musical Instrument making;
- "*M'rang'gi*.....Kris-sheath making;
- "*Ngapus*.....Compositions (literary);
- "*Gadji*.....{ Sewing with the needle; working;
- "*Anyara-wedi* { Jewellery;
- retna
- "*Anydur-rasa*... { In gilding and the application of quicksilver.

And he must also be skilled in horsemanship, and in the management of an elephant, and have courage to destroy all bad men, and drive away all women of loose character."

These arts must, beyond all doubt, furnish full occupation for most of the ears of early life; to acquire them, demands much application and labour. It cannot be supposed, that the lower classes can find leisure for such studies; or, if they could find leisure, could they find opportunity: they are distinctions of the gentleman.

The population of the islands of Java and Madura amounted to 4,615,270, in the year 1815: of which the natives are four millions and a half; and the Chinese nearly a hundred thousand. In this population is very unequally distributed over the country; in some districts amounting to two hundred and fifty to a square mile; in other districts, to barely twenty-five. Sir Thomas

attributes this disproportion to measures of expulsion adopted by the Dutch at Batavia: and he affirms, that the population of *Banyuwangi*, which in 1750 was estimated at upwards of eighty thousand, was in 1811, reduced to eight thousand!!

The natural encouragements to population are very great; the soil is in general extremely fertile, and can be brought to yield its produce with little labour. The mass of the people is devoted to agriculture; and individuals reach a term of life not much shorter than in the best climates of Europe. But this attachment of the natives to agriculture, exposes them to the rapacity of a sharper race, which make traffic and money their study: the Chinese are the brokers and usurers and fortune hunters of Java.

Besides the natives, whose numbers, circumstances, and character I have slightly mentioned, there is on Java a rapidly increasing race of foreigners, who have emigrated from the different surrounding countries. The most numerous and important class of these is the Chinese, who already do not fall far short of a hundred thousand; and who, with a system of free trade and free cultivation, would soon accumulate tenfold, by natural increase within the island, and gradual accessions of new settlers from home. They reside principally in the three great capitals of Batavia, *Semarang*, and *Surabaya*, but they are to be found in all the smaller capitals, and scattered over most parts of the country. A great proportion of them are descended from families who have been many generations on the island. Additions are gradually making to their numbers. They arrive at Batavia from China, to the amount of a thousand or more annually, in Chinese junks, carrying three, four, and five hundred each, without money or resources; but, by dint of their industry, soon acquire comparative opulence. There are no women on Java who come directly from China; but as the Chinese often marry the daughters of their countrymen by Javan women, there results a numerous mixed race which is often scarcely distinguishable from the native Chinese. The Chinese on their arrival generally marry a Javan woman, or purchase a slave from the other islands. The progeny from this connexion, or what may be termed the cross breed between the Chinese and Javans, are called in the Dutch accounts *peranakan*. Many return to China annually in the junks, but

by no means in the same numbers as they arrive.

The Chinese, in all matters of inheritance and minor affairs, are governed by their own laws, administered by their own chiefs, a captain and several lieutenants being appointed by government for each society of them. They are distinct from the natives, and are in a high degree more intelligent, more laborious, and more luxurious. They are the life and soul of the commerce of the country. In the native provinces they are still farmers of the revenue, having formerly been so throughout the island.

Although still numerous, they are considered to have much decreased since the civil war in 1742, during which not only a large proportion of the Chinese population was massacred by the Dutch in the town of Batavia, but a decree of extermination was proclaimed against them throughout the island.

The reader, probably, will wonder at the policy that could wish to drive away subjects; or, that could persevere in measures which it was known had that tendency. But, he will rejoice that the whole of the island was never so entirely under the dominion of the Dutch, but what the remoter provinces could afford shelter to the refugees from their tyranny. Says our author,

It was fortunate for the interests of humanity, and for the importance of Java, that the native governments were less oppressive than the sway of their European conquerors, and that their states afforded a retreat from a more desolating tyranny. It has been ascertained, that, on the first establishment of the Dutch in the eastern part of the island, the inhabitants of whole districts at once migrated into the Native Provinces. Every new act of rigour, every unexpected exaction, occasioned a further migration, and cultivation was transferred to tracts which had previously scarcely a family on them. This state of things continued down to the latest date of the Dutch government. During the administration of Marshal Daendels, in the years 1808, 1809, and 1810, nearly all the inhabitants of the province of *Demak*, one of the richest in the eastern districts, fled into the Native Provinces; and when an order was given for the rigid enforcement of the coffee monopoly, every district suffered in its population, in proportion to the extent of service levied upon it. Of the sacrifice of lives by thousands and tens of thousands, to fill the ranks of the Dutch native army, and

to construct roads and public works, we shall speak more at large hereafter.

We shall here introduce the history of that oppression to which the coffee plant gave occasion; and which issued in the depopulation alluded to.—We never expected to have seen the counterpart to Turkish despotism, assuming, indeed, a more implacable form, among the representatives of a European people;—a people, understood to be both enlightened and *Christianized*.

The coffee plant, which is only known on Java by its European appellation, and its intimate connexion with European despotism, was first introduced by the Dutch early in the eighteenth century, and has since formed one of the articles of their exclusive monopoly. The labour by which it is planted, and its produce collected, is included among the oppressive or forced services of the natives, and the delivery of it into the government stores, among the forced deliveries at inadequate rates. Previously to the year 1808, the cultivation of coffee was principally confined to the *Sunda* districts. There were but comparatively few plantations in the eastern districts, and the produce which they were capable of yielding did not amount to one-tenth part of the whole; but, under the administration of Marshal Daendels, this shrub usurped the soil destined for yielding the subsistence of the people, every other kind of cultivation was made subservient to it, and the withering effects of a government monopoly extended their influence indiscriminately throughout every province of the island.

In the *Sunda* districts, each family was obliged to take care of one thousand coffee plants; and in the eastern districts, where new and extensive plantations were now to be formed, on soils and in situations in many instances by no means favourable to the cultivation, five hundred plants was the prescribed allotment. No negligence could be practised in the execution of this duty: the whole operations of planting, cleaning, and collecting, continued to be conducted under the immediate superintendence of European officers, who selected the spot on which new gardens were to be laid out, took care that they were preserved from weeds and rank grass, and received the produce into store when gathered,

The coffee culture in the *Sunda* districts has sometimes been so severely exacted, that together with the other constant and heavy demands made by the European

authority on the labour of the country, they deprived the unfortunate peasants of the time necessary to rear food for their support. Many have thus perished by famine, while others have fled to the crags of the mountains, where raising a scanty subsistence in patches of *gaga*, or oftener dependent for it upon the roots of the forest, they congratulated themselves on their escape from the reach of their oppressors. Many of these people, with their descendants, remain in these haunts to the present time: in their annual migrations from hill to hill, they frequently pass over the richest lands, which still remain uncultivated and invite their return; but they prefer their wild independence and precarious subsistence, to the horrors of being again subjected to forced services and forced deliveries at inadequate rates.

Who can blame them? And who cannot see in this natural consequence of excessive imposition the punishment of that severity which could so inconsiderately sin against duty, policy, and humanity? The price paid on delivery was little more than one dollar per hundred weight; while the same coffee was sold at Batavia, within fifty miles of the place where it was raised, at twenty dollars per hundred weight.

Pepper formerly was raised on Java in quantities sufficient to furnish the Dutch with the chief supply of the European market; but the system by which it was procured was too oppressive and unprincipled in its nature, and too impolitic in its provisions, to admit of long duration: and accordingly, in 1811, neither Bantam nor its dependencies furnished the European government with a single pound of the article.

The trade between Java and China is extensive; employing from eight to ten large vessels. They bring the Chinese adventurers, and are the usual channel of remittance to China of what savings, or accumulations have been made by the fortunate. Of these remittances a part is always formed by those edible birds' nests, which have puzzled the virtuosi of Europe, for several reasons; among others to discover their real origin; and also to determine whether they have any virtues, and of what nature those virtues are. As this subject is curious, and as it shews that the Chinese who derive so much advantage from the

desire of Europeans for foreign aliments, are themselves subject to the same mania, we shall transcribe a part of the information collected in this volume. It is well known, that these nests are the habitations of a kind of swallow, common in the Malayan islands. The price brought by nests of the best quality in the Canton market, has been forty dollars for rather more than a pound and a quarter, English weight. They are liable to be damaged by damp, and by breakage. It is not easy to calculate the whole quantity exported; but they afford duties to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars.

In the Malayan islands in general, but little care is taken of the rocks and caverns which produce this dainty, and the nests procured are neither so numerous nor so good as they otherwise would be. On Java, where perhaps the birds are fewer, and the nests in general less fine than those to be met with in some of the more Eastern islands, both the quantity and quality have been considerably improved by European management. To effect this improvement, the caverns which the birds are found to frequent are cleansed by smoking and burning of sulphur, and the destruction of all the old nests. The cavern is then carefully secured from the approach of man, the birds are left undisturbed to form their nests, and the gathering takes place as soon as it is calculated that the young are fledged. If they are allowed to remain until eggs are again laid in them, they lose their pure colour and transparency, and are no longer of what are termed the first sort. They are sometimes collected so recently after their formation, that time has not been given for the birds to lay or hatch her eggs in them, and these nests are considered as the most superior; but as the practice, if carried to any extent, would prevent the number of the birds from increasing, it is seldom resorted to, where the caverns are in the possession of those who have a permanent interest in their produce. Much of their excellence and peculiar properties, however, depend on the situation of the place in which they are formed. It has often been ascertained, for instance, that the same bird forms a nest of somewhat different quality, according as it constructs it in the deep recesses of an unventilated and damp cavern, or attaches it to a place where the atmosphere is dry and the air circulates freely. The nature of the diffe-

rent substances also to which they are fixed, seems to have some influence on their properties. The best are procured in the deepest caverns (the favourite retreat of the birds), where a nitrous dampness continually prevails, and where being formed against the sides of the cavern, they imbibe a nitrous taste, without which they are little esteemed by the Chinese. The principal object of the proprietor of a bird's-nest rock is to preserve sufficient numbers of the swallows, by not gathering the nests too often, or abstracting those of the finer kinds in too great numbers, lest the birds should quit their habitations and emigrate to a more secure and inaccessible retreat. It is not unusual for a European, when he takes a rock under his superintendence, after ridding it of the old nests and fumigating the caverns, to allow the birds to remain undisturbed, two, three, or even more years, in order that they may multiply for his future advantage. When a bird's-nest rock is once brought into proper order, it will bear two gatherings in the year: this is the case with the rocks under the care of the officers of government at *Karang-bolang*.

In the vicinity of the rocks are usually found a few persons accustomed from their infancy to descend into these caverns, in order to gather the nests; an office of the greatest risk and danger, the best nests being sometimes many hundred feet within the damp and slippery opening of the rock. The gatherers are sometimes obliged to lower themselves by ropes (as at *Karang-bolang*) over immense chasms, in which the surf of a turbulent sea dashes with the greatest violence, threatening instant destruction in the event of a false step or an insecure hold. The people employed by government for this purpose were formerly slaves, in the domestic service of the minister or resident at the native court. To them the distribution of a few dollars, and the preparation of a buffalo feast after each gathering, was thought sufficient pay, and the sum thus expended constituted all the disbursements attending the gathering and packing, which is conducted by the same persons. This last operation is however carefully superintended by the resident, as the slightest neglect would essentially deteriorate the value of the commodity.

This will remind the reader of the perilous exertions of those who take the nests of the water birds on the rocks of Scotland, Shetland, and other northern countries. What risk of life, to supply a luxury to people, who themselves are too much enervated to encounter one

danger of a thousand incurred in this occupation!

Different nations have different modes of politeness. It is well known, that what in Europe is the height of civility, is in Asia, the extreme of rudeness. —But, perhaps, the Javan fashion of *squatting* before a superior, is not the least singular among expressions of respect. Does it import the readiness of the inferior to shrink, as it were, into *nothing*, on such occasions? —in order that the superior may be seen at full length?

The respect shewn to superior rank on Java is such, that no individual, whatever, his condition, can stand in the presence of a superior; neither can he address him in the same language in which he is spoken to. Not even the heir apparent, or the members of the royal family, can stand in the presence of the sovereign; the same restriction applies to the family of each subordinate chief. Were this mark of respect confined to the royal family alone, it might perhaps find a parallel in other eastern countries, where it is usual for the subject to prostrate himself before the sovereign, but in Java the nature of the government is such, that each delegated authority exacts the same marks of obeisance; so that, from the common labourer upward, no one dares to stand in the presence of a superior. Thus when a native chief moves abroad, it is usual for all the people of inferior rank among whom he passes, to lower their bodies to the ground till they actually sit on their heels, and to remain in this posture until he is gone by. The same rule is observed within doors; and instead of an assembly rising on the entrance of a great man, as in Europe, it sinks to the ground, and remains so during his presence.

This humiliating posture is called *adok*, and may be rendered into English by the term *squatting*. The practice is submitted to with the utmost cheerfulness by the people: it is considered an ancient custom, and respected accordingly. It was, however, in a great measure discontinued in the European provinces during the administration of the British government, who endeavoured to raise the lower orders, as much as was prudent, from the state of degradation to which their chiefs, aided by the Dutch authority, had subjected them; but it continued in force in the native provinces, in *Madura*, and to a certain extent in most of the districts at a distance from the seats of European government.

In travelling myself through some of the native provinces, and particularly in *Madura*, where the forms of the native government are particularly observed, I have often seen some hundreds drop on my approach, the cultivator quitting his plough, and the porter his load, on the sight of the *Tuan bezar's* carriage. At the court of *Sura-kerta*, I recollect that once, when holding a private conference with the *Sutiman* at the residency, it became necessary for the *Raden adipati* to be dispatched to the palace for the royal seal: the poor old man was as usual squatting, and as the *Sutiman* happened to be seated with his face towards the door, it was full ten minutes before his minister, after repeated ineffectual attempts, could obtain an opportunity of rising sufficiently to reach the latch without being seen by his royal master. The mission on which he was dispatched was urgent, and the *Sutiman* himself inconvenienced by the delay; but these inconveniences were insignificant, compared with the indecorum of being seen out of the *didok* posture. When it is necessary for an inferior to move, he must still retain that position, and walk with his hands upon his heels until he is out of his superior's sight.

It may well be supposed, that, where the impositions of good manners are so onerous, and the deference due to rank is so binding, the disposition for pomp and shew, the desire for high-sounding titles and distinctions, is active and ingenious. Such, indeed, is the fact; and ceremony no where more scrupulously exacts its dues than on the island of Java. Into these particulars, however, we cannot enter; nor into a thousand others of different kinds, brought together by the inquisitive author. Necessity obliges us to contract our report; and, therefore, we insert at this time nothing more than a specimen of the Javanese poetry, and of the sentiments inculcated by means of the art of versification; omitting with much regret all references to the introductory remarks of Sir Thomas, on the language, the music, &c. of this people.

Men of this world! give not yourselves up
To the pleasures of power and sensual
gratification:

Nether be vain nor open to flattery,
Lest caught in his toils,
You fall into the hands of the devil.

.....

When none are selfish,
And the great officers of the state, the
nobles,
And the petty officers, are all united
together,
Whatever may be the convulsions or the
troubles of a kingdom,
Still will the kingdom be great and prosperous.

When the power of the Sovereign
Is envied by none,
All are then united and none are disloyal.
All will be prosperous and peaceful,
The chiefs of provinces, the nobles, and the
petty chiefs.

On which *Raja Adil* (the just king) thus
spoke again:

"Oh *Yunan*, how many rules are there
"For the prosperity of the subject?"
To which *Pateh Yunan* returned for answer,
Treat not the subjects of your Majesty with
cruelty,

But respect
The descendants of honourable families;
To the descendants even of low families
Also shew kind treatment;
Yet be careful how you take a liking to
any one,

And raise him in the world.

If there is one who has merit
And abilities
Surpassing his equals,
It is proper to raise him,
And there is no shame in such an act.

But if one having neither merit,
Ability, nor capacity,
Should be promoted in his stead,
Then would the world say it was improper;
For one raised above his merits must *makan darah* (swallow blood).

Make not a chief
Of one who is a knave or bears an ill character,
And ask not advice
From one who is ill disposed.

.....

The manners of men should be correct;
And in adopting an accurate conduct,
Let your speech be modest and unassuming.

When thinking, let your countenance appear unruffled;
And when your words are prepared, deliver them.

Be firm, but on no account bigotted,
Lest you be held in contempt.

We are afraid that the character of these people as drawn by their late governor, demands more qualifications to render it accurate than he has thought proper to introduce. Yet, he

describes them as credulous, fond of omens, of prognostics, of pretenders to prophecy, and quacks. They observe days lucky and unlucky; they retain great veneration for certain antient temples, though in ruins; and they predicted the Governor's loss of office, because he had ventured, where none ever trod without meeting with a detriment of some kind. They are occasionally religious enthusiasts; they hope to recover their independence; they foster a contempt for trade; they are not proof against the corruption of the larger capitals; and those who push their fortune in the public service, are "frequently profligate and corrupt, exhibiting many of the vices of civilization without its refinement, and the ignorance and deficiencies of a rude state without its simplicity." We may add, that the higher orders are guilty of violence, deceit, and gross sensuality; and that the further any portion of the people is removed from the vices of the court, and intercourse with Europeans, the better are their morals, and the happier are not only they themselves, but their connexions.

[To be continued.]

Observations on the Deranged Manifestations of the Mind, or Insanity. By J. G. Spurzheim, M. D. 8vo. price 14s. Baldwin and Co. London. 1817.

ONLY those who acutely feel the sympathies of consanguinity and affinity, can justly estimate the anxiety that with unwearied patience watches the progress of disease in the objects of their affection. But, if there be any disease which more especially calls out sympathy, that which manifests the alienation, or the absence of the rational powers, is the most distressing. Always uncertain in its duration, unsettled in its symptoms, and suspicious in its termination, it occasions a thousand anxieties, and perplexes the most flattering expectations with innumerable apprehensions. Of late, it has been the general opinion of the Faculty, that the disease encreases among the British Nation; and, within these few years, last past, that the encrease has been rapid. Certainly it has come for-

ward more prominently into public view, by means of various Acts of the Legislature for regulating Lunatic Asylums. This has acted probably, both as cause and effect, in regard of such opinion; and it must now be taken as a fact,—of the deepest interest to individuals, as well as importance to the public.

Several judicious and elaborate treatises have issued from the press, describing this disease, and proposing means of cure. Another is now before us, distinguished by good sense, and a spirit of remark and investigation. We have perused it with attention; perhaps with somewhat of a prepossession in favour of the ingenious and learned foreigner, from whose pen it has proceeded; for, though we have differed, and continue to differ,* on many points from his well known theory respecting the parts of the brain as the seat of certain propensities and passions, yet, we never doubted that by directing his researches to that organ unremittingly he might suggest useful hints in reference to its perverted or suspended functions. Without referring to former opinions, we recommend the present volume to the consideration of medical men; especially to those who, on whom devolves the duty of forming a judgment and giving directions in cases of this nature. They will remember the author is a foreigner; and they will gather advantage from hints he incidentally affords; perhaps often, at least equal to those announced in his more regular discourse.

Diseases usually called *mental* are rather imperfections or interruptions of corporeal action; for, though the mind be susceptible of suffering, by regret, remorse, &c. and of joy, by gratification anticipated or actual, yet, to describe it as liable to disease, is to hazard the application of a term to a subject of which we know very little. When idiocy takes place from the birth, it may be thought, that some portion of the frame has not received its due developement. When, after a few years of life, the parts which form the head and surround the brain, are found too small, too large, or suffering under any distortion, there can be no wonder at the imperfect expansion

* Compare LIT. PAN. N. S. Vol. III. p. 582.

of faculties which Nature has appointed to be exercised by means of those parts. The defective operations of any of the senses may illustrate this. Some persons have weak eyes from their infancy; others can scarcely be said to enjoy the sense of hearing; there is some impediment in the auditory passages, or some imperfection in the auditory nerve. If these defects existed originally, and if nature has not perfected the parts, as life advanced, whatever depended on the actions of those parts, remains in constant imbecility, as it were unfinished, or incomplete.

This, which is obvious to all, because the organ of an external sense is affected, may illustrate what befalls a part, or parts of the brain, concealed from observation, because seated within the skull. The defect may be no less real, because hidden. And, as sometimes art is happily able to afford relief, if not cure, to certain painful maladies which affect external organs, so it may occasionally be of service in cases where the internal organs are affected. It must be acknowledged, that the undertaking is more arduous in proportion as the seat of the disease is more occult; nor can it be denied, that from this cause the number of cases beyond the reach of art is greatly increased. But, the study has by no means reached its acmé: the duty due by the Medical Art to suffering humanity commands the perseverance of skill, and attention; to which may be reserved discoveries beyond expectation, if not beyond hope.

Dr. Spurzheim divides his Observations into two parts: First, derangement of the external functions of the Mind,—disorders of voluntary motion—and of the Senses: Secondly, derangements of the internal functions of the Mind—diseases of the Brain—Insanity—its causes—its forms—its fits—prognosis, and treatment, moral and medical: with a description of a suitable establishment, &c. for the reception of patients.

Were this a proper occasion we could enlarge in reporting on the work. Our own experience confirms many of the Dr.'s observations; and others are evidently founded on good sense. The various forms of the disease demand the

most scrupulous attention, especially where legal evidence is in question; nor can we add our sanction, to the validity of some of the Dr.'s inferences favourable to patients, where legal acts are to be performed. Perhaps too, we have been accustomed to suspect the influence of other causes beside those alluded to by this writer; but suspicion is not proof. Were it possible to devise means of preventing the disease, or by preparing the patient, to give the disease a milder form, or diminished action, that, no doubt, would be peculiarly interesting to the public; but, "therein, the patient must minister to himself." We know what may exacerbate the disease; a contrary course of life may tend to moderate it. "To refrain,"—is, we believe, the best prescription that can be given generally; and this "formed into habit." Such, in one word, is the inference we draw from the causes assigned by the Dr. for the prevalence of this disorder in England; as the opinion of a sensible foreigner, we present them to our readers; the rest of the Volume we refer to the faculty.

I have divided insanity into idiotism, fatuity, and alienation. Idiotism from birth does not seem to be more frequent in England than in other countries. But I met, in the English institutions for insane, a greater number of fatuous; viz. those who by chronic alienations sunk into that state, or those who prove our ignorance with respect to the cure, that is, the chronic affections of the brain have produced in the organization alterations which cannot be cured, while it is the object of the healing art to prevent such organic changes. In saying so, I do not maintain that, in other countries, a better treatment is understood. Medical skill, as to insanity, seems to be every where equally advanced; I mean, the patient who could be cured by nature was cured, and medicine had very little or no merit in it. But as there were more insane persons in England, and as neither nature nor art were more successful in curing them, a greater number of incurable was the result.

Among the idiopathic causes of insanity, the activity of the cerebral functions is one of the most important. In England, indeed, this cause is very powerful. Here all faculties of the mind act with great energy. No nation in Europe, for instance,

in political and private views, has the right to indulge so much in the sentiment of self-esteem and independency; and the English do it to a great degree. Here every thing finds opposition, and opposition naturally excites the feelings. In England no plan will be conceived by the government, however salutary it may be to the country, without opposition. No church will be erected to explain the meaning of the Bible, but another preaching house will soon be in the neighbourhood to give another explanation. Every one may form a party, but he will find opposition. This spirit of party and opposition is continually nourished, and all selfish passions must be exasperated.—The fauciful gratification of the propensities is seen in many respects. Here only, two persons, in good humour and smiling, will shake hands, and then try to give to each other death-blows, while thousands of spectators are attracted.

Religious feelings are extremely active in this country, and may act without any restraint. Every one who thinks himself enlightened enough, or perhaps inspired by supernatural influence, may preach to all who listen to him. Whether he understands human nature, or is an artisan; whether he has studied the feelings of man, or has been employed in manual labour, that is no matter. He may consider the individuals of his congregation all alike, and speak to the mild, gloomy, and timid, as to the disobedient, hard-hearted, and stiff-necked. He may damn to hell and eternal pains all those who do not believe with him.—I am convinced that a gloomy preacher who does not know the God of Christians, and the method of instruction of the great Apostle, who modified his speech according to those to whom he spoke, in order to save them all, easily deranges a tender mind by his picture of a jealous God, of a God of wrath and of vengeance, by a language which is perhaps necessary to guide his own feelings. Indeed, how often must an anxious mind be overpowered! Moreover, it is easily conceived that individuals, who are anxious for their eternal beatitude, and listen to so many different explanations, torment their brains in order to find truth. Now, if at the same time other feelings are excited, it must occur that reflection and will are lost.

Ambition, a frequent cause of insanity, is not quiescent in England. Even in charitable works, ostentation is never forgotten. Moreover, England is a mercantile nation; the mind is continually occupied with speculations, wavers between

fear and hope, since the success depends on so many chances. Selfishness, the soul of commerce, easily becomes jealous, envious, and often calls on many other powers for assistance. In short, it seems to me that in England all feelings, selfish and liberal, religious and moral, low and high, are extremely active.

Not only the feelings, but also the intellectual faculties, have no restraint but that of their own power. If genius be not always encouraged, its activity at least is not suppressed, and every one may hope to profit by his labours and speculations in one way or other. Thus, the powerful activity of the mind seems to me a great cause why insanity is so frequent in England; and, indeed, it is a singular fact, that the greatest desire of man, his personal liberty, also has its bad effects.—“In despotic countries,” says Dr. Rush, “where the public passions are torpid, and where life and property are secured only by the extinction of domestic affections, madness is a rare disease. Of the truth of this remark,” continues Dr. Rush, “I have been satisfied by Mr. Stewart, the pedestrian traveller, who spent some time in Turkey; also by Dr. Scott, who accompanied Lord Macartney in his embassy to China, and by Mr. Jos. Roxas, a native of Mexico, who passed nearly forty years of his life among the civilized but depressed nations of that country. Dr. Scott informed me that he heard but of one single instance of madness in China.”

The other causes of insanity also act with great power in England. I have mentioned that luxury and cockering produce nervous complaints and insanity. Now, there is no country where comfort is enjoyed to such an extent, and where the richer classes are so numerous. In no country have so many individuals independent fortune, and can so much indulge in their fancies. Many cultivate their feelings at the expense of their body. In fact, proportionally, the rich are more vexed by nervous complaints and insanity than the poor.

Moreover, it is also certain that single persons are more disposed to madness than married people. But luxury and expensive fashions require in England a large fortune to enable a man to marry; hence only rich females have a claim to marriage, the others mourn in silence, and look for other sorts of satisfaction. Sometimes they have recourse to means which weaken the body and contribute to derange the mind. Now,

* Med. Inquiries and Observations on the Diseases of the Mind, p. 69.

there is no doubt that in all countries, even where love is less restrained by fashion and law, the greatest number of insane females are the victims of amateness.

Great and sudden changes in our manner of living have a great influence on the body. Many English became lately extremely rich, and naturally changed their manner of living. Many for some time worked hard day and night; then they retired, and, being often without occupation, found their life tiresome, indulged their fancies, and suffered from various complaints.

I have spoken of the influence of circulation, and of the abdominal viscera, on the brain. The manner of living in England affects the nervous system and the digestive organs. Climate and weather require food and drink somewhat different from those in warmer countries, but the English evidently indulge too much in spirituous liquors. The abuse of spirits, and the habit of intoxication, is admitted as a frequent cause of insanity by all those who have treated on that disorder. The brain suffers immediately and mediately. The circulation in general, and the determination of blood to the head, are increased; several faculties are excited; others are suppressed; and various morbid changes successively result in the brain and abdominal viscera. Generally speaking, I have remarked that the brains of individuals who die in the hospitals in London are firmer than those on the Continent, and in Dublin. Nourishment is the probable cause.

I have mentioned that all causes must be considered, to explain the frequency of insanity in England. Hard drinking, for instance, cannot be the only cause; since the females, who in better classes cannot be accused of that fault, are in great numbers subject to insanity. It is possible, however, that a daughter may suffer for the faults of her father, whose dissipation might be the cause of her weakly and nervous constitution.

The manner of living in England is not conformable to dietetic principles. It is known that the same quantity of food taken at different times is better digested than taken at once, and that medicine administered in smaller and repeated doses, produces more effect than the whole quantity taken at once. The English commonly take one plentiful meal, and at a time when the circulation is naturally quicker, that is, towards the evening. Besides, they excite the circulation by strong wines, and tea; and instead of being

quiet during the time of digestion, like other living beings, they directly after dinner frequent crowded assemblies, are squeezed and tired, and have no place to repose. Is it then a wonder that dyspepsia, liver complaints, disorders of the abdominal viscera in general, and so many affections of the brain, are observed?

The manifestations of the mind depend on the body, and the body on climate and weather. The agreeable sensations of a mild climate, dry air, and a beautiful sky, give hilarity to the mind; while cold and moist weather make it gloomy. Insanity, indeed, is more common in climates where cold and warm frequently alternate; but it is most frequent where the air is moist and cold, and accompanied at the same time with a cloudy sky. Gloominess, indeed, is not rare in England.

All other causes are common to the inhabitants of England, and of other countries: in females, for instance, pregnancy, difficult parturition, the preparing of nutriment for the infant; in both sexes transpositions of various morbid causes to the brain, &c.—Before I finish, I beg the preceding remarks to be considered as hints to both the attention and examination of medical men. It is not sufficient to mention the rapid progress of this alarming disease, we must also try to contribute to the elucidation of the causes. In preventing them, we are of greater use to society than in taking care of the moral treatment of the patients.

It is not because the Dr. contemns the moral treatment of the patient that he places it after other attentions; but because he wishes the public to consider those causes which are more especially in their own power. It cannot be expected that an insane patient should cure himself; but, it may be expected that common sense should withhold a man in health from rushing on those dangers, or indulging in those propensities, which *naturally*, and, so to say, inevitably, bring on disease. The present state of society in England, the liberty, the wealth, the refinement, are blessings; but, if their action be so powerful, and so dangerous, it becomes the whole nation to enjoy them with discretion—if not with apprehension.

A few representations of heads and skulls of idiots or insane persons are added to the volume, as illustrations of the Dr.'s theory and remarks.

Religious Liberty stated and enforced on the Principles of Scripture and Common Sense, in six Essays, with Notes and an Appendix. By Thomas Williams. 8vo. Williams and Co. London. 1816.

MR. Williams informs us in an Advertisement, that the substance of these Essays was originally delivered in the form of Lectures before the "Christian Philological Society," where they received distinction and applause. But, if we mistake not, as a published work, they expose the courageous author to the cuffs and buffets of all parties in the Religious World. He demands liberty for every body; whereas the object of each Party is, to acquire, or to ensure, liberty for itself. He insists that no man is bound to give account to another of his sentiments; that no man has a right to dictate to another, on any point of Religion:—"with the exception" says every sect in existence, "of OURSELVES." And here extremes unite. The Catholic exclaims, *con spirito*, "Out of our Church is no Salvation;" and Mr. Williams has already experienced the kindness of some who, professing the utmost distance from Popery, hold more than one of its tenets with a convulsive firmness. The subject should ensure friends to the performance; but, if after all, the writer prove to be the man in the world the best pleased with his work; he knows the world well enough to suppress all emotions of surprize, and to pity where he cannot effectually instruct.

We are afraid, that Mr. W. entertains too favourable a notion of the Primitive Christians, on the subject of unity and fellowship. What the doctrines of the Gospel were, we know; but, it requires greater intimacy with the state of opinions in the early ages than falls to the share of most men, to judge properly on their effects among those who embraced the faith of Christ. Previous to the promulgation of that faith, there existed numerous sects among the Jews:—the Sadducees, the Pharisees, the Essenes; the heresy, afterwards called the Gnostic, was rising; the Schools of the

heathen furnished opposing tenets innumerable; and the converts from these Sects, brought their old habits with them into the Church. Hence the writers of the New Testament found ample cause to exhort to love and concord; and the writings of their immediate successors are filled with scarcely any thing else. The Jewish (Christian) Church, and the Gentile (Christian) Church, retained their original distinctions, as recorded in the Acts, during several centuries; and do, indeed, retain them to this day. When Mr. W. says the primitive Churches "were like the chords of a harp, not all tuned to the same note, but by the same standard," we doubt his inference; though we know that Ignatius describes the Ephesian Church as being "fitted as exactly to the bishop, as the strings are to the harp. Therefore in your concord, and agreeing Charity, Jesus Christ is sung; and every individual among you assists in the Chorus: that being all consonant in love, and taking up the song of God, ye may in perfect unity, with one voice, sing to the Father." The reader will observe the use of the musical terms here; and no doubt, they were applicable to that Church, at that time; but, alas! the comparison was not descriptive of every church; or of all churches in relation to each other: not a few "grated harsh discord;" not a few sneered at sister Churches "who did not keep Easter as we, the orthodox, keep it:"—a relict this of the original opposition between the Hebrews, and the Gentiles.

It is a manifest error to suppose that Christianity introduced discord upon Earth; the principles of contention were in existence, and even active, long before; but, when this new doctrine became popular, it offered a fresh object to former heart-burnings, and the church became the theatre of strife in support of contrary opinions; to the infinite detriment and disgrace of all concerned. Nor is it Christianity, that now causes the various animosities by which the church is pestered: they take their rise in the perversities of the human heart, and in the mistaken views of men, for the most part, who being zealous for

the truth, are but the more headstrong in error.

To prevent, or to remedy this evil is difficult; perhaps scarcely possible: Nor would it be that destructive evil which it is, did it not break communion among Christians, and cause separation of interests for frivolous causes. Contradictory Articles of Faith, are, no doubt, important causes of distinction; but diversity of opinion, may exist where no Article of Faith is involved; nor is an opinion, merely as such, to be raised to the rank of an Article of Faith.—“To bear and to forbear,” is the most promising *recipe* we know for the disorder; and *taken in time* it will generally effect a cure.

We cannot but differ from the ingenious writer on some points:—for instance, he seems inclined to suppose that professors were admitted to the Eucharist, in antient times, *previous* to Baptism: we recollect no instance of this. He imagines that immorality, *only* was cause for expulsion from Christian communities: this, in our opinion is more than doubtful; and certainly, other causes beside immorality, contributed to *keep out* those who were *out*; whether they had not been admitted, or whether they had been expelled after admission; and this, from the earliest, even from the Apostolic times.

To do the writer justice, he denounces his censures with impartiality and little reserve. The triple Tiara receives condemnation without remission; the Inquisition finds the same fate; the politics of Ferdinand and the Bourbons meet with but a slender portion of pity; and in our own country, from Archbishop Laud, down to late informations against field preaching, Mr. W. advocates the cause of Religious Liberty, at the expence of some very prominent characters.

Nor does his condemnation fall lightly on bigots who professing the principles of liberty, practised those of tyranny. On this subject, we shall set an extract or two before our readers; partly in support of our suggestion that extremes may meet; and partly to justify the hint already given, that the author must make up his mind to the due quantity of cuffs and buffets from every quarter.

It is well known that the Presbyterians in the days of the unhappy Charles, complained bitterly of the mandates on the subject of Religion, which were enforced by the Episcopalians:—when they came into power, did they avoid the same crime? Let our Author answer:

The solemn league and covenant was imposed, and rigorously exacted of all people, as they would escape the brand and penalty of *malignants*. Many of the Episcopal clergy both in the city and country were expelled their livings.” The “Hard Measure” given to the excellent Bishop Hall, in the sequestration of his living, the sale of his effects, the imprisonment of his person, and the treatment of his family, with the Vandal like treatment of Cathedral and Parish churches, merit, not only censure, but execration. Yet because the blessed cause of persecution did not advance fast enough, the Corporation of London “presented a remonstrance to the Parliament, desiring a strict course for suppressing all private and separate congregations; that all Anabaptists, heretics, &c. [who] conformed not to the public discipline [might] be declared and proceeded against; that all [should] be required to obey the government settled, or to be settled; and that none disaffected to the Presbyterian Government be employed in any place of public trust.”

The following character of Toleration is from a zealous Presbyterian, and expressed the general sentiment of the age. “*Toleration* will make the kingdom a chaos, a Babel, another Amsterdam, a Sodom, an Egypt, a Babylon, yea worse than all these: certainly it would be the most provoking sin against God, that ever Parliament was guilty of in this kingdom; it proves the cause and foundation of all kinds of damnable heresies, and blasphemies. Toleration is the grand work of the devil, his masterpiece and chief engine he works by at this time, to uphold his tottering kingdom; it is the most compendious, ready, sure way to destroy all religion, lay all waste, and bring in all evil; it is a most transcendent, catholic and fundamental evil for this kingdom of any that can be imagined. As original sin is the fundamental sin of all sin, having the seed and spawn of all in it; so toleration hath all errors in it, and of all evils; it is against the whole stream and current of scripture, both in the Old and New Testament, both in matters of faith and manners, both general and particular commands; it overthrows all relations, both political, ecclesiastical, and economical,

&c." And speaking of the various sectaries endeavouring to obtain freedom for their own religious opinions, the Author adds, "All the devils in hell, and their instruments, were at work to promote toleration." *T. Edwards's Gangraena*, P. i. p. 57, 58.

Well; those who fled from Persecution at home, certainly abstained from Persecution abroad: O! very certainly; as Mr. W. proves clearly; though he has not appealed, as he might have done, to the famous "blue laws" of Massachusetts: perhaps, he thought the following were sufficiently black.

This act ordained, that whosoever should introduce a Quaker into the Colony should forfeit 100*l*. and that any one who should conceal or entertain such an one, should be fined forty-shillings *per hour*, while he thus protected him. As to the Quakers themselves, every male should for the first offence have one ear cut off, and be sent to work in the house of correction; for the second the other ear, and be sent back to the same confinement. Women, for the two first offences were to be severely whipped, and confined to hard labour as the men. For third offence, either sex was to have the tongue bored through with a hot iron, and to be sent back to slavery!

These laws, though executed with a severity even beyond the letter, were yet found insufficient to keep away these unwelcome visitors; therefore sundry ministers of the *Independent* denomination (mark that!) petitioned to have their crime made capital, and it was in consequence made banishment "upon pain of death." Three

* The preamble to this act is so curious that I cannot forbear subjoining it in a Note. "Whereas there is a pernicious sect, commonly called *Quakers*, lately risen, who by word and writing have published and maintained many dangerous and horrid tenets, and do take upon them to change and alter the received laudable customs of our nation in giving civil respect to equals, or reverence to superiors, whose actions tend to undermine the civil government, and also to destroy the order of the churches, by denying all established forms of worship, and by withdrawing from orderly church fellowship, allowed and approved by all orthodox professors of the truth—whereby divers of our inhabitants have been infected; for prevention thereof, this Court doth order and enact, that every person or persons of the *curst sect* of the Quakers, who is not an inhabitant of, but is found within this jurisdiction, shall be apprehended without warrant, where no magistrate is at hand, by any constable, commissioner, or select man—who shall commit the said person to close prison, there to remain without bail, until the next court of assistants, where they shall have a legal trial: and being convicted to be of the sect of the Quakers, shall be sentenced to be banished,

men and one woman were actually *hanged* at Boston,* and the persecution would have gone on, but for a *mandamus* from King Charles II. who conceived that the right of persecution belonged exclusively to him.

What, now, shall be said in favour of a Protestant Inquisition, as compared with the Popish Holy Office? wherein do they differ? What shall be said of men who having demonstrated how contrary to the Gospel were certain vindictive proceedings in Old England, discovered that they were highly proper, pious, and edifying in New England? And these, all the while, were ministers of the Gospel of peace! they were "followers of the Lamb!" Whatever we may think of the uncontrolled Liberty contended for by Mr. Williams, we are almost tempted to take refuge in it against such infuriate perversions of civil authority; such diametrical opposites to every principle of Scripture, and every dictate of common sense.

A Glance at the State of Public Affairs, as far as relates to the Influence of Money and Finance on Manufactures and Commerce. 8vo. pp. 90. Sherwood and Co. London. 1817.

THE state of public affairs fluctuates so rapidly, that we hold it unsafe to give a decided opinion on obtaining a glance at them. The arguments of this writer are unfavourable to the view of things taken by the Public Officers of the state; yet, since the work has appeared, the funds have risen enormously, and the revival of trade is announced from almost all quarters, with the anticipations of an abundant harvest. The prudence of watching events is greater than that of foretelling them. But, to shew that even our great remaining enemy, the national debt, is no invincible cause of alarm, we adduce this writer's evidence of there being silver and gold enough in the world to pay it.—Who's afraid?

Molena, in his interesting History of Chili, states, that at Uspalata there is a

upon pain of death."—The Act goes on to inflict the like punishment upon *inhabitants* found guilty of the same offence.

* Holmes's American Annals, vol. 1. p. 312. London Edition.

lode of silver ore, nine feet thick, which is known to extend through the country 90 miles, and supposed to stretch out 500, and that smaller veins branch out from it. The country is evidently very much intersected by these minerals. What quantity of metal this singular vein may contain, it is almost impossible to conjecture; but, by those who have any knowledge of mining, it will readily be presumed that it cannot descend less than 100 fathoms. Estimating its descent only at 20 fathoms, the specific gravity of the ore at four times the weight of water, which is much less than silver ore usually weighs, and the quantity of silver contained therein to be only 15 per cent. of the weight of the ore, each cubic foot of ore will contain $45\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. troy, of silver. This will make each mile of the lode of ore, supposing it uniformly of this thickness, and to be 20 fathom deep, to contain 282,664,000 lbs. troy. Without any allowance for the alloy, which in standard silver reduces its value one twelfth, this will, at the average price, amount to 806,553,000l. sterling; which very much exceeds the amount of the national debt, after deducting what the commissioners hold on account of the government.

The mines in South America, belonging to the Portuguese, are not so well known to us as those in the possession of Spain. The produce of these was unknown, while the government had the power to conceal it; and, were the productive powers of the former disclosed, they would probably be found to contain a proportionable quantity of gold. This of all metals is the most capable of concealment, from the small space it occupies; and is, in all probability, the most general, though as yet found only in small quantities, except in South America and Africa. The French had been apprised of its existence, in large masses, in Africa; but they were deprived of an easy access to it by one of the provisions in the treaty of 1802. This was in consequence of private information, which our government received, of the designs entertained by the French government.

An increase in the annual productions of the South American mines may be reasonably expected, in consequence of a more general knowledge of that country by persons capable of turning it to a valuable account, as well as by the introduction of steam-engines, for the purpose of draining the mines which have been flooded. This expectation is strengthened by the recent discoveries of metals in our own country.

Within the last fifty years, the county of Cornwall has been found to contain copper in abundance, though it had been supposed to contain only the ore of tin. On the

Alpine side of the island, from Cornwall to the north of Scotland, the beds of many rivulets contain grains of pure gold, indicating the existence of the metal in masses yet undiscovered.—From the mine at Beer-alstone, which has lain dormant since the time of Queen Elizabeth, more than 100 ounces of silver have been obtained from a ton of lead: and, as the mine at Newland, near Keawick, which contains copper, *saturated with gold*, and which was abandoned on account of the water, is soon likely to be drained, the probability is, that an additional quantity of gold will be thus sent into the market.

And now, be it known, that the Panoramic corps is so stupid as to wish that the right owners may retain their property in these mountains of money, and that our countrymen may obtain them only by the products of their labours; and then, not in masses of miles, but, gradually, as their goods meet a demand. What our own mines may produce, we allow to find its way to the money market, and the national stores; we give leave to those who please, to erect steam engines and to work them: we have no fear of the prejudicial effects resulting from *copper saturated with gold*, except to the miners employed in digging and smelting; but as to the Alps of silver in Chili, there let them be, till honestly come by. We say the same of the large masses of Gold in Africa: and we rejoice from mere philanthropy that the French were deprived of easy access to them—unless that access were purchased by an extensive vent for the exportable commodities of Europe.

A Practical Introduction to Botany.

By the Rev. W. Bingley, A. M. F. L. S., &c. sm. 8vo. Price 4s. 6d. Gale and Fenner, London. 1817.

A NEAT work, that claims no distinction on account of superior merit, execution, or novelty. It may, however, answer the purpose of a kind of index to Botanical terms, and may form a pleasing companion for the garden. Nothing can equal the improvement to be derived from the study of Nature; and, as Botanical terms are an exercise for the memory, the presence of the subject that explains them fixes the application and the composition of the term most strongly on the mind; to which this little work may essentially contribute.

A Narrative of the Briton's Voyage to Pitcairn's Island; including an interesting sketch of the present state of the Brazils, and of Spanish South America. By Lieut. J. Shillibeer, R. M. 8vo.—Second Edition. Price 8s. 6d. Law and Whittaker, London. 1817.

THE rapid vicissitudes lately experienced by South America, in common with other parts of the world, have deprived the title to this Volume of much of its application to the *present* state of that continent; whether in reference to the Portuguese, or to the Spanish parts of it. What this officer saw in 1814, he has laudably minuted down in his journal, and faithfully reported to the Public; it is not, therefore, his fault, if the three years elapsed since his visit, have produced events, to which a new and distinct interest attaches. The almost infinitely varied services on which the British Navy has been employed within a few years last past have afforded opportunities of observation to naval officers, and others, from which we hope the Public will derive essential benefit; and, we acknowledge for ourselves, that we receive communications from such quarters with a readiness bordering on partiality. The writer need not fear the severity of criticism from any true critic.

The original destination of the Briton was not to cruize in the South Seas; but intelligence received by the Captain, Sir T. Staines, while lying at Rio Janeiro, induced that officer to extend his voyage, in search of the American frigate the *Essex*, commanded by Captain Porter, who had recently captured several of the British South Sea Whalers. The narrative bears very hard on the Character of that officer; and, whatever may be thought in America of his exploits, he will pass among the British for a tyrant and a brute, unless he can clear himself, by competent evidence, from imputations which equally dishonour himself, and the flag of his Country. He is charged with being "not content with burning their villages [on the island of Typee] and destroying their trees; he inhumanly and wantonly, shot fourteen

of their defenceless brethren." Hence, "*Te Keeno Porter maté, maté, Typee.*" the wicked and brutal Porter murdered the Typees, was the best word they could afford him; and their joy at hearing he was taken prisoner, was excessive. His conduct towards his European prisoners was equally barbarous; and equally disgraceful to an officer commissioned by a Country calling itself civilized.

We thus particularly mark this instance, because we wish that the minds of all officers acting at a distance from home, should be deeply impressed with the conviction that their actions will be brought to light, and their characters investigated; and because, in the course of our reading, we have noticed with pain, and sometimes with horror, various instances of outrages committed in remote parts, by Americans, whom the sufferers did not, indeed, they could not, distinguish from our own countrymen; they speaking the same language, and presenting so nearly the same appearance. This, by reflexion, defames the character of our own people.

But, the principal attraction of the volume, is, beyond all doubt, the interesting account it gives of the British colony on Pitcairn's island; heretofore stated to amount to nearly fifty persons. This has engaged our pages at least twice already;* we cannot, therefore, but acknowledge a sympathy with these islanders, descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*; they engage our affection, and very willingly would we do them good. The description given of them, by the present writer is far from diminishing this inclination.

It appears that on Sept. 2. the Briton left the Marquesa islands for Valpariso; but in the second watch of the night, was surprized by the sight of an island. Day-light discovered huts, cultivation, and people; some of whom launched their little canoes through the surf, and approached the ship. Surprise was heightened to astonishment, when these canoes hailed the ship, in perfect English, and enquired her name, and who commanded her? The mention of the names of Bligh, and of Christian, soon

* Vide LIT. PAN. Vol. VI. p. 920. N. 215.

led to a discovery of the relation of these islanders to their visitors; and the eldest native of the island, Friday Fletcher October Christian, son of the mutineer, came on board, and conducted himself with the utmost propriety. Our readers are acquainted with the fate of Christian; and they know that the real name of the patriarch of the colony, now called John Adams, is *Alexander Smith*; or, that the ship-name of Alexander Smith, was previously John Adams, which family name he has resumed; and this we think quite as likely. The explanation given by these young men of their manners, is highly pleasing: their confession of faith is the regular creed, "I believe in God the Father," &c: their prayer, "I will arise and go to my Father," &c: their preference of the English language in their common speech; their acknowledgment of King George for their king; their recollection of Mayhew Folger, captain of the only ship that had landed on the island, equally excite our interest.

Before we had finished our interrogatories the hour of breakfast had arrived, and we solicited our half countrymen, as they styled themselves, to accompany us below, and partake of our repast, to which they acquiesced without much ceremony. The circle in which we had surrounded them being opened, brought to the notice of Mackey, a little black terrier. He was at first frightened, ran behind one of the officers, and looking over his shoulder said, pointing to the dog, "I know what that is, it is a dog. I never saw a dog before—will it bite?" After a short pause, he addressed himself to Christian, saying with great admiration, "It is a pretty thing too to look at, is it not?"

The whole of them were inquisitive, and in their questions as well as answers, betrayed a very great share of natural abilities.

They asked the names of whatever they saw, and the purposes to which it was applied. This, they would say, was pretty,—that they did not like, and were greatly surprized at our having so many things which they were not possessed of in the Island.

The circumstance of the dog, the things which at each step drew their attention or created their wonder, retarded us on our road to the breakfast table, but arriving there, we had a new cause for surprize. The astonishment which before had been

so strongly demonstrated in them, was now become conspicuous in us, even to a much greater degree than when they hailed us in our native language; and I must here confess I blushed when I saw nature in its most simple state, offer that tribute of respect to the Omnipotent Creator, which from education I did not perform, nor from society had been taught its necessity. Before they began to eat; on their knees, and with hands uplifted did they implore permission to partake in peace what was set before them, and when they had eaten heartily, resuming their former attitude, offered a fervent prayer of thanksgiving for the indulgence they had just experienced. Our omission of this ceremony did not escape their notice, for Christian asked me whether it was not customary with us also. Here nature was triumphant, for I should do myself an irreparable injustice, did I not with candour acknowledge, I was both embarrassed and wholly at a loss for a sound reply, and evaded this poor fellow's question by drawing his attention to the cow, which was then looking down the hatchway, and as he had never seen any of the species before, it was a source of mirth and gratification to him.

The hatred of these people to the blacks is strongly rooted, and which doubtless owes its origin to the early quarrels which Christian and his followers had with the Otaheiteans after their arrival at Pitcairn's; to illustrate which I shall here relate an occurrence which took place at breakfast.

Soon after young Christian had begun, a West Indian Black, who was one of the servants, entered the gun-room to attend table as usual. Christian looked at him sternly, rose, asked for his hat, and said, "I don't like that black fellow, I must go," and it required some little persuasion, before he would again resume his seat. The innocent Quashe was often reminded of the anecdote by his fellow servants.

After coming along side the ship, so eager were they to get on board, that several of the canoes had been wholly abandoned, and gone adrift. This was the occasion of an anecdote which will show most conspicuously the good nature of their dispositions, and the mode resorted to in deciding a double claim. The canoes being brought back to the ship, the Captain ordered that one of them should remain in each, when it became a question to which that duty should devolve; however it was soon adjusted, for Mackey observed that he supposed they were all equally anxious to see the ship, and the fairest way would be for them to cast lots, as then there would be no ill will on either side. This was acceded to, and

those to whom it fell to go into the boat, departed without a murmur.

Scarcity of provisions obliged Capt. Sir T. Staimes to contract his stay at the island to a few hours; during which time, none but the Captains went on shore; where they were received by the Head of the family, John Adams, who is described as a fine looking old man, approaching to sixty years of age. He denied being active in the mutiny. Says the informant of our author,

"He told me he was perfectly aware how deeply he was involved; that by following the fortune of Christian, he had not only sacrificed every claim to his country, but that his life was the necessary forfeiture for such an act, and he supposed would be exacted from him was he ever to return: notwithstanding all these circumstances, nothing would be able to occasion him so much gratification as that of seeing once more, prior to his death, that country which gave him birth, and from which he had been so long estranged.

"There was a sincerity in his speech, I can hardly describe it—but it had a very powerful influence in persuading me these were his real sentiments. My interest was excited to so great a degree, that I offered him a conveyance for himself, with any of his family who chose to accompany him. He appeared pleased at the proposal, and as no one was then present, he sent for his wife and children. The rest of this little community surrounded the door. He communicated his desire, and solicited their acquiescence. Appalled at a request not less sudden than in opposition to their wishes, they were all at a loss for a reply.

"His charming daughter although inundated with tears, first broke the silence. "Oh do not, Sir," said she, "take from me my father! do not take away my best—my dearest friend." Her voice failed her—she was unable to proceed—leaned her head upon her hand, and gave full vent to her grief. His wife too (an Otaheitean) expressed a lively sorrow. The wishes of Adams soon became known among the others, who joined in pathetic solicitation for his stay on the island. Not an eye was dry—the big tear stood in those of the men—the women shed them in full abundance. I never witnessed a scene so fully affecting, or more replete with interest. To have taken him from a circle of such friends, would have ill become a feeling heart, to have forced him away in opposition to their joint and earnest entreaties, would have been an outrage on humanity.

An assurance that no such design was meditated, restored tranquillity to the community, a community pledged to each other by the tenderest connections, by general consanguinity, and reciprocal affection. The young men are described as finely formed, and of manly features; industrious, and ingenious; the young women as innocent, sensible, and modest, with beautiful and open countenances.

The island itself has an exceedingly pretty appearance, and I was informed by Christian, every part was fertile and capable of being cultivated. The coast is every way bound with rocks, insomuch that they are at all times obliged to carry their little boats to the village, but the timber is of so light a nature that one man is adequate to the burden of the largest they have.

Each family has a separate allotment of land, and each strive to rival the other in their agricultural pursuits, which is chiefly confined to the propagation of the Yams, and which they have certainly brought to the finest perfection I ever saw. The bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees, were brought with them in the Bounty, and have been since reared with great success. The pigs also came by the same conveyance, as well as goats and poultry. They had no pigeons, and I am sorry to say no one thought of leaving those few we had on board, with them.

The pigs have got into the woods, and many are now wild. Fish of various sorts are in abundance. We learn that several books belonging to Capt. Bligh, were in possession of Adams; but, we do not discover any traces of the art of writing being in practice among these people. If Adams, himself, did not possess it—for he was but a common seaman—then will these our half countrymen, soon forget their relation; after a few generations their language will no longer distinguish them; and they will, indeed, populate an island in the South Sea, but their history will become a blank—a mere undistinguishable, and perhaps absurd, tradition.

Such no doubt, is the history of those families which now inhabit other islands. Accidents have driven them, here or there, as the wind happened to blow, when they were out at sea. The few arts they possessed, the means

of procuring the scanty supplies they required, were all they could bequeath to their posterity; and their posterity not long retaining any recollection of their ancestors, found themselves on the island, without knowing their origin, or whence they descended.

It is our duty to add, that intentions were cherished of sending to Pitcairn's island supplies, and assistances; whether they still continue, or whether expectations for that purpose have been transferred to Otaheite, or to Port Jackson, we have not the means of ascertaining. See L. P. N. S. Vol. III. 858.

The rest of this voyage consists of a visit to Juan Fernandes, rendered famous by the residence of Alexander Selkirk, the original Robinson Crusoe; and by the shelter it afforded Lord Anson;—of a description of Callao, of Lima, and of the Inquisition there; a bundle of papers from which, obtained during its suppression, was brought away by Lieut. S., and may, possibly, meet the eye of the public. The voyage home offers nothing extraordinary.

The plates annexed to this volume are the sketches of a novice, not of a master in the art of engraving: they nevertheless give an idea of the places they represent; and we wish that all our officers should possess the same skill, as a source of amusement to themselves, and gratification to the public.

Correspondence between a Mother and her Daughter at School. By Mrs. Taylor, Author of *Maternal Solicitude*, and Jane Taylor, Author of *Display*, &c. 8vo. Price 5s. Taylor and Hessey, London. 1817.

It is saying much, to say that these Ladies manifest in the work before us the same talents, with the same steady desire of communicating instruction, as distinguish their former productions. The Vehicle they have chosen is ingenious; and admits a great variety of incident. The period to which it is here limited, a single year, is however too short to allow of more than a selection; and the age of the Daughter, fifteen, confines the advice to that time of life. A wider space would have afforded opportunity for the action of

events, and the communication of opinions, more general, and perhaps more useful; as to the major part of young ladies quit the parental roof at an earlier period of life; and stand in need of advice suited to their years, which none could introduce more acceptably than these correspondents.

The incidents in their order, are, first a School-friendship, with its usual fate, a subsequent rupture; emulation, which should never be suffered to degenerate into rivalry; disdain of others less favoured by cultivation of the understanding; dress; disappointment; usefulness, compared with more shewy qualities; forwardness not unmingled with display; behaviour; jealousy; and reflection on time past.

That these are treated with spirit and skill, will readily be believed by all who perused the former specimens of these Ladies' powers. That the letters themselves are highly moral and even pious, will be equally expected. An extract from a letter of the Daughter to her Mother, will enable our readers to judge themselves:

I have been sitting a long time, with the pen in my hand, considering whether I should expose my vanity and folly, by confessing a little mortification I had the first week or two of the vacation: but as it did me a great deal of good, I think I must tell you. I mentioned in my last, that Miss Morrison was staying here with me; and, from what I then said, you would, perhaps, perceive that I fancied myself, in many things, very much her superior. Yes, mamma, I felt this so much,—so much more, indeed, than I was aware,—that I made no doubt Mrs. W. thought the same; and concluded, that she would value my company much the most; feel hers a kind of interruption; and address her conversation chiefly to me. But, instead of this, her attentions were so equally divided between us, that it would have been impossible for any body to guess which of us she preferred. I should not have regarded her bestowing even more kindness upon Miss Morrison, if she had but flattered me by engaging in conversation with me, on subjects that would not have interested her. But as she did not, I concluded it was only from delicacy to Miss Morrison's feelings; and still hoped, that she would take some opportunity, when we were alone, to say as much.—

But, although there were many opportunities, nothing of the kind was said, or hinted at.

Mrs. W. had several little jobs to be done during the vacation, in which she requested our assistance. This we both willingly gave; and nothing would have gratified me more, than rendering myself useful to her. But, in almost every thing we undertook, Miss Morrison succeeded better than I. She did things more adroitly, and readily, notwithstanding my anxiety to do my best. Mrs. W. I saw, was pleased with her; especially as in all she did, her manner was so obliging and attentive. At last, I thought of something in which I was pretty sure she could not rival me. It was Mrs. W.'s birth-day; and I determined, foolish as I was, to write some verses on the occasion. I was nearly the whole day about it; and as soon as they were finished, I went to leave them in her closet, where she would find them in the evening. In the closet I found Miss Morrison; who shewed me a large pile of Christmas bills, which she had been employed all day in casting up for Mrs. W.

At supper time, Mrs. W. came down, with a kind smile on her face, my verses in one hand, and these bills in the other. And first she thanked me, more than I deserved, for my address to her; and added, that "it was certainly very well for a *first attempt*." I cannot say this compliment quite equalled my expectations, especially as I knew it was by no means a *first attempt*. But I was still less satisfied with myself, when she said, turning to Miss Morrison, "My dear, I have examined several of these bills, and I find they are quite right; and I thank you: you have been very useful to me; you have saved me a great deal of time and trouble to-day." Indeed, mamma, I felt at that moment very much humbled; and I felt (what I believe Mrs. W. wished me to feel) that, although a better education has certainly given me the advantage of Miss Morrison, in some respects, yet that in many useful qualities she quite as much surpasses me; and, that there is by no means so great a difference between us as I vainly imagined. I have since thought less of myself and better of her; and you cannot think how much easier and happier I have been, since I gave up all thought of pre-eminence; and Mrs. W. I think has been better pleased with me.

This example of a truly liberal spirit is well worth attention and imitation by young ladies, who not seldom discover, and confess in after life, that the excellencies of their companions were the

occasion of unwarrantable grudging and heart-burnings. A cheerful acknowledgment of the good qualities of others always acts favourably on personal character, and is reflected on with pleasure. It is doing as we would be done by. We have reason to think that the following is founded on fact. How few conversations would bear this test?

MY DEAR LAURA,—As you have found it necessary to set a guard upon your thoughts, I hope you are also aware of the importance of bridling "that unruly member," which "as no man can tame," so, surely, no woman can be too careful to restrain. At a female seminary, where so many triflers, at a trifling age, are assembled, great watchfulness, in this respect, must be needful. I was once present in a young party (when I myself was young; where unrestrained license had been given to our loquacity. After a while, one of the company, more silent than the rest, drew out her pencil, and wrote down, unobserved, the heterogeneous conversation. This paper she afterwards read to us, and, certainly, each appeared ashamed of her own part. This, though only done in playfulness, might afford a useful hint to every one present; the young lady herself, and other young ladies not excepted.

Those who accustom themselves to contemplate the human character, especially with a view to their *own*, will observe and lament the frivolity of mind which characterises a large proportion of society.—The levities of youth, are, indeed, sometimes cured by age and experience. Yet they too frequently prove ineffectual; and the frivolous character as she advances in life, after affording a theme for ridicule, becomes, at length, an object only of pity.

Yet, do not mistake me: I would not spread a gloom over the spring of life, or wish you to assume a gravity unsuitable to your age. The playful vivacity of youth is ever pleasing, because it is natural; and may be indulged without incurring the censure of frivolity. I say this, to caution you against extremes; as it sometimes happens, that those who are disgusted with the levity of their companions, assume an air and demeanour inconsistent with their years, and which is more calculated to excite dislike than respect. So difficult is it to observe a wise medium; so apt are the young, especially, whatever habits, or notions, or manners they adopt, to carry them to excess; and to render those views to be injurious, which are calculated to be beneficial to the character

Observations on the Importance of Gibraltar to Great Britain, &c. by Capt.

Christopher Clarke. 8vo. Hatchard. London. 1817.

We are far from censuring a little deviation from the direct line of his profession in a Gentleman whose intentions are evidently directed to the public benefit : and, though we do not altogether admit his opinion that the British nation undervalues Gibraltar, yet we confess our obligations to him for pointing out further particulars by which that important fortress may become still more important. It is, in a sense, one of the keys to the Mediterranean : it may be made, says our Author, the key to an immense commerce, with Spain, with Morocco, with the interior of Africa. We recommend the Author's ideas to the consideration of our merchants : they are hints for practical men. But, our readers will be pleased to see this writer's account of "the old rock" and the famous town ; and this we shall set before them, in his own words.

By far the greater part of the population consists of foreigners, such as Spaniards, Portuguese, Jews, Genoese, &c. who can feel no motive to advance the interests of Great Britain : many of them are refugees of a dangerous description.

The shipping and boats belonging to Gibraltar are navigated by foreigners, who also are totally in possession of the fisheries, for which the adjacent seas afford abundant supplies, though British sailors might find a profitable employment.

The streets of the town are narrow, and built with the greatest irregularity, and the houses are for the most part extremely bad ; from the numerous population crowded together upon the confined space which the form of the rock allows, much inconvenience was felt from the want of room for warehouses, to contain the goods as they waited to be shipped off for other parts.

The whole place is supplied with water from a single reservoir, formerly constructed by a Jesuit, whence it is carried on the backs of asses. A ravine on the face of the hill above the town, offers a favourable spot for the construction of works to retain water ; the heavy rains which fall at particular periods, would supply the greatest quantity that could possibly be required, which being properly distributed, would materially promote the cleanliness of the town and the comfort of the inhabitants.

On the prerequisites for the African trade, says our Author :

From the constant resort of Moors to Morocco, and the vicinity of that place to Gibraltar, great opportunities are offered there to persons desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the language and manners of Barbary. When it is considered that the envoys to Morocco for the last century, have been almost wholly unacquainted with the customs and languages of the people, it does not appear surprising that our connexion with that country has been so limited, and impeded by mutual misunderstandings, originating too often in the inaccuracies of interpreters. The late emperor frequently expressed his regret that no English consul could be found, capable of holding direct intercourse with him.*

The domestic comfort of the Christians in Morocco, appears not to be impeded by the degrading distinctions practised in other Mahometan countries. Besides the Catholic establishments in Morocco and Mequinez,† there is one at Tangier, and another at Mogodor. Mr Jackson remarks,‡ that "as to the English, they are commonly called infidels, who never pray ; this opinion having arisen, because Protestants have no public chapels in the Mahometan towns, as the Catholics have.

The low state of the religious establishment at Gibraltar, has been a reproach to Great Britain ; instead of an example, as it might have been during the last hundred years, to the various people who resorted there, of the superior system of the Church of England. The principal church has been left in the hands of the Roman Catholics, whilst the Protestants have been confined to the use of a small chapel in the house of the commander in chief. Divine service was performed on Sunday mornings to the troops in the open air. The Methodists have lately established a chapel.

We have seldom seen a better description of the capabilities of the provinces of Spain within view of the fortress : What a noble country !—but, we do not advise the transfer of British Capital to improve it, however enchanting the scene.

The most flourishing state of cultivation in Andalusia is that of Granada, where the system of the Moors has been preserved. The Moors are acknowledged by the best Spanish writers, to have excelled in agriculture, particularly in watering their lands, in the cultivation of mulberry-trees, the sugar-cane, rice, and cotton ; in their pe-

* Jackson, p. 216.

† Idem, p. 140.

‡ Idem, p. 163.

culiar breed of horses, and in the manufacture of silk, of paper, and gunpowder. During their occupation of Granada, agriculture formed their principal employment; irrigation was carefully attended to, and the streams which descend from the mountains were diverted into thousands of channels, to fertilize the soil. These channels still exist, and are turned to great advantage by the modern inhabitants. The land is plentifully watered, and loaded with luxuriant crops, such as wheat, Indian corn, barley, beans, peas, hemp, and flax, with vines, mulberries, and olives in abundance.

Such is the effect of moisture in this warm climate, that in a rainy season at Lorca, in the province of Murcia, the farmers have received a hundred for one upon their wheat.

A reservoir, constructed A. D. 1542, in the mountains about five leagues from Alicante, waters the Huerta, or cultivated plain. This artificial lake, called the Pantano, is formed between two high mountains by a wall, one hundred and forty-seven feet high, two hundred and sixty-two wide at top, from mountain to mountain, and not more than twenty-four at bottom. The thickness of the wall is sixty-seven feet at the top, and one hundred and twenty-one at the bottom.

When the stream comes near the Huerta, it is separated into four by the administrator, and each proprietor of land receives, or should receive, the quantity allotted to him in proportion to his land, paying for this the stipulated price. Mr. Townsend laments that Government does not construct more pantanos. The farmers in the Huerta could dispose of five times as much as they receive; and were the whole interval between the mountains occupied with reservoirs, they might all be filled. This pantano has been replenished by four hours' rain.

Independent of the produce in all kinds of grain and herbage, government derived a direct revenue of near two thousand pounds a year by the distribution of this water.

The Huerta, watered by this reservoir, is a wide expanse of nearly thirty thousand acres, every where inclosed by lofty mountains, excepting towards the sea, and covered with oranges, lemons, figs, mulberries, almonds, cherries, apricots, peaches, nectarines, plums, apples, pears, pomegranates, olives, algarrobas, or locust-trees, vines, and liquorice, with every species of grain, of leguminous plants, and of herbage for the cattle.

This vale is said to contain more than twenty thousand persons; and it appeared

probable, from the numbers of old and young men, women and children, all busily employed ploughing, sowing, reaping, treading out the grain with cattle, winnowing the corn, or conveying it to granaries, hoeing in the vineyards, distributing water to their crops, or digging their land, and preparing it for fresh productions. The land never rests; for, no sooner has it rewarded the farmer with one crop, than he begins to prepare it for another.

Annexed is a specimen of our author's abilities in poetry; which describes his wanderings on this limited territory, and, no doubt, afforded amusement to his vacant hour. An observant mind is not without resources, even on a rock. The apes have always been noticed as a particular part of the population.

The toilsome pathway next would lead me where

The northern summit towers aloft in air,
Whence to look down the rock's terrific height,
The giddy eye recoils, nor dares the sight.
The low palmitas, midst their rocky bed,
Their fanlike leaves from every crevice spread;
Nor would the botanist regret his toil
Where'er the surface gives a scanty soil.
With living nature gratified as well,
I mark'd the rabbit hurry to his cell;
The whirring partridge rise in rapid flight,
Safe from the sportsman's slaughter-dealing
spite,

The wily fox skulk fearful of the day,
Whose irksome light detains him from his prey.

But midst the tribes that pass'd before the view,

The ape the foremost, observation drew.
When the Levanter's dead'ning power descends,
And through the frame each inmost nerve un-
bends,

As from the town the dusty volume rise,
When over all the eddying flurry flies,
The apes then climbing from their secret den,
Long time unseen, in troops appear again.
As marshall'd hosts their discipline preserve,
These from no rule of strict caution swerve;
The watchful sentries, posted on the brow,
First with keen eyes explore the way below:
Then, prone to spoil, move forth the mimic
band,

Rush to the charge, and overspread the land.

Line 45.—“*When the Levanter's.*” The easterly wind so called is felt remarkably unpleasant and relaxing. Coming round both ends of the mountain, the meeting of the two currents of air in the Bay, forms whirlwinds, called there *burries*, which cause very curious appearances from the vessels, in blowing their flags, &c. all ways at once.

Line 50.—“*Long time unseen.*” During a westerly wind, a person may sometimes walk nearly all the rock over without seeing an ape: a change of wind is often first perceived by their coming over to the west side, where they always remain during a Levanter. In front of the main body they always send a few to reconnoitre.

Literary Register.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

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Mr. Arthur Young is preparing for the press, the Elements of the Practice of Agriculture, containing experiments and observations made during a period of fifty years.

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Mr. Accum has in the Press, Chemical Amusement, comprising a Series of Curious and Instructive Experiments in Chemistry, which are easily performed, and unattended by danger.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Clavis Metrico-Virgiliana.—Dr. Carey, the Prosodian, (though not himself concerned in the edition of the Dauphin Virgil now in the press) has offered to enrich it with a Key, particularly noticing and scanning every line which presents any metrical difficulty from poetic licence of whatever kind, and explaining the nature of such licence in each individual case.—Should the proprietors decline his offer, he has thought of giving this Key as an Appendix, either to his Scanning Exercises, already published, or to his Latin Versification Made Easy, now in forwardness for publication.

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The Rev. J. Joyce's Elements of History and Geography, ancient and modern, ex-

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Mr. T. N. Talfourd, of the Middle Temple, has in the Press, a Practical Treatise on the Laws of Toleration and Religious Liberty, as they affect every class of dissenters from the Church of England.

MISCELLANIES.

The Society for Superseding the use of Climbing Boys, in cleansing Chimneys, are about to publish the Report of the Commons on this interesting subject, with additional information relating to it, under the direction of Mr. W. Took, Treasurer of the Society.

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Mr. Oulton, who continued Victor's History of the London and Dublin Theatres, has now in the Press a further Continuation to the present period, in three duodecimo volumes.

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Mr. Frederick Schlegel's Lectures on the History of Ancient and Modern Literature, with notes and an introduction by the translator, in two octavo volumes, will soon appear.

Dr. Blake, of Weymouth, is preparing a splendid and authentic Peerage of the United Kingdom, from the earliest records to the present day, to be printed in several imperial quarto volumes.

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Observations on the Importance of Gibraltar to Great Britain, as the Means of promoting the Intercourse with the States of the Mediterranean; particularly with Morocco: to which is added, a Description of the Part of Spain immediately connected with Gibraltar. By Christopher Clarke, Captain in the Royal Regiment of Artillery. 8vo.

THEOLOGY.

Concluding Facts and Evidences on the Subject of Baptism. By the Editor of Calmet's Dictionary of the Holy Bible. In this Tract the Apostolic Injunction for the Baptism of Children is adduced and considered. 8vo. 1s.

Letters addressed to a Serious and Humble Inquirer after Divine Truth, with a peculiar Aspect to the Circumstances of the present Times. By the Rev. Edward Cooper, Rector of Hamstead Ridware, late Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

A Plea for Infant Baptism. To which is annexed an Appendix, containing Two Forms of Administering the Rite. By Thos. Belsham, Minister of Essex-street, Chapel. 8vo. 4s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Karamania; or, a Brief Description of the South Coast of Asia Minor, and of the Remains of Antiquity. With Plans, Views, &c. collected during a Survey of that Coast, under the Orders of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in the Years 1811, 1812. By Francis Beaufort, F.R.S. Captain of his Majesty's Ship *Frederikstein.* 8vo. 14s. boards.

TRAVELS

Travels through France and Germany, in the Years 1815, 1816, and 1817; comprising a View of the Moral, Political, and Social State of those Countries. Interspersed with numerous Historical and Political Anecdotes, derived from Authentic Sources. By J. Jorgenson, Esq. 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

Foreign

Foreign Literary Gazette.

AUSTRIA.

We have had repeated occasion to report the attention paid in the Austrian dominions to whatever promises to be of any utility to the public. Among such articles, it is presumed, may be placed *Erfindung*, &c. Notice respecting a composition or kind of paste, which, when thoroughly dry, exceeds in solidity the most compact wood, and, when coated with a varnish, is proof against every degree of moisture. The volume is published at Vienna, and is accompanied with three plates. As the cost is no more than a florin, it must be a mere catchpenny, or an absolute puff, if it be not worth that small purchase.

FRANCE.

New Periodical Publication.

We lately announced a cessation of the periodical work entitled *Le Magazin Encyclopédique*; of which the Editor was the Chevalier Millin, conservator of the cabinet of medals and antiques. That work had been in the course of publication during twenty-two years; it was in esteem in most parts of Europe; but, in the course of so many years, the complete set had become not only costly, but difficult to be obtained, making in the whole one hundred and twenty-two volumes: the Editor, therefore, had taken occasion to terminate this journal in 1816, and he proposes to commence another collection, in continuation, yet distinct from the former.

Each number of the intended work will be divided into three parts: the first containing memoirs, original or translated; the second, the literary information of all countries, important discoveries in science and art, useful inventions, proceedings of institutions, works of artists, &c.; the third part will include notices of the most distinguished literary works, with whatever may contribute to enable the reader to form a judgment on the progress and state of literature in all parts. It will occasionally contain plates.

The first number was published for the month of January last; and, from the acknowledged talents of the Author, there can be no doubt of its becoming a worthy successor to the preceding work. The subscription is 36 francs *per annum* for Paris, and no less than six months subscription will be received.

We are glad to see this symptom of attention to the importance of Literature, in France. The true cause for the cessation of the Journals, was, the inconsistency. Vol. VI. No. 35. *Lit. Pan. N. S. Aug. 1.*

derate and oppressive weight of the additional Stamp Duties. We have heard it affirmed, that every periodical publication that used previously to be sold at the price of one shilling, now pays equal to eighteen pence duty to the stamp office. We confess that we know not how to credit this statement, yet it reaches us from good authority. The English stamps have been raised fifty per cent. during the existence of the Paurama; but, what is that, though heavy, in proportion to the French stamp duty?

We ought here to notice, that the two long established journals, the *Journal Général de la Littérature Française*, and the *Journal Général de la Littérature Étrangère*, are now published at the house of Messrs. Treuttel and Wurtz in London, as well as at their houses in Paris and Strassburgh.

Odes of Anacreon to Music.

That indefatigable Greek scholar, M. Gail, has lately published three odes of Anacreon, translated into French verse, and set to music, with an accompaniment for the piano or harp, by M. Le Sueur. We hope that some attention has been paid in this music to the melody of the Greeks, so far as understood at present. To presume on a recovery of the ancient airs would be presumptuous indeed! Yet an approach to somewhat similar, is, perhaps, not absolutely impossible.

Count Germain Garnier has lately published a memoir on the value of the current coins among the ancient nations. It forms a volume of 91 pages in 4to.

Last Supper, Picture of, by Leonard da Vinci.

The famous picture by Leonardo da Vinci; of the Last Supper, which that artist executed at Milan, has given occasion to a dissertation by Aimé Guillon, on the subject of an old copy of it, procured for the Royal Museum at Paris; which the author compares with the most famous copy of all, that of the Chartreuse of Pavia. As this subject is now well known among us, by means of the distinguished engraving of Morghen, our countrymen will be glad to learn that a Mosaic, the size of the original, is in the progress of execution at Milan, from a copy made on purpose, and with the intention to transmit to posterity the beauties and expressions of an original so highly distinguished.

* * We learn that another copy of this famous picture is now exhibiting in London: its pretensions as a work of art are not known to us.

Romance Language: Troubadours.

The language of the Troubadours, or minstrels and bards of the middle ages, has been called the *Romaunce* (whence our word *Romance*, signifying a tale, or story, is derived), and is supposed to have had an influence on certain modern languages. It has lately given occasion to three works, by M. Raynouard, of the Royal Institution. The first is, *Researches into the Antiquity of the Romane* (or *Romaunce*) *Language*: the second is, *A Grammar of the Romane Language, or Elements of that tongue previous to the year 1000*. To this is prefixed an essay on the origin and formation of this language. The third work is a *Grammaire Romane*, or *Grammar of the language generally*. Several works in this language are still remaining; and, although it has had but little effect on the English language, yet it affords a means of tracing the studies of our earlier poets and writers, whose works contain much of the old French, with allusions and phrases derived through that medium from the Troubadours.

GERMANY.

On the Union of Religious Sects.

The idea of reconciling all religious opinions with each other, however different, which hold the same head, is favourite with the unsophisticated mind; sincere itself, it concludes that others are no less sincere; and, willing to think the best of those who differ from it, it indulges the reveries of hope, even in contradiction to conviction and better knowledge. If, indeed, all were equally candid and open, somewhat effective might be hoped for; but, till that happy time arrives, the thought may be allowed to do greater honour to the conception and frankness, than to the judgment and the knowledge of the world, among those who indulge it.

A work on this subject, entitled, *Theodul's Gastmahl*, &c. *The Banquet of Theodulus, or Conversations on the Union of the different Religious Sects*, published at Frankfurt, has reached a fourth edition; and, therefore, it may be presumed, has made some impression on the public, by whom it has been in demand. We are not acquainted with the author's secret for producing this happy desideratum; but, we conjecture, that if he could bring his principle into action in Germany, it could scarcely fail of accomplishing its purpose elsewhere.

Germany has lately witnessed several attempts to establish new sects, in the name of leaders pretending to the gift of prophecy. Nor has this been confined to either sex. The police has kindly accommodated the parties with board and lodging; but not without some trouble, the

principals being followed by scores and hundreds of disciples, begging instructions, blessings, &c. &c.

Constitution, ancient Roman.

How far the Germans may be the best judges of Political Constitutions, made and completed at once, we cannot presume to determine: it is certain, that they have not only examined, and published their opinions on all modern constitutions, but they have closely investigated those projected by the ancients. So far as we can judge, the general inclination of the writers, and we presume of the readers, is towards popular government; this probably accounts for the compilation of "A History of General Assemblies among the Romans," by Schulze, published at Gotha, in one vol. 8vo. It is true, that the writer in the course of his work illustrates many points of Roman history and antiquities: he also brings under one view, many detached passages in ancient authors; and employs them to correct or explain each other. But, we guess that his intentions did not stop there; and that modern incidents had their place in his contemplation. The late appeal to the people by the King of Wirtemberg, demonstrates, that some of the old notions among the Germans are becoming obsolete, and must speedily be given up. That step, on the part of a King, would have been thought beyond all wonder some years ago. In the first section the author treats in many chapters of the Romans, and of their primitive constitution; of the division of the people into curiæ, tribes, and centuries; of the power of the people, &c. The second section is on the assemblies of the people in general, and the third on particular assemblies.

Free Opinions, and Advice.

As a proof of the freedom of opinion that now prevails in Germany, we may adduce a late work, called *Historisches Testament*, &c. 3 vols. 8vo. by N. Vogt, printed at Mayence, in which the author takes extensive views of the philosophy, politics, religious and military disposition of man; especially of man in society, as father of a family, cultivator of the ground, artisan, dealer, artist, man of letters, statesman, warrior, Prince, legislator, and minister of religion. Speaking of marriage, M. Vogt advises husbands not only to recommend the conversation of other men to their wives; but, frequently to leave them alone in company with other men. The author grounds his advice on the high opinion he has formed of the virtue of the sex; which he considers as the *chef-d'œuvre* of creation, notwithstanding all its defects and weaknesses. This may be very true, and it may be very gallant; but, whether it be equally prudent is more

than doubtful. The *chef d'œuvre* of the creation resembles a vase of beautiful china; admirable when entire, but a flaw or a fraction is fatal, whether occasioned by inadvertence, by negligence, by accident, or by design. The author, certainly, has not been in the habit of reading the English Journals.

Under the article *Artists*, the author admits only three species of the fine arts, the imitative arts, music, and poetry. He treats on the theatre, or the dramatic art, in a chapter by itself, refusing it a place among the fine arts, and strongly hinting his opinion that this art necessarily leads those who study it to dissipation and misconduct.

Among the qualities necessary to form the character of a Prince, Mr. Vogt enumerates that of being a great Captain, a man of courage, which, as a French critic observes, does not appear by late events, to be absolutely indispensable to the happiness of a nation. The notion, however, furnishes the author with an opportunity of enlarging on the art of war; a subject on which we have already heard more than enough, and on which we cannot but unite in opinion with the French Journalist already alluded to.

The third volume is occupied with the subject of Religion; and to justify our remark on the freedom of opinion among his countrymen, he does not hesitate to affirm that the Reformation has diminished the peace and happiness of the world.—We hope he confines his term to the Catholic world, in which case it may be true; nor will we deny that those who place their happiness in shows, pilgrimages, processions, and gaudy superstitions, may have found and may still find their enjoyments diminished by the Reformation.

Declamation and Oratory, musical.

Among the noticables produced by the literati of Germany must be reckoned *Anleitung*, &c. The practical method of Declamation, and the art of Oratory, founded on, and regulated by the principles of music, accompanied by a critical analysis of several harangues by C. H. Haenic: published at Frankfurt. We recollect the pitch-pipe of Gracchus, which was sounded by a servant when his master raised his voice too high; and we have sometimes wished that certain public speakers had friends who would *sound their pitch-pipe*; but, we have never thought of analysing a whole discourse by the principles of music; or of composing an address, that when delivered should be equally directed to the ears, the hearts, and the understanding of the audience, as an *Opera Musica*.

Was America known before Columbus?

Though we are not convinced that much new light can be thrown on the knowledge of America by the old world, previous to the discovery of that continent by Columbus; yet, attempts to obtain a clearer view of the question, are not, therefore, superfluous or ungatory. It may so happen, that a passage in some ancient author may appear to one philologist to convey a meaning, or to contain an allusion, which has not been discovered by another reader. For this reason Dr. Deuber's History of the Navigation in the Atlantic Ocean, deserves notice. That writer thinks that not only was the continent of America known to the ancients, but also that the compass was known before the time of Flavio Gioja. He quotes an obscure passage in Ammianus Marcellinus, beside others equally obscure in Plato, derived from the Egyptians. But his stronger proofs rest on discoveries made by the Normans, before A. D. 805, when, it appears, they knew of the American coast. [See the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences of Copenhagen, Vol. VIII. p. 81.] To which the author adds the Report made by Columbus himself, to Raphael de Sanxis, Grand Treasurer to the king of Spain.

INDIES EAST.

Maritime Dictionary of Terms, &c.

We presume that the following work will prove acceptable, not to navigators and seamen only, but to general readers also: it is well known that the songs of the maritime tribes in the East, are of some antiquity, and contain many allusions to the manners of the country.

Mr. J. A. Pope, translator of the *Ardi Viraf Nameh*, proposes to publish by subscription, the *Maritime Philology of Hindustan*, comprising a dictionary of all the sea-terms used by the nations of Bengal, as well as those of Western India: with their derivations, and from whence adopted; with most of the proper names in Arabic, Guzeratee, Concanee, and in the common jargon of Hindustan, in Chinese, and many in Malabare and Malayese; with a dissertation on the present state of Arabian, Indian, Chinese, and Malay navigation; and notices respecting all the maritime tribes. The work will include, besides the sea-terms and phrases, many geographical and commercial terms and descriptions. To which will be prefixed, a dissertation on the poems sung and recited by all the maritime tribes of Arabia and India.

Gentoo Grammar, and Vocabulary.

The publication of the above work has been delayed, from the want of correct and efficient Gentoo types; but it is now in great forwardness at the press, and is likely to be very soon before the public. The compiler deems it his duty to make this explanation, in order to acquit himself of any imputation of neglect or inattention; and he assures those who are favourable to the work, that the greatest care will be taken to produce it devoid of typographical errors, and in every other respect most worthy of their notice.

The Sermon upon the Mount, and the discourses of our Saviour, have just been printed from the new Cingalese translation, by the Colombo Auxiliary Bible Society.

POLAND.

M. Orchowysky, counsellor, at Warsaw, has lately published a discourse on the origin of Poland, and the Polish nation, on the idioms of the Sclavonian dialects, on the poetry of the Polish people, also including remarks on the geography of the north. It forms an 8vo. volume of 357 pages.

Polish New Testament: new Edition of.

The New Testament of our Lord Jesus Christ, translated into Polonese from the Vulgate, by James Wujek, of Wogrowietz. A re-impression executed at the expense of the Russian Bible Society. 8vo. Warsaw and Petersburg, 1816. This New Testament is taken from the Polonese translation of the Bible, published in 1799, by Father Wujek, and approved by Pope Clement VII. The Russian Bible Society has printed 5000 copies, and has raised an expectation of a re-impression of the complete Bible of Wujek, which will appear either at Warsaw or at Petersburg. The ancient editions of this translation of the Bible in Polonese are very rare, and are sold for nearly 15 roubles.

. This is the translation that the present Pope desired should be sent him: we hope he has received a supply of copies.

Distinguished Biography.

We have very little information on the state and direction of literature in Poland. There is scarcely any country in Europe of which the quantity of mental exertion is so small in appearance, and on the quality of which we have so few opportunities of judging. Yet it should appear, that works of merit are published in that country from time to time. Not long ago appeared at Wilna, a work in two volumes, called *Zycia Slownik Polakow*, &c. The History of famous Natives of Poland, compiled by

Joseph Constantine Boguslawsky, Canon of Wilna. It was printed at the press of the missionaries.

The first volume contained the history of the kings of Poland, following the work published by Wegs. The second volume contained the men of learning, the generals, warriors, and the distinguished and famous men. In this part the writer has chiefly followed the work of Siepyozki; but he has added several lives, from materials with which he has been furnished by manuscript authority.

Biography, and Scientific Researches.

A work not altogether dissimilar from the former, as to its intention, and superior as to its style and accuracy, has appeared at Warsaw, under the title of *Pisma Romaita*, &c. Opuscula, Historical and Miscellaneous, of John Sniadeczkzy. The first volume contains the biography of Hugh Kollontay, a memoir on that of the famous Nicholas Copernicus, and the life of Martin Poczbute. The second volume comprises a number of harangues, discourses, introductions, &c. with six memoirs on scientific subjects. The first has for its object the progress of astronomy in Poland, and, connected with this, the progress of the same science in the north of Germany; the second refers to the art of rhetoric; the third treats on the origin and influence of mathematical studies on the instruction of youth; the fourth on the division of the mathematical sciences, and the manner of teaching them in universities; the fifth on the use of the native language in teaching mathematics; and the last on the study of metaphysics, against the system of Kant. From the nature of these discourses, it must be supposed, that the science of education is further advanced in Poland, than some have imagined.

SWEDEN.

Flora of the Cape of Good Hope.

For the same reason as a worthy associate has thought proper to direct the notice of the present Dutch masters of Java to the sentiments of a foreigner, (Sir T. S. Raffles, the late Governor) we cannot but draw the attention of our countrymen at the Cape of Good Hope to a work now publishing by Dr. Thunberg at Upsal. It is scarcely possible that a work by so eminent a Botanist should not contain information well deserving attention from Gentlemen who have settlements or estates in Southern Africa. It is published in parts, under the title of *Flora Capensis sistens Plantas promontorii Bonæ Spei Africae, secundum systema Sexuale emendatum redactus ad classes, ordines, genera et species*, &c. 8vo. pp. 578.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

SUFFERINGS AND RESOURCES OF A SHIP- WRECKED CORPS, ON A DESERT ISLAND.

The following account is not only gratifying, inasmuch as we learn from it the deliverance of a number of our fellow subjects, but, it may prove useful to some who unhappily may share in the misfortune of shipwreck, as an example, and as a guide. It often happens, that resources are obtainable around an island, when they are not furnished by the island itself; and it must be thought a negligence in the present case, that inquiries were not daily made by each party, how the other fared? This intercommunity would have added to the comforts of both.

Calcutta, Jan 2, 1817.

The whole of the unfortunate persons cast away on the island of Prepara have now reached town. The officers and men of his majesty's 78th are in a much better condition than could have been presupposed from looking to the privations which they have undergone. Seven or eight casualties occurred on board the *Nearchus* and *George*, chiefly from the debilitating effects of cold on the worn out frames of old soldiers, and from the shock caused by a sudden change from want to comparative plenty. We are, however, glad to hear, that among the survivors, the sick list is far from numerous. Having been disappointed in the expectations which we entertained, of obtaining a connected and detailed narrative of the sufferings of this detachment, during its dreary sojourn on this desert spot, and of the means by which it so long contrived to support existence, we must be contented with presenting to our readers the few circumstances which we have been able to pick up during casual conversations. When the party landed, a bag and a half of rice made up the whole stock of their provisions. It was clear that this would go no long way to feed above a hundred and sixty persons. Measures were therefore soon taken for exploring the island, and discovering its natural products. The party sent into the interior returned in three days, and brought the welcome tidings of its having a more

healthy place of encampment, abounding in much purer water than any yet procured. Thither the whole of the Europeans repaired. The lascars and other natives, however, formed a distinct colony; and, as afterwards appeared, fared better than their late companions, having accidentally fallen in with a part of the shore to which numbers of turtle resorted. The eggs of these animals afforded them a safe and excellent repast. The Europeans, less fortunate, at first had no other means of support than shell-fish, jungle berries, and a species of large rat, which burrowed near the shore. These were killed in the following manner. During the moonlight nights, when they used to resort to the sea side in search of food, they were knocked down on the sand by parties, who silently lay in wait for them. At times slipped on, new resources suggested themselves. Of these the most productive was a weir, or inclosure formed of two walls, with a central wattled work, for catching fish. The fish came in with the tide, and were left against the walls of the weir as the water ebbed. This scheme did not prove very successful, except during the spring tides. The men, encouraged by the cheering example of their officers, whom they saw sharing, without murmur, all their hardships, kept up their spirits wonderfully; and patiently waited for that relief which they hoped must soon come to their aid. The bitterest part of their sufferings consisted in the repeated disappointment of these hopes. More than once a ship hove in sight, and, after getting so close to the shore, that her crew could be plainly perceived on the deck, again stood out for sea; as if in mockery of the poor men whose eyes were eagerly bent to her for deliverance. In one case they followed the vessel during the whole day as she coasted the island; and when exhausted by fatigue, were at length forced, by the approach of night, to give up the vain pursuit. At another time a ship sent off a boat, which came so near to the land, that she seemed as if almost entering one of its creeks, and then without apparent cause suddenly dashed into deep water. It is difficult to account for these repeated disappointments on any other supposition, than that of the crews of the vessels feeling alarmed at the red coats and other military shew of the Highlanders. At last the *Nautilus* appeared, and fortunately put a period to the distress of the sufferers, when want, disappointment, and dejection, had equally exhausted their minds and bodies, and produced an unspeakable degree of depression.

PINDARREES:

*Wonderful Incursion of these Marauders.**Calcutta Jan. 2, 1817.*

On Friday an express reached town, giving cover to a report of a body of Pindarees having descended the passes in the Northern Circars, and proceeded along the narrow belt of land lying between the sea and the foot of that mountainous district. Although the information came from a very respectable quarter, considerations of the extremely difficult nature of the country, and the great obstacles offered by it to the transit of even the lightest species of troops, induced most persons to suspect that it might be premature. Unfortunately the post of Tuesday put an end to these hopes, and left no doubt that a body of these marauders had reached the plains, and, notwithstanding the rapidity of their course, left many traces of the dreadful havoc which uniformly accompanies their visits. The following is the sum of the intelligence yet received. Its accuracy may, we believe, be depended upon. On the night of the 18th, they entered the Zemindary of Kimidy, and burned the greater part of the town of that name. Mr. Spotswood, Collector of Ganjam, happened to be in the town. He was awakened in the dead of the night by the cries of fire, and murder. On getting up, he saw half the adjoining buildings in flame, and the incendiaries riding furiously up and down. He escaped with difficulty. Their force was conjectured to amount to about seven thousand horse, and three thousand foot. The infantry consisted probably of inhabitants of the Circars—a rude and rebellious race. On the following day their camp was attacked by a detachment of the Madras troops, commanded by Major Oliver, who killed thirty men, and an equal number of horses, and put their main body to flight."

This was certainly a bold and well concerted irruption, in a quarter where no such thing could be expected, and of course could not be provided against. Kimidy lies on the Sea Coast, about half-way between Vizagapatam and Ganjam. The marauders bent their course northwards; but no fear was entertained for the temple of Jaggernant, as that is sufficiently strong to resist all irregular attacks by horse. The nature of the mountainous roads and the woody districts which divide Orissa from Behar, render all conjectures on their probable route through that country extremely vague and uncertain. What they have accomplished, baffles all supposition as to what they may yet accomplish.

CALCUTTA.

We have advices so late as the 15th ult. from the head-quarters of the Hyderabad subsidiary force. The troops composing that division have recently been almost constantly engaged in the pursuit of the numerous bands of predatory horse which have since autumn made their incursions into the Nizam's territories. In every case their efforts have proved unsuccessful; for although they frequently came within sight of the marauders, the latter kept such a good look-out, and moved off with such celerity, that neither infantry nor cavalry could overtake them. It is hoped that the irregular horse, now about to be organized by the Nizam, will under the conduct of its European officers, give a better account of the pilferers. Three or four very large bodies had, when our letters were written, passed to the southward of Nagpore. Ruin and conflagration marked their track.

Suttee: or burning of a widow of quality.

The circumstance alluded to, took place near Commillah, on the 27th ultimo. A niece of the late Rajah of Tipperah was the object in question. About 4 o'clock in the evening I went to the place pointed out for the sacrifice; soon after which the procession made its appearance to the sound of *Martial Music*; upon a cot (such as in general is made use of by Europeans) appeared the corpse at full length, elegantly dressed in the finest muslin, having his face painted after the manner of the Rajpoots, and a star made of numerous coloured threads, and small thin pieces of bamboo, about the size of a thick drawing needle, attached to his ear. Upon the same cot, in a reclining posture, was his wife, most superbly dressed in muslin and fine cloths; her hair was loose and encircled in various wreaths of yellow flowers, having rings of pure gold in her ear and nose, and upon her wrists and ankles were rings of pure silver. Numerous attempts were made by her relations and by myself to dissuade her from the rash step she was about to take, but all to no purpose. At length the night fast approaching, various coolies were employed to dig a hole in the ground, which was made in the form of a cross, during the making of which she repeatedly made enquiries as to its exactness. Having satisfied herself upon this subject, she then observed that there was not a sufficiency of wood to keep up a large fire till day-light, and then directed her confessor (a Bramin) to get for her seven Suparee trees, which being brought, she then expressed a wish to have the ceremony com-

menced; she then descended from the cot, placed a number of cowries in a cloth, which she distributed only to her own caste, repeating a small sentence from the Vedas, and receiving for answer the words Ram, Hori, Ram, Krishno, Hori. She was then bathed, and walked round the funeral pile (which was about six feet long and four broad) three times; was again bathed; she then distributed her wearing apparel, but retained all her ornaments. Again walked four times (in all seven) round the pile, and was again bathed. She then advanced to the pile and spoke to her female relations, recommending their following her example (as I was afterwards told) desired a Brahmin to give her a *black Pigeon*, and resolutely stepped upon the pile. The corpse of her deceased husband was then brought and placed close to her, which she clasped in her arms and kissed; then desired her friends to make no delay, and retired to rest—to rest, I may safely say, as upon feeling her pulse before the fire was communicated, I could not perceive the least motion in it. Fire was then communicated to the pile amidst loud shouts from the spectators, the music playing the whole time, and although the flame was very bright, yet for a time it was completely hidden from the sight by showers of short bamboos which were thrown into it by the by-standers, both Hindoos and Mussulmen. The Suttie was a most beautiful woman, very fair, and having a countenance somewhat resembling the Chinese. Suffice it to say, that I retired filled with sensations of a nature not the most enviable. *Tipperah, 30th Dec. 1816.*

A Servant of two Masters detected.

A case of not very uncommon occurrence came before the Police lately. A Khansaman had been in the habit of serving two masters, and receiving wages from both. One gentleman was accustomed to dine early, and the Khidmutgars waited on him at tea in the evening. But one day a few friends having called upon him, he ordered dinner in the evening. The Khansaman was not to be found, and on inquiry it was discovered that he was engaged at the house of his second master. The fact being proved, he was sentenced, in conformity with the ordinance, to imprisonment and hard labour for two months.

MADRAS.

Living Birds of Paradise.

Two very fine birds of paradise were lately brought to Madras by a gentleman lately arrived from the Moluccas. They

are, we believe, the first living specimens of this very beautiful bird which have been seen here.

BOMBAY.

ADDITIONAL PROGRESS OF SHIP-BUILDING.

* * The following letter announces a new exertion for building of large vessels, at Surat. We have often had occasion to notice the launching of vessels, &c. at Bombay; but, we believe this is the first launched for European command, and as European property, at Surat. The complete success reported on this occasion, in opposition to opinions previously entertained, on the impracticability of building ships of such dimensions, has given, as might be expected, great spirits to the parties concerned, who now anticipate an encouragement to ship building, with an increase of trade to the port, which they otherwise would not have ventured to expect. Surat was formerly the emporium of India, they say, why should it not acquire the same character again?

MR. EDITOR, The new ship, building in the Moolna's slip, was launched at a little after half past 3 P. M. on the 19th December. She descended from the slip in the most majestic style, and was received into the bosom of the Tapee amidst the rejoicing and huzzas of an immense concourse of spectators. She was christened under the usual ceremonies by Mrs. Prendergast, the lady of the acting chief of this place, and named "the *Bannerman*." The chief mate, Mr. Henning (a lieutenant in the royal navy), a most zealous and experienced officer, with the third, and another gentleman, went off in her, returning our cheers. The *Bannerman* is as fine a merchantman as Bombay ever can boast of, of a thousand tons, and, although completely copper-bottomed, draws in her present trim only 11 feet; she has been little more than eight months in hand, in a place where there has been nothing of the kind for many years past. The whole does very great credit to all concerned. The figure head is a bust of his royal highness the Prince Regent, and is a very striking likeness.

After the launch, the whole of the European society of Surat, with a few exceptions, sat down to an elegant tiffin, provided for the occasion, by the part owner, Byramjee Cowasjee, at which Captain

Ross, who has the command of the new ship, presided. The toast of, "Success to the Bannerman," was drank with three times three, as were others of an appropriate nature.

It was the gayest day Surat has seen for many years, a general holy-day to persons of all persuasions: the natives crowded from all parts, and lined the banks of the river. It is supposed there could not be less than a hundred thousand spectators. The son of the late Bukhsheh was near the ship, and other men of rank and respectability, belonging to Surat, either mixed with the throng, or were in boats on the river. His excellency the Nawab beheld the grand spectacle from one of his gardens on the banks of the Tapee adjoining the slip.

Attack and Defeat.

The Sultan of Muscat has assembled all the Arab tribes, and is in person gone to take Bahrein, he has been severely beaten by some Wahabee horse; but is resolved to renew the attack, although he, and all his party, were obliged to fly to their boats, &c.

Pirates in the Red Sea

The Pirates have again become formidable in the Red Sea; one account from Bussorah states, that four vessels had been cut off by them, and that great outrages had been committed by their ships—Cargoes of the value of eighteen lacs of rupees are said to have been captured by them. A company's cruiser has been dispatched by the Bombay government, to put a stop to the depredations of the Pirates, and we understand his excellency the admiral intends shortly to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of fitting out an expedition to destroy the haunts and lurking holes of these depredators upon commerce.

CEYLON.

PUBLIC LOSS IN THE DEATH OF AN HONOURABLE AND BENEVOLENT CHARACTER.

When the community with one voice laments the decease of an individual, there must be sufficient ground and occasion for the sentiment of which such lamentation is the undisguised expression. In general the private virtues of the deceased are best known to his relations and intimates; and mourning for his loss, is with propriety, restricted to them; if the deceased belonged to a society or to a corps, his merits, or his virtues may be recollected, and their

absence regretted more extensively; but, in the instance now to be recorded, the decease of the individual is felt and acknowledged as a public loss, and not only the members of the settlement, as private persons, but the public officers, and the more considerable inhabitants, unite in manifesting their affliction by the most public tokens. Such a loss has India suffered, and Ceylon, especially, in the death of Mr. Tolfrey; a gentleman whom all all agree to praise and to regret, and of whom the following Memoir cannot but prove acceptable. The reader will see the intended extent of his services, which he did not live to complete. We understand, that they will not be wholly lost; though we fear that a distressing interruption will, for a long while, manifest the severity of the loss sustained.

MEMOIR OF MR. Wm. TOLFREY.

The lamented subject of this Memoir, arrived in India, in the year 1794, with no other dependence for his advancement in life, than the sound and excellent understanding he had received from nature, which had been improved by a liberal education at one of the best schools in England.

On his arrival at Calcutta, his Father, who was then resident there, procured him as a temporary provision, a situation in one of the public offices, in which he appears to have continued until he was nominated to an ensigncy in the 76th regiment of foot, but the army with him was the profession of necessity rather than of choice. Having, however, once embarked in it, he applied himself to its duties with a spirit and perseverance, not frequently evinced by those who are more willing votaries than he was at the shrine of military renown: his conduct on many occasions drew from the distinguished officers under whom he had the good fortune to serve, frequent and recorded testimonies of approbation, and if, as he was wont to say of himself, he was little calculated to be a soldier, the justice of the observation was never acquiesced in by those who were the most competent judges of military merit.

Having been promoted into the 74th regiment, he served with it during the last Mysore war, under General Harris, and participated in the various arduous services in which that distinguished corps was engaged during the whole of the Mahratta campaigns of 1803 and 1804.

In the battle of Assaye, he acted as a brigade major to Colonel Harness, and was one out of three officers of the 74th regiment, who had the good fortune to escape the carnage of that destructive conflict.—At the termination of it he performed the melancholy office of committing twelve of his brother officers to the grave.

Flattered as he was, however, by the encomiums of his superiors, and beloved and caressed as he never failed to be by those with whom he associated, the death of his friends, and the recollection of the scenes of famine and desolation he had witnessed during the progress of the army through the enemy's country, had given a shock to his feelings, naturally susceptible and melancholy, which revived all his original distaste to his profession : at no after period of his life, indeed, could he hear the battle of Assaye mentioned, without experiencing the most painful emotions.

The state of his feelings at the termination of the campaign, are described in better language by himself, than any which the writer of this humble tribute to his memory can hope to attain.

"I have some thoughts of selling my commission and quitting the army.—The scenes to which I have been an eye-witness during my military career, contribute by the gloomy impressions they leave upon my mind, to embitter the few pleasures of my existence. I wish I could drink oblivion to the past, and engage in some occupation not too weighty for the scope of my abilities, and such as would be more consistent with my idea of reason and comfort than the pursuit of martial glory; a pursuit which experience has taught me to consider as far better calculated to gratify the vanity than to ensure the happiness of those who embark in it."

Before the arrival of the period to which he anxiously looked forward, he was attacked with a fever which was then prevalent in camp; and as his life was despaired of, he was induced to sign the resignation of his commission with the view of securing the value of it to his mother. He fortunately survived, and his company, which by the liberality of his brother officers he had been allowed to sell, when his case appeared hopeless, was, on his recovery, again tendered to him at the earnest solicitation of his commanding officer.

In the commencement of the year 1806, Mr. Tolfrey repaired to Ceylon on a visit to his uncle, by whom he was introduced to the late governor, Sir Thomas Maitland, who was neither slow to discern or to reward his merit. His excellency shortly appointed him to a situation in one of the Public Offices, and on his arrival in Eng-

land, represented Mr. Tolfrey's character in so favourable a light to His Majesty's Ministers, that he was nominated to the regular civil establishment of this island.

It was now for the first time since his outset in life, that he could be said to enjoy happiness. His days glided on in that even tenor, so peculiarly suited to his frame of mind and retired habits. The hours of leisure from the duties of his office, he devoted to the study of the Cingalese language, which he prosecuted with an ardor which could scarcely have been exceeded, had he foreseen the great and lasting distinction to which a knowledge of it was to lead.

On the arrival of his Excellency, Sir Robert Brownrigg, in 1819, an auxiliary Bible Society was established under his auspices at Colombo, and Mr. Tolfrey, whose proficiency in the Cingalese language was by this time well established, voluntarily undertook the translation of the Scriptures. The zeal with which he prosecuted the benevolent designs of the society, could have had its origin only in a settled belief of the importance of those divine truths which he was about to impart to the unenlightened inhabitants of Ceylon, and as he frequently observed, the sublime consideration that he was to be the instrument whereby the light of Christianity was to be diffused amongst those "who were stumbling in darkness," was of itself, an ample reward for all the toil and labour he had bestowed on the pursuit and acquirement of the native languages.

To facilitate the progress of the great work he had now engaged in, he devoted himself to the study of the Sanscrit, the Pali, the Hindoostanee, and the Tamul languages. He not only renewed his acquaintance with the Greek, but cultivated a knowledge of Hebrew, that he might have the benefit of reading the Scriptures in their original.

Researches so varied and so extensive, yet all tending to one great end, demanded no common share of talent and application, but he knew the advantages of perseverance, and was determined to persevere. It was his ardent prayer that his life might be spared him but a few years, and he did not doubt that he should produce a translation which would fully satisfy the expectations of the society.

The annual Reports of this society are the best evidence of the extent and success of his labours,* while the resolutions which

* Mr. Tolfrey had completed the Pali translation of the New Testament, to the end of St. Paul's Epistle to Philemon, and the Cingalese, to the end of the second chapter of the second Epistle to Timothy.

were passed at their first meeting after his death, sufficiently testify the deep sense entertained of his loss.

The appointment of Mr. D'Oyly to the residency of Kandy afforded his Excellency an opportunity of rewarding Mr. William Tolfrey's merits with the appointment of chief translator to government. The duties which his new office imposed on him, naturally induced a frequent intercourse with the natives of the interior; and nothing can more fully illustrate the innate goodness of his disposition, as well as his zeal for the public welfare, than the fact of his having commissioned from England at his own expence, an annual supply of such articles as would tend to instruct his new friends, and give them some idea of our national proficiency in mechanics, and the different branches of science and literature. He was convinced that nothing would more effectually secure their permanent attachment to the British government, than furnishing them with the means of improving their minds, and conquering the prejudices they had imbibed in their native mountains.

The Kandians in return, soon learned to consider Mr. Tolfrey as one of their best friends: their hopes of redress from the occasional tyranny of their chiefs, derived new strength from the zeal and earnestness with which he interposed in their behalf. Weighed down as he was by the multiplied demands on his time, which was latterly of increasing value, as he was preparing two most interesting works (his Pali grammar and vocabulary) for the press, he never refused his aid or his counsel to the many who required it, and though his goodness was frequently trespassed on, it would be difficult to shew an instance in which he yielded to the sallies of impatience.

Self, indeed, was a consideration which he had long learned to undervalue. The day being found too short for the multitude of his avocations, he conceived it necessary to abridge himself of his allotted hours of rest. Is it to be wondered at that with a frame of body, weakened and exhausted by a residence of upwards of twenty years in India, and a mind harassed by the variety and intensity of its pursuits, he fell but too easy a sacrifice to the violence of the disorder which assailed him?

This melancholy termination of a life eminently devoted to the good of others is attributed by the medical gentlemen who examined the body in a great degree to the intense assiduity with which Mr. Tolfrey had at the same time discharged the duties of his public office, and performed

the pious task which he had voluntarily imposed upon himself of translating the Scriptures into the Cingalese and Pali languages.

The consideration of such a sacrifice in a gentleman who was in every relation of life admired and beloved, as well by his own countrymen as by the natives of this Island, excited sorrow even in those who knew him only by report—in his friends it was keen indeed.

The funeral, which took place on Sunday evening was attended by an immense concourse who accompanied the body in awful and reverential silence.

His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble the Puisne Justice with Edward Tolfrey, Esq. the cousin of the deceased, as chief mourner, led the procession, and were followed by all the gentlemen of the civil and military services, with a long train of the most respectable burghers, and natives to the church of Colombo, where the mortal remains of this good man were deposited in the grave.—The funeral service being read in a solemn and impressive manner by the Hon'ble and Revd. T. J. Twisleton.

Mr. Tolfrey was of private and unassuming manners. He laboured to do good for its own sake; he had no ambition; and even his learning partook of the same character, and had no expectation of fame as its reward.

The Committee of the Colombo Auxiliary Bible Society, at their next meeting, January, 5th, expressed their sense of the extraordinary merit of their departed friend, with an affectionate respect for his memory, and regret at his irreparable loss. A subscription for a monument to commemorate these sentiments and the memory of the deceased, was resolved on, and sanctioned by the Governor, and many other respectable names.

LONGEVITY.

A Malay officer at Calpentyn has attained the great age of 115. He paid his respects to his Excellency the Governor in 1814, when upon a tour of inspection. The following is a summary of aged persons at three stations on Ceylon:

Years of Age.	Years of Age.
5 of 70	2 of 82
1 — 72	1 — 83
1 — 73	1 — 84
1 — 74	1 — 85
3 — 75	2 — 90
1 — 77	1 — 95
12 — 80	1 — 98
2 — 81	1 — 115

New Chapel opened.

On the 1st September, the new Portuguese Protestant chapel at Columbo was consecrated. The ceremony was attended by the Governor and most of the principal inhabitants.

MAURITIUS.**BENEVOLENCE TO THE RISING GENERATION.***Port Louis, 9th Oct. 1816.*

His excellency the governor, having been informed that several respectable families of this town have been obliged by the effects of the late calamitous fire to withdraw their children from the colonial college, and considering that this loss of primary education would be a more serious, lasting, and irreparable evil than any that could result from the late disaster, has directed, that until farther orders, and the completion of the measures in contemplation for the relief of the sufferers, none of the persons educated in the colonial college shall be removed for want of pecuniary means of payment for their education.

. We consider this act as an instance of true wisdom: nothing could so effectually, or so quickly, reduce an island, the resources of which must be principally within itself, to a state of almost hopeless barbarism, as breaking off the course of education at a time of life when the ideas received are of the utmost importance and permanency.

National Register:**FOREIGN****AMERICA, BRITISH.**

Weather at Quebec, May 1.—The ice is still firm in the St. Lawrence, and several May-poles were planted this morning on different parts of the river. Many people, led by curiosity and the novelty of the scene, have been passing and repassing between the Lower Town and the opposite shore, since the dawn of day. There was seen at the same time on the ice, amidst a concourse of pedestrians, a cart, a sledge, a curricule, and a caleche.—That the St. Lawrence should remain frozen over on the first of May, at Quebec, for many miles above, and for some miles below, is certainly a circumstance of very uncommon occurrence, and a prominent feature of the great severity of the last winter. The same thing happened, we are told, about 40 years ago. A May pole was then fixed

upon the ice, which broke up the same day. How long the present bridge will last we know not; it is a subject on which many bets have been already lost and won, and on which many are still depending. Some have insured its continuance to the 10th of the present month; we trust, however, that the present spring-tides will open the navigation.

Much snow still remains in this vicinity, in the open fields as well as in the woods.

May 6.—On Saturday, the wind blew strong from the eastward, which had the effect of breaking up the ice before the town, it being on Sunday morning in full motion. Another instance of the river St. Lawrence being covered before this town, with fixed ice, on the 3d of May, we believe is not within the memory of the longest liver among us. May-poles were planted on it on the first of the month, and horses, carriages, and horned cattle, passed it to the day of its breaking up.

Newfoundland: late Distresses of.

The deplorable state of the colony of Newfoundland, of which we have had various but imperfect reports, came lately before Parliament, on the motion of Mr. M. A. Taylor. Of a population consisting of 80,000, 10,000 were described as in a state of absolute starvation.—Their primary distress arose not so much from the failure of their crops, as from the sudden and unexpected diminution of their trade, in consequence of our giving to France, by the Treaty of Paris, the right of fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland. Two enterprising nations, the Americans and French, are now admitted to a participation in our most valuable fisheries; and that they have succeeded in obtaining more than their share of the European trade, is demonstrated by the distressing documents which have been laid before the House of Commons. Various remedies for the evil were suggested in the course of the discussion which took place, and although the motion for relief of a certain kind was negatived, there appeared to be an intention on the part of Ministers to give some relief to the famished inhabitants.

Newfoundland papers to June 11th, have been received, and it gives us much pleasure to mention, (as the discussion in Parliament respecting the distress in that island had given general alarm) that the scarcity of provisions was no longer felt. There had been extensive arrivals of provisions from Halifax and from Ireland. The Royal Gazette of the 27th of May mentions, that the Governor of Halifax adopted measures immediately to afford relief, and that they were carried into effect in the

most prompt manner by Captain Baldwin, of his Majesty's ship Fly, every officer attached to Government using the greatest exertion to alleviate their wants.

EMIGRATION.—Statement shewing the number of British subjects who lately left Great Britain and Ireland for the United States of America, and who received, between the 10th March and 10th May, 1817, passports to entitle them to grants of land from James Buchanan, Esq. his Majesty's Consul at New York, to proceed to British North America, chiefly to Upper Canada:—Farmers, 87; labourers, 31; manufacturers, 43; mechanics, 186; women, 185; children, 456—total, 988. Of this number, English, 420; Scots, 178; Irish, 481—total, with 340 last autumn, 1328. Number of applications approved by the Consul up to the 30th May, 1858.

AMERICA: SPANISH.

Coinage: Gold and Silver.

Statement of the Mexican coinage for the year 1815, which shews the immense loss the circulation of Europe is experiencing by the dreadful wars and ravages now committing in that quarter. Prior to the present revolution, the coinage of Mexico for some years was never less than twenty-six millions of dollars; so that at this rate, calculating seven years war, from this section of Spanish America, the world has lost an influx of precious metals equal to 149 millions of dollars, and England has lost the greatest proportion.

Coinage of Mexico, for 1815.

Gold 486,464 dollars—Silver 6,454,799 do.

Total.....6,941,263.

Besides the above, 101,365 dollars of copper money has been coined, which for the first time commenced in 1814.

On the 15th of February, an edict of the Inquisition had been promulgated at Mexico, prohibiting, under the severest penalties, the perusal of all works published in Spain during the time of the Cortes.

AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

Slave Trade.—The following resolutions were passed by the Congress of the United States, 11th of February, 1817:—

“Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the President be, and he is hereby authorized to consult and negotiate with all the governments where Ministers of the United States are or shall be accredited, on the means of effecting an entire and immediate abolition of the traffic in slaves, and also to enter into a convention with the government of Great Britain, for receiving into

the colony of Sierra Leone, such of the free people of colour of the United States, as, with their own consent, shall be carried thither, stipulating such terms as shall be most beneficial to the colonists, while it promotes the peaceful interests of Great Britain, and the other maritime powers, a stipulation or a formal declaration to the same effect, guaranteeing a permanent neutrality for any colony of free people of colour, which at the expence, and under the auspices of the United States, shall be established on the African coast.

“Resolved, That adequate provision shall hereafter be made to defray any necessary expences which may be incurred in carrying the preceding resolution into effect.”

Specie obtained.

A letter from New York, dated May 26, says:—

“We understand the following are the terms on which the Bank of the United States obtained its specie in England.—The specie to be delivered in the United States at 4s. 8d. sterling the dollar, within six months from January last, the time the contract was made; the payment secured by a deposit of the United States Stock at par, redeemable January, 1819, or at any earlier time, giving two months notice, interest at 5 per cent. commencing at the date of the contract. We are also informed that the paper of the Bank in this city was ready, and would probably be sent to Charlestown, from whence it may be expected in the course of next week; the Bank only waits for the bills to come, on which it will commence business immediately.

A company of young men is forming in New York, for the purpose of proceeding to some part of South America, there to form a settlement. The shares to be advanced by each adventurer for the purchase of a vessel, &c. 100 dollars.”

It is asserted, that the warehouses and magazines of Philadelphia, which a few months ago were loaded with British goods, are now empty, and waiting to be filled by new orders.

Joseph Bonaparte's New Town.—The last mail supplies the following account of the Ex-King of Spain's colony in the United States:—“Joseph Bonaparte is building a town near Baltimore, which none but French are permitted to inhabit. It is to be capable of containing for the present, 12,000 inhabitants. The art of the most sublime architecture is employed to embellish the edifices. Thus it should seem, that the French refugees renounce

the hope of ever returning to the continent of Europe, since they spend their whole fortunes in fixing themselves in so magnificent a manner in America."

Of the harvest in America, there had been some doubts; but when the last accounts came away, the weather had recently proved so favourable as to promise an uncommonly productive season; in consequence of which, grain of all kinds was on the decline. Flour, which had been for some time at an advanced price, was fast approximating to its ordinary value, having been reduced from 15 to 10 dollars the barrel.

There has been an explosion of a meteor in America, which was heard at the distance of 200 miles.

Steam Boats.

Two steam-boats have exploded lately in America. In one of them eleven persons were killed, and in the other nine.

The New York papers contain another melancholy account of a dreadful accident to a steam-boat, the boiler of which burst, and all on board perished except two.

Rapid Passages.

The American ship, *Galen*, Captain Tracy, made her passage from Boston to the Land's End in 14 days, and to the London Docks in 23 days the shortest passage ever known.

A Liverpool vessel lately went a voyage to Savannah, in America, took in a cargo, and returned to Liverpool, in the short space of 69 days.

Invaluable present : Bull and Cows.

Baltimore, June 11.—Arrived here yesterday, in the brig *Margaretta*, Captain Gardner, from London, six beautiful young cows and one bull, of the Devonshire breed, together with some improved implements of husbandry, for Mr. Patterson and Mr. Caton, of this place, the whole being a present from the celebrated Mr. Coke, Member of Parliament for Norfolk, the richest and most practical farmer in England, who gives the following description of these cattle:—"I venture to give it as my opinion, that we have no cattle to be compared to them in the United Kingdom, for purity of blood, for aptitude to feed, for hardiness, as well as for the richness of their milk, and for work when required; as I have repeatedly found by a variety of experiments upon my own farms and elsewhere. That they may answer in America as well as they are now universally acknowledged to do in England, I most cordially hope; and my wishes will then be gratified."

Steam Boats on the Mississippi.

We learn from New Orleans, that seven great steam-boats now navigate the Mississippi as far as the falls on the Ohio; and that this obstacle to navigation is likewise overcome by the power of steam. Most of these boats carry from 90 to 100 Hamburg lasts, and are of extraordinary size. The cabins for passengers are fitted up in the most handsome manner to contain 50 persons. The steam-packet *Washington* went from this place to Louisville, a distance of 1500 miles, and returned in 42 days. There are in New Orleans at present many Germans, Dutch, Danes, and Swedes.

AUSTRIA.

Price of Corn.

Vienna, July 2.—Corn falls here in an extraordinary manner. The measure of rye, which a month ago was at 34 florins, is now at 15 florins; yet bread, according to the assize published yesterday, has become dearer, because the bakers, it is alleged, bought a stock for several weeks at too high a price.

National Bank.

His majesty the emperor has approved, at Hollitsep, the statutes of the Austrian National Bank, which were laid before him. We may therefore soon expect the regulations of the bank to be published.

Commerce : Iron and Steel prohibited.

A letter from Venice, dated June 11, says—"Contrary to all expectation, his Imperial majesty of Austria has issued a decree, under date 10th May last, which was published here on the 3d instant, prohibiting the introduction of raw foreign iron and steel, as well as all articles of whatever description manufactured of those materials. In consequence, therefore, of this detrimental prohibition, I am compelled to request you would omit sending the goods which I ordered you through your agent on the 3d May last."

Adherents of Buonaparte : Officers, &c.

General Savary, who was lately spoken of as having arrived at Smyrna, under a borrowed name, with the intention of proceeding overland to Persia, we have been assured (having subsequently altered his plans), landed at Trieste, where he was seized by the Austrian local authorities, and from thence sent as a state prisoner to one of the castles in Hungary. It is also said that a number of Buonaparte's officers have found their way to the Persian court, and having entered the service of Fetz Ally Shaw, king of Persia, at Teheran, are now employed under the orders of the Shah Zada of Tebriz.

Disappearance of a Mountain.

A letter from Vienna, of the 2d of July, informs us, that the mountain of Hansruck, in Upper Austria, has disappeared, and given place to a lake. This mountain was very elevated, and gave its name to the country. In the preceding month, several phenomena had caused us to anticipate some dreadful event. From time to time subterranean vents had occasioned little explosions, and very much disturbed the inhabitants of that country. Some ten cottages, situated on the verge of the mountain, are destroyed. It is not said that any men had perished in the disaster.

BELGIUM.

Water Spout in the Netherlands.—July 5, About seven in the evening, a hurricane, accompanied by thunder, suddenly arose to the westward. At eight, all was silent; but the air was violently agitated; clouds accumulated in all directions, and at so little distance from the earth, that they seemed almost to touch the tops of the trees. Soon after, there was formed in the South West a water-spout very large in the upper part, but apparently not more than three, or four feet diameter at the lower. It raised clouds of sand. A dreadful sound was heard in the air, resembling that of a great number of carriages rolling upon a pavement. At Oosterhuit, about a league from Dougen, the court-yards were inundated in a moment; at Dougen not a drop fell. This water-spout directed itself from South-West to North-West. After having beat down an incalculable number of firs, near Oosterhuit, it demolished a small house so completely, that nothing remained of it but some scattered stones. A cart, which was passing, was thrown bottom upwards, and one of the shafts broken to pieces. The horse, although still yoked, was turned a different way, his head being under the cart. The driver was thrown upon the road. This water-spout caused at Dougen considerable havoc. It broke in pieces a row of fir trees—destroyed a house and all the corn which was stored in it, together with three sheep-folds and bee-hives. A female servant was also dreadfully wounded. It carried away the entire roof of a house, for the distance of 500 paces. It overturned a barn, broke down the chimney of a house, and split the beams by which it had been propped. It then destroyed the back part of another house and a sheepfold. The loss is very great, and the ruin of habitations and trees is indescribable.

CHINA.

British Embassy disappointed: causes of.

The failure of the late Embassy to China,

our Readers are aware, has been ascribed to certain impositions practised by the Chinese Officers of State, on the Emperor; and the fact is now placed beyond doubt, by an Imperial Edict, which we subjoin, extracted from the *Peking Gazette* of the 4th of September, 1816. It is a singular production, conveying amidst a pompous simplicity, some very sensible admonitions, applicable to the Ministers of all nations.

“On the present occasion of the English nation sending Envoys with the tribute of valuable offerings, as they could not when at Tiensing, return thanks for the feast agreeably to the regulated form, the conducting them again to their boats for the purpose of proceeding further north, was the fault of Su-ling-gue and Queng-hoy.

“When they were at Tongchew and had not yet practised the ceremony—the framing a confused and indistinct report, and then conducting them at once to Court, was the fault of Ho-she-tay and New-ke-tong-gue. Finally, on the 7th day, I, the Emperor, having issued my orders and ascended into the Imperial Hall, called the Envoys to an audience; but the Envoys and suite had travelled from Tongchew all night; and had come direct to the Palace gate without stopping by the way at their appointed residence, and their dresses of ceremony not having arrived, they could not present themselves before me. If at that time Ho-she-tay had addressed to me a true report, I, the Emperor, could certainly have issued my commands and have changed the time of the audience, in order to correspond with their intentions in coming ten thousand miles to my Court. On the contrary, he addressed to me repeated reports, expressed in disrespectful language, in consequence of which the Envoys were sent back, and the ceremonies could not be completed. The error and mismanagement of Ho-she-tay in this affair are wholly inexcusable.

“The arrangements for the business of the day had already been made. Excepting the Minister Totsin, who was absent from illness, and Toukao and Leu-yin-po, whose attendance had not been required, all the assisting Princes, Grandees, and Great Officers of State, as well as all the Great Officers of the Palace, were in waiting in the anti-chambers. Many of them must have been eye witnesses of the whole affair, and must have known in their hearts that it was their duty to have made a true report of it to me, and to have solicited me to alter the period of the audience, yet they sat unmoved while the affair was thus going wrong. Though Ho-she-tay was visibly alarmed and in error, no one stood forward to set him right. After the

Imperial audience took place, some persons who knew the truth, disclosed Ho-she-tay's error and irresolution; but why did they not address me at the time in his stead? or if they dared not go that length, why did they not at least awaken Ho-she-tay, and cause him to report the truth? Thus it is; that when public business occurs, their countenances are always placid and composed—they sit unmoved, and are its failure with indifference. Such conduct, whenever it occurs in any situation of hazard or difficulty, one cannot behold without sighing deeply. The affair in which Ho-she-tay has erred is in itself a very small one—yet even in this the Officers of the Court have been found destitute of any expedient for the service of their country. For the future let them eradicate all selfish principles—whenever there is any defect of fidelity or public spirit, let no one plead that it is an affair which does not individually concern him—let all look up and diligently regulate their conduct according to the true spirit of the admonitions I have repeatedly given them.—Respect this.”

DENMARK.

The Danish cloth manufactories, which are said to have flourished during the war, have suddenly stopped, in consequence of the high price of labour. This circumstance opens the prospect of an introduction of British manufactures on advantageous terms.

The Danish Government seems to regard with a jealous eye the recent measures taken by the Crown Prince of Sweden, on the pretext of preventing smuggling.

The Danes, and other petty maritime States of the North, are prepared for a visit from the Tunisian or Algerine Pirates.

The Danes are bound to protect the Baltic from Pirates, as one of the considerations for the payment to them of the Sound Duties. It was never contemplated, however, it may be presumed, that Barbary Corsairs would have had the hardihood to run up the North Sea.

FRANCE.

National Finances.

It is officially stated in the *Moniteur* of June 26th that the half-yearly dividend of interest payable on the permanent debt of France, falling due on the 22d March, amounted to...44,655,364 fr. or £1,860,640

Of the above there has been }
already paid 39,765,230 fr. } £1,656,884

Remains due.....4,890,133 fr. —£ 203,756

The public creditors who, from having failed to produce their vouchers, had not yet received their arrears, were authorized to appear on Saturday last at the *Bureau de la Dette Publique*, when the whole of the above balance was to be paid without reserve. We see from this statement that the interest on the French National debt amounts only to 3,721,280l. per annum; not a great deal more than the yearly interest on the *unfunded* debt of England, taken at 70,000,000l. of Exchequer bills, and bearing the legal interest (as in ordinary times) of 5 per cent per annum.

The interest of the National debt of France, including annuities, pensions, and Sinking Fund, amounts to 7,600,000l. sterling; its ordinary expenditure 16,500,000 l. This is exclusive of the maintenance of the Allied troops till 1820.—The revenue of France is estimated at 32 millions.

In the number of 9,058 electors of the department of the Seine, who have already been registered, there are found 2,893 proprietors, 138 military men, 415 judges and people connected with the law, 458 public functionaries, 590 bankers and merchants, 454 manufacturers, 2,451 shopkeepers, 1,066 artisans, 122 cultivators, and 60 masters of lodging-houses and inns.

The Bois de Boulogne.

The Parisians have lamented the destruction of the Bois de Boulogne. It may be some consolation to them, however, to learn, that this promenade is about to become more beautiful than ever. A well laid out plantation of acacias, of sycamores, maple trees, poplars, ash, elm, and ever-green trees, already covers the flats which had been stripped. In several places the thick copses have sprung up again. The king has acquired new claims to the gratitude of the citizens of Paris, by embellishing for them a promenade which is necessary to their recreation. The restoration of the Bois de Boulogne, so delightful to those who take the air there, has been also useful to the poor, as it has procured them work and bread. Those who hereafter, while reposing beneath the umbrage of the trees, will pour down blessings on the king, will also remember that he received the blessings of the men who planted them.

Paris, July 3.—Three speculators in corn have hanged themselves, within the last week, in France. One at Besançon, the second in the vicinity of Paris, and the third at Autun. The sudden fall in the price of bread was the cause.

New Light House.

The French government has at last come to the determination of causing a light-house to be erected at the entrance to Calais. A letter from thence states, that an eligible spot is selecting for this desirable purpose. When the danger of the entering of that harbour is considered, such a measure must appear highly beneficial. The light is intended to revolve, with deep red reflectors, and will be so placed as to be conspicuous in all weathers, from vessels bound thither.

There is the prospect of an abundant vintage in France, and the corn in many districts is sufficiently ripe for the sickle.

Russian Fleet in France.

Calais, June 21.—The Russian squadron which has arrived at Calais is composed of eight vessels of 74 guns, one frigate of 44 guns, and one brig of 18 guns. This squadron is commanded by Vice Admiral Crown, and Rear Admirals Mourawleff and Ogilvy. Its destination is to embark the sixth part of the Russian contingent, and to convey them to Russia. The squadron sailed from Cronstadt to Calais in 24 days. A violent storm forced it to cast anchor twice at Elsinor. The rumours which have been circulated of French prisoners remaining still in Russia are very false. Passengers disembarked here assure us, that after the most accurate inquiries by the Police Minister of the Empire, there did not remain a Frenchman in Russia, except such as are naturalized, and of whom the number is not considerable. Several persons of distinction have taken advantage of this opportunity to come to France by sea; the Count de Maistre, the Sardinian Ambassador in Russia, the General in Chief Fensch, the Countess of Razumowski, the wife and family of General Baron de Jomini, M. Bourgeois, French Consul at St. Petersburg &c. &c.

A remarkable Tattooed Frenchman.

An individual, very remarkable both to see and hear, has arrived at Calais with the Russian squadron. He is a native of Bourdeaux, and is named Joseph Cabris. Embarked in 1792, on board the privateer, Dumourier, he was taken by the English, and subsequently enrolled in the corps of Emigrants in the English service. He formed part of the expedition to Quiberon, saved himself by swimming, and regained the English frigates.—On returning to London he engaged as an under officer on board a merchant vessel for a long voyage. This vessel was lost at the Marquesas (or Marquis of Mendoza's islands), and an Englishman and he alone were saved. Re-

ceived by the inhabitants of one of those islands, to which he gave the name of Nacaiha, he was adopted by them, and tattooed from head to feet like the rest of the islanders. They gave him in marriage the daughter of the King, and he lived nine years with these savages, perfectly happy, having in abundance fruits without the trouble of cultivating them, and living on the produce of the bread tree and fish. These people are *Anthropophagi*, and eat the prisoners whom they take in war. He has seen several of these repasts, of which he gives circumstantial details, as well as of the manners of the natives. The Russian Captain Krusenstern touched at this island in a voyage round the world, and took him on board. He left the island of Nacaiha with regret. He was landed at Kamtschatka, and entered the Russian service as a Lieutenant in the Navy. He now returns to France, and intends retiring to Bourdeaux, his native place. The tattooing with which his skin is marked, from the forehead to the feet, is done with art. The designs of it are considerably varied, and traced with much neatness.

*. Our readers have already some acquaintance with this Joseph Cabris, whose residence on the Island of Nukabiva, they will find adverted to in our ninth volume page 665. He was there in company, but in enmity with Roberts, an Englishman, who certainly could well spare his society. He was blown off the island in a gale of wind, and could not regain it. The story of his giving name to the island is false, and the notion of his marrying the daughter of the King is untrue; it was the daughter of a petty chief whom he married, and by whom he had several children, from these he was separated by the dangerous situation of the Russian ship on board of which he was.

LETTER OF HIS HOLINESS ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE FRENCH CHURCH.

"To the Archbishops and Bishops of France: Venerable Brethren and dear Sons, Salutation and the Apostolic Benediction.

"In viewing, after so many terrible vicissitudes, the vineyard which the Lord has planted in the fine kingdom of France, we have easily come to the conclusion that the means of cultivating it with greater success consisted in employing a greater number of labourers—This is what our dear Son in Jesus Christ, Louis, his Most Christian Majesty, has likewise thought; who desiring to consolidate the edifice shaken by the violence of the winds, had expressed to us his anxious wish for the increase of the number of Bishops; by giving to the

Dioceses new limits; persuaded that this measure would afford the happiest facilities for the arrangement of the ecclesiastical affairs of this great kingdom. There is no need of long discourse, Venerable Brethren and dear sons, to convince you with what joy and with what zeal we are disposed to second with our Apostolic authority, the pious desires of so religious a King; for it is not the *changeableness* of human affairs (as St Innocent I, says) which has inspired us with the idea of changing the *state of the Church*; but we congratulate ourselves that God gives us now the opportunity of accomplishing what we have a long time desired, and what only insurmountable obstacles have prevented us from executing. Our intention, therefore, being to preserve the archiepiscopal and episcopal sees at present existing, and to erect anew several of those which existed before the year 1801, it is indispensable to make a new division of the dioceses, which we have resolved to fix, in proposing to ourselves the greatest advantages for the flock of our Lord.

"Your own experience has, doubtless, made you feel the advantage which must result from this plan, for the good administration of the dioceses; therefore we do not doubt of your zealous assent to this division. It is with perfect confidence we make this demand from each of you by these letters. It is a question, my venerable brothers and dear sons, which regards the salvation of souls; for which purpose there cannot be too great sacrifices, seeing that our Saviour has redeemed them with the price of his blood. Show yourselves then, by a prompt reply, ready to acquiesce in our cares, and in the salutary objects of the Most Christian King, in order that measures so useful may not be disturbed by any spirit of contention, and that no obstacle may interfere with the execution of what is required of us by that solicitude which God has enjoined as a duty, with respect to the Universal Church. In the mean while, we ask of this Dispenser of all blessings, to diffuse them among you; and we affectionately give you the Apostolic Benediction in witness of our paternal benevolence. Given at Castel Gandolfo, in the Diocese of Albano, 12th of June, 1817.

"PIUS VII. POPE."

(A true Copy.)

"Cardinal GONSALVI."

Thoulouse July 2.—The Members of the Metropolitan Chapter of this city, received the day before yesterday, by express, from his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the following letter:

"GENTLEMEN—I address to you the letter which his Holiness has sent me, that it might be transmitted to you. This letter requires you to give your consent to the new boundary which will be established of the Diocese and Metropolitan See of Thoulouse.

"In order to provide for the wants of the faithful, and to restore to the French Church a portion of its ancient splendour, it became indispensable to augment the number of Episcopal Sees, and to re-establish several, the origin of which may be traced back to the infancy of the Christian religion in this kingdom. The King, seconding the views of his subjects and his Bishops, has proposed the ancient boundary of the Metropolitan Sees, and the re-establishment of a certain number of ancient Sees. This re-establishment renders necessary a change in the boundary of many Dioceses, and of some Metropolitan Sees; and in order that the canonical forms may be observed, the Pope requires your concurrence in that which relates to the See of Thoulouse.

"The sentiments which you have manifested for the welfare of Religion and of the Gallican Church, do not permit me to doubt that your reply will be conformable to the wishes of his Holiness and of his Most Christian Majesty.

"Accept, Gentlemen, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

"RICHELIEU.

"Paris, June 26, 1817."

At a special meeting of the Chapter, its assent was given to the wish expressed by his Holiness and his Most Christian Majesty, and was sent off immediately by a Courier.—*Journal de Thoulouse.*

The Prefect of La Cote d'Or, in France, has ordered a wolf hunt on several points of that department, where these animals have multiplied. Three children have been carried away within these few days by hungry wolves,

Mechanical Powers of Navigation.

An experiment is making on the Seine, under the inspection of the Institute, of a new constructed boat, with oars, which is described as possessing all the advantages of the steam-boat without any of its inconveniences and dangers. One man placed in this oar boat, is sufficient to urge it onwards with full rapidity, by a handle which resembles the rounce of a printing press, and which gives motion to the wheels. It is added that a single horse, instead of a man, would be sufficient for carrying the greatest weight.

Mechanical Invention: Nail-making.

The following article, which appears in one of the columns of the *Moniteur*, has so immediate a relation to English interests, that we must give it a place here.

"*Commercy, July 6.*—A fellow countryman, known for one of the finest and most useful enterprises, which England and

France boast, intends to import from the first of these kingdoms to the second, a rotary machine proper for the manufacture of nails. He is in the possession of the design, the details, and the sketch of this machine. Moved by a stream of water, or by a steam engine of an eight-horse power, it forms, every minute, three thousand six hundred nails of an inch long. If the matrices, which are moveable, be changed, it makes nails from two lines in length to six inches and a half. It also forms every sort of small iron work, as triangles, chimneys, balustrades for staircases and balconies, knife-blades, in one word, a great number of the articles of an ironmonger's shop. Three persons are sufficient to attend this machine."

It must be unnecessary to say one word for the purpose of adding to the caution, which this disclosure should give to the owners of other useful inventions.

Danger from Lightning at Perpignan.

A letter from Perpignan of July 5, says,—"Perpignan was yesterday on the point of being buried under its ruins; but fortunately it was saved; and this morning all persons tremblingly congratulate each other on their preservation. Yesterday there was an excessive heat, and it was supposed there would be a tempest in the evening; that event took place at five o'clock. The lightning fell in the citadel, fifteen paces from the great powder magazine, which is entirely full, in the place where the manufactory is carried on. It caused an opening through the door, and in a moment set fire to a quantity of tar and hemp. The fire afterwards communicated to the manufactory, and caused an explosion of the grenades, cartouches, and obuses, which were charged. The fire was so rapid, that it was feared the explosion of the obuses would have communicated to the magazine, but it was saved by a ditch of water which surrounded the magazine. The moment it was made known by the soldiers, that the fire was so near the immense powder magazine, the people deserted their houses and fled from the town. The women, children, the aged and infirm, braved the tempest in flying towards Vernet, and left the town almost deserted. Every moment it was expected that Perpignan would be destroyed.—Amidst these unfortunate and frightful circumstances, no accident happened either in the town or in the citadel to any body. The military and civil authorities were ready, in case of need, to give the most prompt assistance. The night was tempestuous, but without hail."

GERMANY.

On the appearance of Barbary Corsairs in the North Sea

Frankfort, July 6.—The committee appointed to make a report on the late piracies of the Barbary corsairs in the North Sea, gave in its proposals in the fortieth sitting of the Diet. This Committee consists of the Ambassadors of Prussia, Holland, Denmark, Oldenburg, and the Hanseatic cities. The Committee was briefly as follows:—

"That nothing but the too great negligence of some European maritime Powers could have given the pirates the unheard of boldness to penetrate into the Channel and the North Sea; that England, indeed, had not suffered the insolent proceedings committed close to its coast, but that this was not sufficient, unless similar measures were adopted also by France, Spain, and Portugal, that in order to remedy this evil completely, all the European maritime Powers, must combine, and jointly declare the principle that the Barbary cruisers, if found in the Mediterranean, shall be considered and treated as pirates. In order to effect this, the Committee propose that Austria and Prussia, as the most important Members of the Confederation, and as European Powers who have so largely contributed to the re-establishment of peace on the Continent of Europe, should exert themselves to induce England to declare for the establishment of the above principle.

"The same two Powers should also use their mediation with Russia, France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, and the Netherlands, to support this application to England, and by keeping frigates on the coasts, contribute also on their part to remedy the evil; that the same request be made besides to the Kings of Denmark, Hanover, and the Netherlands, as Members of the Confederation.

"The complete success of the whole affair depends, in the opinion of the Committee, principally upon the powerful co-operation of England."

The Frankfort Diet has decided, that from the 1st of October next, the transit of corn shall be free throughout all Germany.

Frankfort, July 7.—The first load of winter-barley came in here, this evening. It was received with much solemnity.—Having been ornamented with verdure and garlands of flowers, it was preceded by military music and by the children of the schools, singing hymns, under

the guidance of their masters. Before the Church of St. Catharine, it stopped, while a Lutheran Minister pronounced a discourse, at the end of which the people sang in chorals the Thanksgiving Psalm.

Emigration to America.—A distressing picture is given in the American Journals, of the miserable wretches who have been induced to emigrate to America from Holland and Germany; and some severe but just remarks are made on the conduct of those Captains who are styled the kidnappers of the foreigners. A person of some credit, pleading the cause of those deluded and unhappy emigrants, terms the trade an unhallowed speculation in white freemen's liberty, which he considers in the highest degree derogatory to the character of the American Republic. He avers—

1st. That such servants as come from Germany, at least, are generally ignorant of that humiliating fact; that they are to be made *slaves for years*, for the payment of their passage.

2d. That they are not driven by famine or necessity from their native country, but that they are enticed by kidnappers, with false promises of happiness and gain, superior to any they could enjoy in Europe.

3d. That the whole business is a speculation, even more infamous than the slave trade on the coast of Africa.

4th. That this inhuman traffic is a flagrant breach of the law of nations, and abhorred by every civilized Government.

5th. That the laws in America sanctioning such an unrepugnant, unchristian, immoral, and fraudulent traffic, are absolutely unconstitutional, and ought, for the honour of the only remaining republic on earth, to be speedily and eternally repealed.

The usual plan, when the American Captain arrives with his ship in Holland or Germany, is to engage a person fit for his purpose who is conversant in the several European languages. By this means the strongest temptations are held out to allure the poor wretches from their friends and their homes, to an enterprize, the end of which is a state of abject slavery. If they object their inability to pay their passage, the kidnapper tells them that this is a mere nothing; that he has friends and acquaintance in America who stand greatly in need of mechanics; that the wages being so high, they can, in a short time, work out such a trifling sum, and that he will stand their security with the Captain. Not until they arrive in America are they told by the Captain that they must not leave the ship till they have satisfied him for the passage-money; and that to pay this money they have no other way left

than to indent themselves to some American or other, upon as good terms as they can get, *as servants*, and that from such purchasers he expects his pay. The surprise of the kidnapped passengers can easily be imagined. Their "friend and patron" forsakes them, and, sick and tired of the ship, and unacquainted with the language and laws of America, they subscribe to any instrument of writing, mostly with the determination to run away on the first opportunity.

Stuttgart June 30.—For some weeks past we see a great number of Wurtembergers return, who had quitted their country to go and seek their fortune elsewhere, and who are now in the greatest distress. Some of them return from Holland, or from the frontiers of that country, and of the Prussian States, where a passage has been refused them. Others have been only to the environs of Meatz, where the crowds of their fellow countrymen, who were returning home, induced them to do the same.

From Ratisbon, the 17th instant, it is mentioned, that on the 14th two bodies of Wurtemberg emigrants, consisting of 4 or 500 persons each, passed through that city on their way to the borders of the Black Sea.

Hanover, June 23.—We hear that the Prince Regent has purchased the fine seat of the Count of Wallmoden, on the avenue to Herrenhausen, together with the fine collection of statues and paintings there, for the sum of 100,000 dollars, and it is thought that it is intended to establish in it an Academy for painting.

Clouds of Lady Birds.

Hamburgh, June 27.—A phenomenon, unknown in these countries, is that of the appearance of numerous collections of insects, called *demoiselles*, which suddenly enter a field, remain there a few hours, and then continue their flight. This evening the atmosphere was covered with millions of these insects, which intercepted the light, and presented an appearance of the thickest clouds, like those seen during a fall of snow: they came from the southwest, and passed over this city.

Destructive Hail Storm.

A letter from Munich, of July 7, states, that on the 4th a storm of hail fell there with more violence than had occurred in the remembrance of any one. The number of glaziers in that city, and their stock of glass in hand, being insufficient for repairing the damage done to the windows, it was found necessary to send for an additional supply of workmen and materials from Augsburg, Treysina, and other neighbouring cities.

Loss to Science : Death.

The celebrated mineralogist, Werner, is dead. The day of his death is not stated, but the Paris papers quote a letter from Dresden, as to the fact. "His name," says the letter, "was known from the iron mines of Siberia to those of gold in Peru." He was interred with extraordinary pomp at Freyberg. He has bequeathed to the King his valuable collection of minerals, which is estimated at 150,000 crowns.

INDIES : EAST.

Misfortune of the Embassy to China.

Batavia, March 3, 1817.—The Alceste was lost on the 18th of February, on a sunken rock, near Pulo Leat, or Middle Island, in the Straits of Gaspar—every person saved. On the following day the embassy left Middle Island, in a barge and cutter, and got safe here on Sunday the 23d. Two ships left this on Monday morning, the 24th, and accompanied by our two boats, are gone to bring Captain Maxwell, the other officers, and crew, to this place. We (who have arrived here) have saved only a small parcel each; but some things are saved on the island, which is uninhabitable. For the sake of those friends in England, put into the *telegraph*, that *all are saved*, and were pretty well on the 24th ult. when we left them: we expect them here the day after to-morrow. An American takes this, bound to Holland. The remaining English at this place, and Dutch governor, make it very pleasant to us unfortunates. Lord Amherst and all are well here, consisting of 18 persons; the other 29 that arrived are gone back in the boats, as before stated.

Fertitude and presence of mind.

In Bengal, some years ago, when Capt. Hutchinson, on returning home in the night, attended by a servant with a torch, casually trod on a cobra capella, which instantly bit him on the calf of the leg: the poison of this snake being more immediately mortal than the bite of another snake, Capt. H., with great presence of mind, instantly cut out with his knife a large portion of the calf of his leg, and applied the burning torch to cauterize the wound, which prevented the poison from having its usual effect.

ITALY.

The Pope.—Letters from Rome, of the 25th of June, state that his Holiness was beginning to recover from the effects of an accident which befel him at the Castel Gaudolfo. Being there alone in his room, and wishing to get into his bed with the help of an arm chair, he fell with such force

upon the floor that he remained an hour and a half in a state of insensibility, and without being able to call any one to his assistance. The consequence of this accident was a raging fever, but it left him after a few days. His Holiness went abroad for the first time on the 24th of last month, when his appearance excited an enthusiasm that was manifested by the most gratifying acclamations.

Converted and Baptized Jews.

A Jewish rabbi, his wife, and two sons, were baptized at Rome, in the church of the Twelve Apostles, on the 21st ult. After the ceremony of baptism was concluded, the rabbi and his wife received the nuptial benediction from his Excellency Cardinal Morozzo. This man is Jacob Barocas, of Leghorn, 35 years old, and son of Zechariah and Rachel Levi. Signior Joseph Celani was his godfather: his wife had the Countess Lucrece Rospiglio e Ripenti for her godmother.

A letter from Parma, dated the 20th ult. states, that the heat of the weather had increased the ravages of typhus. Several persons had been carried off in six days: the breath even of a convalescent frequently communicated the malady.

Afflicting Catastrophe.

An enormous fragment of rock was detached from Mount St. Bernard in the night between the 16th and 17th ult. which fell on the Commune of Villard-Saint Constant, and crushed several houses. Fourteen persons were killed, and the damage is estimated at 100,000 livres. In the evening of the 18th, about nine o'clock, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at the same place.

Battle in form against Robbers.

By accounts from Italy it appears, that the Neapolitan troops of the line have given battle to the famous band of robbers under the brothers Vadarelli—the latter waited the attack with firmness. The affair took place between Bovino and Minervino, and was sanguinary. The robbers are pursued, and it is expected that advantages still more decisive will be soon obtained over those scourges of travellers and of the country.

PORTUGAL.

Pernambuco Recovered.

A letter from Lisbon contains the substance of dispatches received by the Portuguese regency from Pernambuco, by the vessel *Anna Maria*, which arrived at Lisbon on the 30th of June:—

Lisbon, JULY 4.—"We have received the official notice, that on the 19th of May,

Domingo Jose Martins, founder of the Portuguese club in London, marched at the head of the Insurgent army to give battle, at seven leagues distance from the city of Pernambuco, to the army from Bahia; all that day the action continued, and both armies suffered severely. On the 20th, the Insurgent army being beaten, Martins, with some officers, ran away. During this the blockading squadron entered, called upon by the people. On the sailors landing they were joined by the inhabitants, and they, together, rushed into the government-house, and killed immediately a priest, an ex-friar, and the brother of Martins; from thence they went to take possession of the forts, which was done rapidly, and they hoisted the Portuguese colours on all of them. A proclamation was directly issued, offering a reward for Martins, whose empire had lasted 74 days. The success was owing to the promptitude of the Conde dos Arcos, Governor of Bahia.

"P. S. Martins, the would-be Buonaparte, won the daughter of the merchant M. Benito Joze da Costa, to whom he returned without the Duchies of Parma and Placentia."

PRUSSIA.

A steam boat has been invented by a Mr. Humphrey, on a principle which renders explosion impossible. This vessel carries passengers between Berlin and Charlottenberg.

RUSSIA.

National Bank.

St. Petersburg, June 17.—We, Alexander, I., by the grace of God Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c.—Desiring to afford to the merchants greater means for the facilitating and extending their commercial operations, we have thought fit, instead of the now existing Discount Bank, whose influence, on account of the smallness of its capital, and the several defects observed in its constitution, is of no visible use, to establish an Imperial Commercial Bank. In consequence of this resolution, we have commissioned the Minister of Finance to lay before the Council of State, for its consideration, all the plans necessary to be prepared on this subject. Now, having taken the advice of our Council of State, we decree as follows:—

I. Thirty millions of roubles of the capital of the Crown, are placed at the disposal of the Commercial Bank. [Here follows the statement of the items of which this capital is to be formed.]

II. The Commercial Bank is allowed to take money, 1st. on interest for circulation, according to the same principles as in the

loan bank. 2d. To deposit and to transfer from one person to another the sums inscribed by private persons, according to the books of the Bank.

III. The Commercial Bank gives loans on Russian goods according to the principles of the discount office, and accepts bills, but in this case taking the per centage according to the course of commercial operations.

IV. Half of the directors to consist of public officers and half of merchants.

V. The Commercial Bank shall be opened on the 1st of January next year.

VI. At the same time we hereby issue the regulations of the Commercial Bank, confirmed by us. We take it under our protection, and guarantee with our Imperial word the integrity of the capitals which shall be intrusted to it by private persons: as also that the rights of every person to the same shall remain inviolate. With the opening of the Commercial Bank, we shall not fail to increase the resources of the loan bank, and to regulate it in a manner suitable to its destination, in order, by the united influence of these establishments on the strengthening of private credit, to contribute to the extension of agriculture, of industry, and of commerce, and in general to the advantage of our dearly beloved country, in whose prosperity we place the reward of our exertions and our glory.

Petersburgh May 7. ALEXANDER.

Improvements of the Metropolis.

St. Petersburg, June 18.—For the improvement of this city, and for the convenience of the foot-passengers, broad trottoirs of flag-stones are now laying down before the houses in all the streets; they are separated from the carriage-way by a railing of cast iron, which, as the streets are very broad and straight, has an extremely pleasing effect.

The Bible Society of Petersburg had lately a meeting there, at which Prince Galitzan stated, that the whole number of societies, established to promote the circulation of the word of God, amounted to at least a thousand, of which seven hundred are in Europe.

Population of the Metropolis.

An article dated Russia, in the French papers, calculates the gross population of St. Petersburg at 285,500 persons, the military included. In 1764 the number of inhabitants in that capital amounted to 114,000 Russians, and 16,000 strangers: in 1792, St. Petersburg contained 193,000

natives, and 32,000 strangers. Of the present population of 285,500 souls, it is computed that the foreigners may amount to 35 or 36,000. Formerly one foreigner was reckoned for each 7 Russians; now, since Finland and other countries have been incorporated with the empire, 8 Russians are found for every single foreigner; and of the foreigners one half are usually Germans. Many of that nation have been naturalized in Russia: some of them occupy distinguished stations in society; among them are several men of science, artists, and artisans. The French settled at St. Petersburg are preceptors of youth, dealers in fashions, hair-dressers, valets de chambre, &c. Thus it appears that in half a century the newly created capital of the Russian empire has increased in population considerably more than two to one. We believe that London has, during the same period, advanced in a degree not far inferior to St. Petersburg, and that some of our manufacturing and sea-port towns, such as Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow, Liverpool, &c. have made a still more rapid and surprising progress.

The Bible Society of Petersburg had lately a meeting there, at which Prince Galitzin stated, that the whole number of Societies, established to promote the circulation of the word of God, amounted to at least a thousand, of which 700 are in Europe.

A free port in the South.

St. Petersburg, June 10.—By an Imperial Ukase, Odessa is declared a free port. The Ukase runs thus:—

"As we have been convinced by several years experience of the advantages afforded by the harbour of Odessa, by the exportation of all superfluous productions of the Southern Provinces of our Empire, and as we are desirous of facilitating and extending the foreign trade, increasing the national wealth, and encouraging the industry of our faithful subjects, we have caused a plan to be laid before our Council of State, for establishing free ports in the Black Sea, and first at Odessa. Odessa is, therefore, declared a free port. All foreign goods, not excepting even those which are prohibited by the Tariff, may come to Odessa free, and without paying any duty. They shall neither be visited by the Custom-house officers, nor subjected to any of the usual declarations. Only brandy and spirituous liquors, which are prohibited by the Tariff, are excepted, till the expiration of the term of the duties on brandy at Odessa, that is, till 1st January, 1821.

"To prevent the plague, all goods must be cleared as soon as they arrive. All goods, which according to the Tariff cannot be exported from Russia, can neither be exported from Odessa. For the importation and exportation of goods certain barriers are established, where the necessary formalities must be performed. The laws of quarantine on account of the plague continue in force as hitherto. These privileges are granted for 30 years."

It appears from the French papers, that the Emperor of Russia's Ukase, in relation to the Jews residing in his dominions, has been mis-understood. His Imperial Majesty does not invite the Israelites to abandon their ancient faith, but proposes to grant an asylum to numbers of them, who, having embraced Christianity, may be persecuted by their own people.

Count Romanzoff, a Russian nobleman, no less distinguished by his eminent talents than his great wealth, has lately undertaken several patriotic projects, for the instruction and improvement of his countrymen. He has built four churches upon his estates for different sects of Christians: he has also, at his own expence, engaged and sent a vessel round the world on a voyage of discovery; he is also about to establish some schools on the recently adopted system of education, for the direction of which he has sent for a competent English instructor.

Coal Mines to be sought for.

Russian Empire—In this immense tract of country, it is well known that hitherto there have been no coal mines. An attempt to raise coal, that prime article of fuel, is now about to be made, under the immediate patronage of the Emperor. The spot fixed upon for this purpose is in the vicinity of *Tula*. *Tula*, celebrated for its extensive iron works, and especially recollected at this time, from the circumstance of *Buonaparte's* defeated intention of destroying them. *Tula* is the capital of the government of that name; distant from Moscow one hundred and fifteen miles, and situate on the river *Upa*, in long. 37. 24. east, and lat. 54. 10. north. This undertaking (the success of which will form an epocha never to be forgotten in the annals of the Russian empire), is under the immediate patronage, we might have added, and at the instance of the truly patriotic and enlightened ALEXANDER. All the measures were concerted in London with his Excellency Count *Lieven*, the Russian Ambassador; and on the 20th ult. Mr. *Longmire*, of this town (the director and actuary in this important concern) pro-

ceeded from hence to London, with an assistant draftsman, and four pitmen, belonging to Whitehaven, and two borers, previously engaged at Newcastle. They sailed from Gravesend for St. Petersburg, on 1st of this month; all their equipments for the voyage being on the most liberal scale. We understand they are to winter at Moscow, except a few occasional visits to Tula, as the season may allow, and to commence operations as early after that as the climate will permit.—*Whitehaven paper.*

SPAIN.

Agriculture favoured.

The King of Spain has issued a decree, permitting the importation of agricultural implements, free of all duties, upon condition, that some of the economical Societies of that country shall have certified the utility of the same, and have requested permission to import them. Our manufacturers in England will, we hope, benefit by this permission.

SWEDEN.

They write from Stockholm that all the Swedish merchants have been apprised that, in consequence of the appearance of the Barbary corsairs in the North Sea, it is advisable to procure Turkish passports for such vessels as are destined to navigate that sea. It is observed, that in the years 1627 and 1687, the Algerine corsairs shewed themselves in the neighbourhood.

TURKEY.

Scarcity of Rice.

Constantinople, May 23.—Mehmed Aly Pacha continues his monopoly in Egypt with great insolence and cupidity, to the great detriment, not only of the European merchants, but of the navigators of all nations, and even of this city, which attributes to his sordid traffic the extraordinary scarcity of rice which it experiences at this moment. This circumstance might become very serious, as rice is not only one of the principal articles of the inhabitants of this capital, but in the next fast of Ramadan is absolutely indispensable. If the scarcity of this article continues, great troubles will inevitably take place among the people.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Method of defending Timber for Building from

Attacks of the Seasons.—This method is much more advantageous than that of sinking the wood in a solution of salt. It consists of a coating, which is prepared in the following manner. Three parts of slacked lime, two parts of wood ashes, and one of fine sand; the whole is sifted, and as much linseed oil added as is necessary, to form it into a mass, that may be managed with a pencil or brush: in order to render the mixture perfect, and more durable, the

mass may be beat upon a marble. The wood only requires two coats, of which the first is laid on thinly; but the second as thick as the brush can do it. This coating, when well prepared is impermeable to water, and resists the influence of the weather and the action of the sun, which hardens and renders it more durable.

Method of making an incombustible Varnish.—This is a method of obviating, in a very great degree, the action of flame upon any substance whatever, thereby preventing its carbonisation, and consequently its combustion. A quantity of isinglass is dissolved in water, either hot or cold, and a similar quantity of alum is prepared at the same time; the two solutions being afterwards mixed together, the portion that is to be exposed to the flame is carefully moistened. The addition of a little vinegar increases the incombustibility. Wooden vessels may be exposed to a flame with this varnish on them, and their contents made to boil, as it does not prevent the transmission of heat, only the carbonisation.

National Register : BRITISH.

The King's Health.

"*Windsor Castle, July 5.*—His Majesty has been very composed during the last month. His Majesty's health is good, but his disorder continues unabated."—(*Signed as usual.*)

The total amount of the arrears of the Property Tax, outstanding on the 5th of April, 1817, is estimated, in an official return to an order of the House of Commons, at 1,854,768*l.* Another official paper states the probable amount to be received from the Assessed Taxes, for the year ending the 5th April, 1818, at five millions nine hundred thousand pounds.

The Finance Committee lately made their sixth report—it relates entirely to the naval service—states that larger ships are necessary to keep pace with other nations, 50 and 50-gun ships having almost disappeared—on an average a man of war lasts 12 years—A complete renovation of the whole navy is now making, by building new ships. Since 1814, a system of registry of seamen has been adopted, and of the thirty-two thousand out-pensioners now on the books, not less than from twelve to fifteen thousand are capable of active service afloat.

The Waterloo Subscription Committee have remitted Marshal Blucher £10,000 more, for relief of Prussian sufferers in that battle.

FINANCES.

The Exchequer Quarter, the second of the year, being just finished, we are enabled to lay a Schedule of its results before the public.

	1810 (Income)	1811	1810 (Charge)	1811
Great Britain.				
Customs	£. 707,847	s. d. 10 0	£. 709,042	s. d. 0 0
Excise	3,838,808	0 0	3,838,808	0 0
Stamps	1,500,414	8 1	1,500,414	8 1
Letter Office	353,000	0 0	353,000	0 0
Admiralty Taxes, 1808	2,207,287	8 8	2,207,287	8 8
Indirect Tax	51,002	15 0	51,002	15 0
Land Tax	408,045	1 1	408,045	1 1
Land Tax annual Duties	2,659	7 4	2,659	7 4
Maritime Money	11,815	3 0	11,815	3 0
Temporary Duties per- centage from July, 1816	614,025	17 4	614,025	17 4
Pay of Army	5,580	0 2	5,580	0 2
Prize of Vessels	10,064,992	0 11	9,339,490	0 9
Great Britain.				
ABSTRACT.				
Income	1810.	1811.	1810.	1811.
Charge	10,064,992	0 11	9,339,490	0 9
Deficiency	13,223,814	6 11	13,120,000	0 0
	9,166,932	5 1	3,760,500	19 8

An Account of the Income of, and Charge upon, the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarters ended on the 5th day of July, 1816 and 1817, together with the Amount of Excise Duties, continued per Act 56 Geo. III. cap. 17, and the Annual Duties to the same periods.

Exchequer, 5th day of July, 1817. Note—By the Provisions of an Act 56th Geo. III. cap. 98, the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland became consolidated from and after the 5th of January, 1817; therefore this account cannot be made complete until the Income and Charge of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland is obtained, and added thereto. The sum of 911,405*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* 7*d.* omitted from Ireland, on account of the debt of Ireland funded in Great Britain in the quarter ended the 5th of July, 1816, is omitted in this comparative statement, there being no further remittance from Ireland of a like nature under the Consolidation Act, on account of the debt of Ireland funded in Great Britain. 3

MR. TIERNEY'S RESOLUTIONS. FINANCE.—1817.

I.

That it appears to this house, by the 4th report of the committee of finance, that the sum to be expended by the commissioners, for the redemption of the funded debt of Great Britain and Ireland, in the year 1817, may be estimated at...£14,515,080

And that provision has been made for paying off navy and transport debt, within the same period, to the amount of 1,660,000

Making the sum applicable to the reduction of debt in the year 1817 16,175,080

That it appears to this house, that the amount of the unfunded debt of Great Britain, in Exchequer bills outstanding and unprovided for, has been increased, since the 5th of January 1817, by the sum of..... 7,898,350

That a further issue of Exchequer bills to the amount of £2,000,000, and of Treasury bills in Ireland, £3,600,000, has been voted for the service of the year 1817.... 12,600,000

Making an increase of debt in 1817..... 20,498,350

And that, deducting the sum before stated, as applicable to the reduction of debt .. 16,175,080

The debt of Great Britain and Ireland (exclusive of any deficiency which may arise in the income of, and charge upon the consolidated fund) will be increased, in the year 1817, by the sum of .. 4,323,270

II.

That, supposing the income of and charge upon the consolidated fund of Great Britain and Ireland to be the same in the year ending the 5th of January 1818, as in the year ended 5th of January 1817, they may be stated as follows:

Income: Great Britain, (after deducting £374,000, arrears of property tax)
App. A. 1, 4th Report Committee Finance .. 38,709,551
Do. Ireland; App. E. 1, Do.
Do. 4,284,831
Income of year ending 5th January 1818 43,104,182

Charge: Great Britain; App. B. 1,
4th Report Committee
Finance .. £36,693,429
Do. Ireland; App. F 1, 2, &
3 Do. Do. .. 6,985,953

Charge of year ending
5th Jan. 1818 46,625,382
Deficiency of consoli-
dated fund, 5th Jan.
1818 3,521,200

III.

That it appears to this house,
that comparing the net produce of
the customs and excise of Great
Britain, in the first 22 weeks of
1816, with the first 22 weeks of
1817, there is a diminution of re-
ceipt, in the latter period, of 1,430,593

IV.

That the unfunded debt of Great Britain
and Ireland, unprovided for, may be stated as
follows; viz.

Amount of Exchequer bills in Great
Britain, outstanding and unpro-
vided for, 20th June 1817 52,382,200
Farther amount of Exchequer bills
voted for the service of 1817.. 9,000,000
Amount of Treasury bills (Ireland)
unprovided for, on the 5th Ja-
nuary 1817 5,304,992
Amount of Treasury bills (Ireland)
voted for the service of 1817.... 3,600,000
Amount of unfunded debt (exclu-
sive of any deficiency in the in-
come of and charge upon the
consolidated fund) to be provided
for, 5th January 1818 70,267,192

The following are the Financial Resolu-
tions intended to be moved by Mr. C. Grant,
in opposition to those of Mr. Tierney.

FINANCE—1817.

1—That the total amount of the
Funded Debt of the United King-
dom, unredeemed, was, on the
1st Feb. 1816 £810,046,036
And on the 1st Feb. 1817 790,050,980

Being a diminution of. . . 19,995,056

2—That the total amount of the
Unfunded Debt, in Exchequer
and Irish Treasury Bills, was, on
the 5th January 1816,
In Exchequer bills.. 41,441,900
In Irish Treas. bills 2,497,808

43,939,708

And on the 5th January 1817,
Exchequer bills.... 44,650,300
Treasury bills..... 5,304,992

49,955,292

Being an increase of 6,015,584

3—That the sum to be expended
by the Commissioners for the re-
demption of the Funded Debt of
Great Britain and Ireland, in the
year 1817, may be estimated at 14,464,443

And that provision has been made
for paying off Navy and Trans-
port Debt, within the same pe-
riod, to the amount of..... 1,660,000

16,124,443

4—That the amount of Exchequer
bills outstanding on the 5th Jan.
1817, was 44,650,300
and of Irish Tr. bills 5,304,992

49,955,292

That the amount of Exchequer bills
and of Irish Treasury bills, grant-
ed in the present or former Ses-
sion, which will be outstanding on
the 5th January 1818, should the
whole of the supplies of the cur-
rent year be then issued, will be
In Exchequer bills.. 60,000,000
In Irish Treas. bills 4,684,992

64,684,992

Increase of Unfunded Debt unpro-
vided for (exclusive of any excess
of charge upon the Consolidated
Fund of the United Kingdom,
beyond the income thereof) of.. 14,729,700
Being less by the sum of 1,394,743l.
than the sum of 16,124,443l.
which, as before stated, will be
applied in the course of the year
to the reduction of Funded and
Unfunded Debt, viz.

Sum to be applied to the reduc-
tion of Debt..... 16,124,443
Increase of Unfunded Debt .. 14,729,700

£1,394,743

COIN OF THE REALM.

At the trial of the Pix in the Exchequer,
July 14th, were tried *three millions one
hundred and seventy-eight thousand and eight
pounds*, sterling, of silver coin, being all
that had then passed into circulation; and
also *seven hundred and three thousand six
hundred and seventy eight pounds*, sterling,
of gold coin, being all the gold coin at that
time issued. The following is an extract
from the verdict of the Jury of Gold-
smiths sworn by the Lord Chancellor on
that occasion, viz. :—

We found in and took out of the said Pix
gold consisting of 1004 *sovereigns*, or 20
shilling pieces, making together by tale
1004l. weighing together 21lbs. 5oz.
15dwts. but which at the rate of 48l. 14s. 6d.
to the pound weight Troy, should weigh
21lbs. 5oz. 16dwts. 23grs. and having taken
47 of the said coins, being in the tale 47l.
did find the same to weigh 12oz 1dwt.
12grs. and to be by the assays and trial
thereof agreeable to the standard trial piece
of gold in his Majesty's Exchequer, dated
15th October, 1688.

We also found in and took out of the
said Pix silver coins, consisting of 3938
half crowns, 9303 shillings, and 2305 six-

pencees, making together by tale 1015l. 0s. 6d. and weighing together 307lbs. 4oz. 19dwts. but which at the rate of 66s. to the pound weight Troy should weigh 307lbs. 7oz. and having taken of the said silver coins two several parcels, the first parcel containing 13 half crowns, thirty shillings, and 7 sixpences, being in tale 66 shillings, and the second parcel containing 8 half crowns, 41 shillings, and 10 sixpences, being also in tale 66 shillings, did find each parcel to weigh exactly 1lb. and to be by the assay and trial thereof agreeable to the standard trial plate of silver in his Majesty's Exchequer, dated 11th April, 1728.

And we find that the remedy allowed on all the above mentioned gold coins in the said Pix amounts to 10dwts. 16grs. but that their lack of weight is only 1dwt. 23grs. so that they are within the remedy 8dwts. 17grs.

As also, that the remedy on all the silver coins in the said Pix is 15oz. 7dwt. 14grs. but that their lack of weight is only 2oz. 1dwt.; so that they are within the remedy 13oz. 6dwts. 14grs.

Finding, therefore, the said several coins to be in weight, tale and allay, within the remedies provided by the indenture between his present Majesty King George the Third on the one part, and the said William Wellesley Pole of the other part, bearing date the 6th day of February, 1817, under which he is appointed to act, we do report, that by the assays and trials of the coins above mentioned, they are sufficient in allay, and according to the covenants comprized in the said indenture, to the best of our knowledge and discretion.

William Merle,	James Henderson,
William Moore,	Samuel Kentish,
John Henderson,	John Harker,
Thomas Brind,	John Barron,
Robert Makepeace,	William City,
Thomas Ayres,	William Disnes.

By the 56th Geo. III. the silver coin of this realm is established at the old standard of fineness, viz. 11oz. 2dwts. fine, and 18dwts. allay; and the 1lb. Troy, to be cut into 66s. instead of into 62 as heretofore. Four of the said shillings to be kept by the Crown for brassage and seignorage. Upon this principle the new silver coinage has been struck and issued. The gold coin of this realm remains at the same proportionate weight and fineness at which it formerly stood. By the Mint Indenture, all monies coined by the Master of the Mint under his contract with the Crown, are to be subjected to a trial of the Pix in the Mint; that is to say, a trial

of samples taken from the coin before it is issued, and examined by the King's Assayer, Comptroller, and King's Clerk; and after examination and approbation by those officers, other samples are taken, sealed up, and placed in a box, called the Pix, under their three keys. This box is opened at the Exchequer, when the Master is tried at what is called the public trial of the Pix, and the samples are submitted to a Jury returned by the Goldsmith's Company, who are sworn in open Court before the Lord Chancellor, and charged by him to do justice between the Crown, the public and the Master.—If the verdict of the Jury declare the Coin to be standard in weight and fineness, within the remedy, the Master is acquitted. If not, he is liable to be fined to any extent the Crown shall think fit. The remedy is an allowance in weight and fineness above or below the accurate standard, which has been always thought necessary to secure the Master, as it is morally impossible (consistent with the necessary dispatch) to work our coins with mathematical accuracy. The present Master of the Mint found the remedy on gold 40 grains in weight, in the lb. Troy in fineness. In the Indenture under which he now acts, it is reduced to fifteen grains in the lb. Troy in fineness, and twelve grains in the lb. Troy in weight. He found the remedy on silver, two pennyweights in the lb. Troy, in weight or fineness. It is now reduced to one pennyweight in the lb. Troy, in weight, or fineness.

The New Silver Coinage.

When the subject of the new coinage was last year discussed in Parliament, Mr. W. Pole proposed that 500,000l. should be granted for that purpose, but of course not limiting himself to that sum; for those who were the most moderate in their calculations did not think that so important an operation could be effected at a less expence to the country than one million sterling. From official documents, however, it appears that the loss arising from the substitution of the new for the old deteriorated coin of the realm; the expence of coining above 70 millions of pieces of silver, of re-coining all the old brought in, together with all incidental charges of every kind whatever, amount to no more than 600,992l. 8s.

Sovereigns.—The denomination of "Sovereign" is far more ancient in the history of our Coinage than that of "Grænea." The "Sovereign," or Double Real, was first coined by Henry VII. 22½ of them being ordered to coined out of the lb. weight

of gold, and to be current for 20s. sterling. Mr. Ruding in his valuable "Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain," &c. just published, observes—"These coins derived their names, no doubt, from the figure of the Sovereign thereon upon his throne in state; but when, or for what purpose they were coined, does not appear; but they were coined before his 19th year, because the Statute of Money of that year mentions Gold of the Coins of Sovereign and 'Half Sovereign.' As they are exceeding scarce, and not mentioned in any indenture of this reign that I have seen, nor in the first indenture of his son, and were too valuable to be of use at that time for current money, it is probable they were struck upon extraordinary occasions only, in the nature of medals, and perhaps were first coined in honour of the King's Coronation, as his figure thereon, in the attitude of that solemnity, seems to intimate." "Sovereigns" were also issued in the succeeding reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, Elizabeth, and James I. "Guineas" were first issued in 1663, at 20s. each, and at divers periods afterwards ordered to be current at different rates. "They obtained the name of Guineas from the gold of which they are made, and which was brought from Guinea by the African Company. As an encouragement to bring over gold to be coined, they were permitted by their Charter to have their stamp of an elephant upon the coins made of African Gold."—*Ruding*, vol. 2. p. 336.

An abstract has been laid before Parliament of the number of benefices on which there is no clerical residence, on account of the want or unfitness of the parsonage-house, and which amounts to 1,850. Of which 793 are worth 150l. per annum, and upwards, and of these 189 are in the diocese of Norwich.

An Official Return to an order of the House of Commons, states—

The number of persons committed to the King's Bench Prison, from the 1st day of January, 1816, to the 1st day of January, 1817, amounts to.....1523

The number discharged within the same period.....1383

The greater number of persons that have been confined, at one time, during the same period.....780

That there were committed to the Fleet Prison, between the 1st day of January, 1816, and the 1st day of January, 1817, 676 prisoners, of which number four died in custody, 122 were removed to the King's Bench by Habeas Corpus, and 516 were discharged between the same periods.

That there were committed in the same period to the Marshalsea and Palace Courts 1200 debtors and Admiralty prisoners, of whom 447 were discharged.

From an official return of the number of persons transported since the 1st of January, 1812, it appears that the total number of male convicts transported is 3988—of female convicts 671—of male convicts, under the age of 21, 980—and of female convicts, under the age of 21, 136. Among the two latter classes there five of 11 years of age—seven of 12—seventeen of 13—thirty-two of 14—sixty-five of 15—one hundred and one of 16—and one hundred and thirty-two of 17.

It appears from a Parliamentary Paper, that the sums paid into the chamber of the city of London, within the last five years, as fines from persons who have declined serving the office of Sheriff, amount to 20,413l. 6s. 8d. The fine upon each individual is 413l. 6s. 8d.

The Report of the National Vaccine Establishment for 1816 has been printed, from which it appears that in the course of the last year a considerable augmentation has occurred in the number of persons vaccinated within the Bills of Mortality, by the surgeons of this Establishment; the amount at the ordinary and extraordinary stations having been 7771; and 44,376 charges of vaccine lymph have been distributed from these stations,—47,874 persons have been vaccinated in various parts of the kingdom, 16,185 of whom have been vaccinated during the present year. The number of failures since the foundation of the establishment in 1809 is stated as one in 8592 cases. The report then notices the progress of vaccination both on the Continent and in America, and it mentions, in terms of deserved commendation, the exertions of Dr. Francisco Xavier de Balmis, the Court Physician at Madrid, who has made a voyage round the Globe for the purpose of diffusing the blessings of vaccination by lymph, which was entirely supplied from England.

The Bill for the further regulation of Marriages to be solemnized after the publication of Bans of Matrimony, states that many evils have ensued from clandestine marriages, the regulations provided having been evaded, and due inquiry not having been made into the truth of certain notices required to be given for publishing the said Bans; it is therefore enacted, that no Parson shall publish Bans of Matrimony without sufficient notice in writing having been given. Parties to make oath to the truth of the notice. Clerk to enter notice in a book. There is a clause directing frauds

in notices how to be certified. Notices to contain places of abode of the parties. And the Act to be read in churches at certain times.

The Bill, by which it is intended to regulate the office of Registrar of the Court of Exchequer, will tend considerably to expedite the business of suitors in that Court. Three new officers are to be appointed on the Equity Side—one of them an Accountant-General, with duties similar to those of the Accountant-General in Chancery—the two other Masters, to whom causes and other matters will be referred. The whole of this beneficial regulation will be effected without any expense to the public, although three officers instead of one, will now be employed upon the affairs of suitors.

From various causes, (among others, from the endeavours of the discontented to shake the confidence in the Public Funds,) many holders of small accounts have sold out since last December. Eight thousand of such accounts in the 3 per cents. and five thousand in the 5 per cents. have thus been closed!

The following is a summary of the state of the East India Company's annual accounts to 1st May, 1817.

Receipts in the		
Territ. branch	£100,000	
Do. Commenc.	6,486,191	
		6,586,191
Payments in Territ.		
branch	1,965,963	
Do. Commenc.	4,458,358	
		6,424,321
Territ. Debts	7,290,526	
Territ. Assets	3,222,773	
		4,067,753
Territ. Assets def.		
Commenc. Debts	2,130,535	
Commenc. Assets	21,066,229	
		18,935,696
Commenc. Assets in favour...		14,867,943
Assets in favour.....		
To amount of Company's		
Home Bond Debt, bearing		
5 per cent Interest	£3,958,175	
Do. do. not bearing		
Interest	15,417	3,973,592
Assets in favour	£10,894,351	

On Monday last the long expected inspection of the *Lancers* took place on Hounslow Heath—of which regiment the Commander in Chief gave so flattering a report, that his Royal Highness the PRINCE

REGENT appointed the day to review that corps. An elegant *dejeune, a la fourchette*, was given by the officers to the Duke of York on the occasion, to which the many distinguished fashionables who were present were also invited.

Ship Launch—Thursday was launched from the King's Dock-yard at Deptford, a new yacht, named the Royal George. The Board of Admiralty, Comptroller, and Commissioners of the Navy, were present, as also a large assemblage of persons, who filled the several booths erected for beholding the ceremony. This vessel is one of the most elegant ever seen. The cabins are of mahogany, with gilt mouldings, and the windows of plate glass. Ornamental devices, in abundance, are placed in various parts, all highly gilt, and producing a superb effect. The following are the dimensions of this vessel, which is the largest yacht ever constructed:

	f. in.
Length of Deck.....	103 0
Length of Keel.....	88 5
Breadth.....	26 6
Depth of the Hold.....	11 6
Burden, 330 tons.	

Guns—Eight brass swivels of 1lb. each—Manned with 67 men.

The Duke of York, accompanied by Viscount Melville, inspected her on Tuesday. The following Officers are already appointed to this vessel:—Sir E. Berry, Captain; Mr. J. Porteus, Master; and T. Goddard, Purser. It is said that this yacht is to be exclusively employed in attending the Prince Regent, and is to be prepared for proceeding to Brighton, where his Royal Highness the Prince Regent is to be taken on board, and to be conveyed to Plymouth, where he will inspect the works at the Breakwater. The Royal Sovereign and Royal Charlotte pleasure yachts were lying in the River, opposite the dock, filled with spectators. We are informed that there is another pleasure yacht now building at Portsmouth for the Prince Regent.

Extraordinary Experiment.—A most interesting spectacle was witnessed at Plymouth on the 1st inst. It had been some time in contemplation to pull up a line of battle ship, on one of the building slips; and the Kent, of 80 guns, was fixed on for the experiment. Two frigates, the Diana and the Melampus, had been hauled up with facility on the slips at Mr. Blackburn's yard, Catwater; and the Resistance, in Plymouth yard; but, although the machinery was in every respect most powerful, and more than sufficient to effect the purpose, yet the ground (newly made) in which

the bollards (huge posts) were fixed, was shaken by the tremendous strain; and during the operation it was much feared that it would give way before the ship could be got up. This was the only point in which it was thought the experiment could fail, as, to use the words of the most intelligent officer who superintended the fixing of the blocks, tackles, &c., the machinery was not only sufficiently powerful to haul the ship up on the slip, but to weigh and suspend her in the air. The means were indeed immense, and beyond all conception numerous and effective. Sixteen hundred men were employed at the capstans; the reader may judge for himself as to the "strain" which these would heave. The first hour was taken up in heaving the purchases tight, and at four o'clock, the Kent, of 80 guns, weighing 1964 tons, was lifted completely out of the water, and placed high and dry in a cradle, to the delight and astonishment of thousands of spectators. This was "the triumph of the pulley."—The magnificent spectacle was not damped by any accident.

REVIVAL OF TRADE.

Chester great Midsummer fair commenced on Saturday se'nnight, and, all things considered, was numerously attended both by buyers and sellers. Fat cattle sold uncommonly well, and lean stock was also on the advance. There was a pretty numerous show of sheep and pigs; and these likewise experienced a trifling rise from the prices of last fair. Horses of all sorts were in abundance, and those of a superior quality fetched their value; but there was little demand for the inferior classes. The different halls had a full display of almost every description of British manufacture, and particularly from the great marts of Manchester, Stockport, Glasgow, Sheffield, Birmingham, &c. In the variety of cotton manufacture, there was no essential difference from the prices of last fair. Irish linens remain nearly stationary in value; but in the hardware market, purchases are made unusually low. Notwithstanding, the trade is generally and rapidly improving; and great orders have been obtained for the South American market. On all sorts of goods, an advance of at least thirty per cent. is expected between the present and the ensuing fair, in October next.

Manchester, July 22.—That the manufacturing market of this place has materially improved, and is gradually improving, is an obvious and most gratifying

fact; and we are assured that the woollen, the iron, and the lace manufacturers, are again in the fullest employ. The abundance of the products of the earth, in every quarter, will engender a demand for the productions of ingenious industry. When provisions are easily provided, the remainder of the earnings, even of the poor, will be applied in the purchase of manufactured comforts and requisite clothing. For these things the Continent look chiefly to England; which, of course, in her commercial and manufacturing interests, participates in continental prosperity. The home trade will also revive, from the same cause; for an abundant harvest will enable the agricultural labourers to give employment to thousands of their fellow subjects, whose looms were motionless, and anvils silent, during the high price of provisions, when the demands of hunger left little for comfort, and nothing for the gratification of the laudable wish to gain a stay in society, by the use of better furniture, or more decent clothing.—(*Manchester Herald.*)

The *Manchester Herald* in addition also says, that the stock on hand of manufactured cotton goods, in the market of that place, and of good yarns, both twist and worsted, is less by one-fourth than some years since, and that trade is improving there.—The assize of bread for this town was on Wednesday last reduced three halfpence in the quartern loaf wheaten, the price of which is now 1s. 3½d.

Trade of Bristol.—We state the following gratifying fact upon the best authority: "On comparing the present quarter, nearly ended, with the corresponding quarter in the last year, a considerable increase is found in the number of vessels, (particularly to foreign ports) and also on the tonnage duty received. This circumstance, viewed in connection with the revival in the manufacturing districts, fully justifies the expectation that we shall soon witness a general augmentation of trade."

Three hundred and thirty seven ships with cargoes, have cleared at the custom-house, Newcastle, for foreign ports, in the quarter ending the 5th inst. being above 100 ships more than cleared out on the same quarter in any of the three preceding years, and another gratifying circumstance is, that most of these cargoes have been shipped in consequence of orders from abroad, not on speculation.

Iron Works.—It is a great gratification to hear of the reviving state of the Iron

Trade, and the increasing demand for all articles manufactured from that staple commodity. The want of this article in France, from their not having iron ore in their Coal Districts, will naturally beget a growing dependence on this country for it; and aided by the adaptation of iron to purposes where timber and stone were heretofore used, will effectually relieve our industrious manufacturers in this extensive branch of British industry.

We also learn from Nottingham, the lace trade is in full activity; prices have considerably advanced, and the workmen receive higher wages. Accounts from Manchester also speak favourably of the reviving state of trade in that place.

Worcester.—It gives us real satisfaction to state, that the applications for relief at our House of Industry, have considerably decreased during the last few weeks. One cause of this pleasing change is an improvement which has taken place in the glove trade, which it is well known employs great numbers in this city and the neighbourhood.

Liverpool, Bristol, Lancaster, and other great trading ports, are all in a bustle with shipping off merchandize to the Brazils.

No place in the kingdom has experienced greater fluctuation in its manufacturing concerns than the city of Exeter. Within the remembrance of many of its present inhabitants, it exported woollen goods to the amount of 2,000,000*l.* sterling; but the whole amount of last year's exportation did not exceed 30,000*l.*

PROSPECT OF A PLENTIFUL HARVEST.

A gentleman, who resided fifteen years in Lower Canada, where oats are sown and reaped in three months, says, he never witnessed in that country a greater progress in the crop than what has taken place within these few days in England.

We continue to receive the most cheering and gratifying accounts from all parts of the country, of the universal promise of a plentiful harvest.

Land has so risen with the funds, that in the great commercial counties of Lancaster and Glamorgan, estates have lately been bought in at 31 and 32 years purchase.

Chester.—A general reduction in the prices of all the necessaries of life, has taken place, with a prospect of a still further reduction.—Potatoes (old) which were three weeks ago, six and seven shillings;

new potatoes 9*lbs.* for sixpence, beef, 5*d.* to 6½*d.* per lb. lamb, 6*d.* to 7*d.*; veal 5½*d.* to 6*d.*; salmon, 10*d.* to 1*s.* 2; vegetables in great abundance and cheap. The crops in this neighbourhood are uncommonly heavy; and hay grass is already cut. If the weather continues fine for a few weeks, we may anticipate, with the blessings of Divine Providence, one of the most plentiful harvests known for many years.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.—By information lately received from a Gentleman residing in Holland, it appears that the American Minister in that country has succeeded in procuring an ordinance regulating trade to the Island of Java, by which it is provided that foreign vessels coming from that Island are exempted from the impost duties upon entering the ports of Holland and Belgium, upon producing evidence of their having paid the export duties at Bavaria. Upon the same authority, we have the pleasure to state, since the 1st of January, no other or higher tonnage duties are imposed upon American vessels, in the Dutch ports, than upon their own vessels.

Statement of the quantity of Porter brewed by the twelve principal houses, from July 5, 1816, to July 1817:

	Barrels.
Barclay, Perkins and Co.	281,484
Hanbury and Co.	168,757
Reid and Co.	157,131
Whitbread and Co.	151,888
Henry Meux and Co.	124,823
Combe, Delafield and Co.	110,776
Calvert and Co.	98,301
Goodwyn and Co.	60,307
Elliott and Co.	55,163
Taylor and Co.	42,920
Golden-lane Brewery	25,756
Hollingsworth	7,029

The following is the quantity of Ale brewed by the seven principal Ale Brewers in London, from the 5th July, 1816, to the 5th July, 1817:

	Barrels.
Stretton and Co.	25,051
Wyatt and Co.	18,119
Charrington	16,886
Coding	12,352
Hale	7,763
Ball	7,048
Whitmore	4,028

The heat experienced in and around the metropolis during Friday, Saturday, and Sunday last, has not been equalled in any summer for the last nine years. The mean

temperature in London and Westminster was 83 and 84 in the shade, and from 108 to 110 in exposed situations. This is the temperature usual at Calcutta. The heat was fatal in an unprecedented degree to that useful animal the horse. Not less than twelve fine machine horses dropped, as it is termed, on Friday and Saturday, between Hyde Park corner and Hounslow.

On Thursday the 26th ult. the new Church, called Holy Trinity, on Quarry-hill, in the Forest of Dean, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester.—About eighteen hundred persons crowded the church, and not less than three thousand were assembled to witness the ceremony. After the usual solemnities, his Lordship delivered a highly appropriate sermon. About 400 poor children, inhabitants of the Forest, were regaled with plum-pudding, &c. on this interesting occasion.

The Tavistock Canal.

Tavistock, June 26.—On Tuesday last, a most novel and pleasing ceremony took place here, in consequence of the completion of that arduous and laborious undertaking, the Tavistock Canal, a concern which reflects no less credit on the enterprising spirit of its projectors, than it does on the patient perseverance of the adventurers in, and supporters of, that stupendous work. It was begun in the year 1803, and has been continued with unremitting assiduity until the accomplishment of it, which had occupied a period of fourteen years, during which the most incredible exertions have been made, at an expense of 70,000*l.* to complete the grand object of the company, in opening a communication by water, from the navigable part of the river Tamar, at Morwelham quay, belonging to Messrs. Gill and Co. to the town of Tavistock, thereby reducing the rate of carriage full one half, and increasing the facility of the conveyance of manure to this town and the surrounding country, which will be the means of contributing greatly to the improvement of the lands in the neighbourhood, of which the Duke of Bedford is the principal proprietors; that not only Tavistock and its vicinity will be benefited by it, but the port of Plymouth will also feel the good effects. It is but justice to observe, that that distinguished nobleman, the Duke of Bedford, who is the proprietor of one-eighth of this concern, has contributed most liberally towards it, by giving up to the company the whole of the land through which the canal is cut without remuneration.

At eight o'clock in the morning, between three and four hundred persons, of all ranks, embarked in nine boats, constructed of sheet iron, and proceeded in their aquatic subterranean excursion, with the greatest order and regularity, under a salute of 21 guns, accompanied by a band of music, flags, and banners bearing appropriate inscriptions, with a company of miners, and others dressed uniformly, with ribbons in their hats, inscribed, "Success to the Tavistock Canal;" on arriving at the north end of the tunnel, cut under Morwell Down, the party prepared to take leave of day-light for about two hours; there were but few whose fears induced them to quit the boats, the rest entered this monument of industry and perseverance with rather awful and somewhat sublime sensations: the timidity of the ladies was, however, soon relieved by the reverberating sound of the music from the band and vocal performers in the several boats, which contributed much to dispel the gloom that otherwise might have reigned, and to lessen the tediousness of a voyage of a mile and three quarters beneath a canopy of solid rock, at the depth of 450 feet from the summit of the hill.

On emerging from the southern mouth of the tunnel, the grotesque appearance of the party (who had provided themselves in various ways against the occasional droppings from the roof of the tunnel) furnished matter of amusement to the spectators assembled from all parts of the surrounding country, and by whom they were received with loud and repeated cheers.

The pleasurable sensations excited by the approach of day-light, and at length on again enjoying open sunshine, were indescribable. On relanding, another salute of 21 guns was fired, and the operations of the inclined plane machinery (which has been erected to convey goods from the quay to the level of the canal, which is about 280 feet above that of the river Tamar) were displayed, after which the spectators walked down to Morwelham, where an ordinary was provided at the inn, and refreshments for the friends of the proprietors.

In the evening dancing commenced, and the day closed without the smallest accident.

Mr. Coke's annual sheep-shearing, at Holkham, continued three days.—The number of noblemen, farmers, graziers, manufacturers, woolstaplers, &c. present, was greater than on any former year. Among the distinguished guests were the Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Albe-

marle, Earl of Thanet, Earl of Bradford, Lord Lynedock, Lord W. Bentinck, and Lord Nugent. After the business of each day, the numerous visitants were superbly entertained. In the statue gallery, saloon, and the adjoining rooms of this hospitable mansion, nearly 400 persons partook daily of the festivities of Holkham Hall. The Duke of Bedford was absent in consequence of his Duchess's confinement.

For many years a society has existed in the county of Rutland for the encouragement of knitting and spinning, and such have been the obviously good effects produced by it upon the habits of the population, that it is in contemplation now to offer premiums for the encouragement of good plain work sewing, as well as knitting and spinning.

On Saturday se'night was committed to Northampton county gaol, by the Rev. T. Hornsby, *William Tipton*, for having in the presence of the above-named magistrate, on the 26th ult. at Boughton, offered for sale, and sold, a printed paper, entitled, "The Winster Wedding: or, Derbyshire Wonder," whereby the Holy Scriptures are profanely scoffed at, and certain parts of them exposed to contempt or ridicule.

Prolific Family.—On Friday night last, the wife of Mr. Claridge, of the Red Lion at Paddington, was brought to bed of three children; about the same hour his cow calved two calves, and his pig littered fourteen pigs (one of which had two heads.) The whole are well and likely to thrive—this is Mrs. C.'s first accouchement, although they have been married twenty years!

Thunder Storm.

A few days since two thunder clouds, proceeded in contrary directions, came in contact about a mile to the eastward of Ireby, in Cumberland. The weight of rain that descended, in less than a half an hour, caused an effect similar to that produced by the bursting of a water spout! A small rivulet, barely sufficient to carry an ordinary mill, was swoln to an unprecedented degree, and within a mile of its source, flowed to the height of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, into a cottage that stood on its banks, carrying away and destroying the principal part of the furniture. At a neighbouring farm it broke down part of a strong stone breast-work, four feet above its ordinary level, and swept off upwards of 90 cart loads of manure. This destruction, and much more, was but the work of a few minutes, as the water came down in a body of two or three feet perpendicular height, and soon expanded itself (where not confined) over a

surface of 50 or 60 yards in breadth; whereas its ordinary channel does not exceed three feet. At the time this spectacle presented itself, the rain had ceased, and the atmosphere though sultry, was calm and serene.

Tornado, &c.

DERBY, JULY 16.—Friday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, this neighbourhood was visited by the awful, but happily very rare, phenomenon of a *Tornado*. It advanced from the south west, and first came in contact with the earth near the *deppé*, about three quarters of a mile from Derby, where it was most violent. It there tore up a fine ash tree by the roots, several large branches of which were carried to a considerable distance; and in its progress it took up a quantity of new hay from the grounds of E. S. Sitwell, Esq. (not less than half a ton,) which was carried to an immense height, dispersed to a wide extent, and carried along with the clouds. The storm happily passed over without doing any injury to the town.

Flood upon the Thame.—The great flood upon the Thame, within the last few days has been caused by the bursting of a large Reservoir, attached to the Canal in Northamptonshire; and which, coming in contact with some small streams running into the Thame, has poured an immense deluge of water upon the line of that river, flooding a great extent of beautiful meadow land ripe for the scythe, from the borders of Derbyshire; through the suburbs of Tamworth, Hopwas, Coleshill, &c. to the vicinity of Birmingham. The injury sustained by such a range of fine grass crops, must be very considerable. The Trout, the Dove, and other rivers upwards, are within their channels, and the hay harvest, which is abundant beyond all precedent, and partially commenced, promises well at present.

Dreadful Explosion.

Another dreadful explosion has taken place in a mine near Durham, by the obstinate conduct of a wretched man, who perished, in lighting a candle. We have received the following extract of a letter from the spot:—

"At two o'clock this morning (Tuesday) when the colliers went to work, the Overman found it necessary to order Davy's Lamp to be used in certain places, which order seems to have been attended to by the first shift of men, till nine o'clock, when they were relieved by the second shift. An obstinate fellow, belonging to the second shift, when he relieved the man who preceded him in the farthest working

(and at the same time the most dangerous, being in the last of the ventilation,) persisted in lighting a candle, because he thought there was no danger, and because he thought he could see better with a candle. The poor fellow whom he relieved remonstrated strongly against the lighting of the candle, stating, that the Overman's orders were peremptory, and he even put the candle out by force. The infatuated victim, however, persisted, and lighted his candle again, when the other left him working with it. On his way out to the shaft he met with one of the Deputy's Overmen, and told him what had occurred, who went with the intention of compelling the delinquent to do what was right or to punish him; but whether he reached his destination or not we cannot tell, as the explosion took place in a few minutes afterwards. He was too late. Just as the workman and another person who had witnessed the fact, got out of the pit, the explosion took place. It is to be hoped for the sake of humanity, that this lamentable event will have the tendency of rendering the workmen cautious, and prevent them from neglecting to use that gift of science by which security is given to them. It is well known, that during 14 or 15 months, all the accidents of explosion that have happened, have arisen from the imprudent use of candles or naked lights.

Two days after the above melancholy event, some pitmen descended into a new pit near the before mentioned, in order to ascertain the injury it had sustained from the explosion of the old pit, when, shocking to relate, eight men were suffocated in consequence of the impure state of the air in the mine.

Extract from a private letter, dated Canterbury, July 2, 1817:—

"The Regent steam-packet, on her passage from London to Margate this day, took fire off Whitstable, three miles from the shore. The boatman at Whitstable immediately put off to her assistance, and succeeded in safely landing all the passengers and crew of the vessel; but a very small part of the luggage was saved. There were about sixty passengers on board, and their alarm at the fearful situation in which they were placed, may be more easily conceived than expressed. Many of the passengers have reached Canterbury this evening."

Steam Boats—The regulations recommended by the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider of the means of preventing the mischief arising from explosion on board Steam-boats are as follows:—

That all steam-packets carrying passengers for hire should be registered at the port nearest the place from or to which they proceed.

That all boilers belonging to the engines by which such vessels shall be worked should be composed of wrought iron or copper.

That every boiler on board such steam packet, should, previous to the packet being used for the conveyance of passengers, be submitted to the inspection of a skilful engineer, or other person conversant with the subject, who should ascertain, by trial, the strength of such boiler, and should certify his opinion of its sufficient strength, and of the security with which it might be employed to the extent proposed.

That every such boiler should be provided with two sufficient safety valves, one of which should be inaccessible to the engine man, and the other accessible both to him and to the persons on board the packet.

That the inspector shall examine such safety valves, and shall certify what is the pressure at which such safety valves shall open, which pressure shall not exceed one third of that by which the boiler has been proved, nor one-sixth of that which, by calculation, it shall be reckoned able to sustain.

That a penalty should be inflicted on any person placing additional weight on either of the safety valves.

In the Court of King's Bench lately, one George Cooke, an American subject, obtained a verdict of 1,000*l.* against Col. Maxwell, for false imprisonment, and another of 19,000*l.* for the destruction of his factory on the River Congo, subject to an award. It appeared that the defendant who was Governor of Sierra Leone had sent an expedition up the Congo to destroy the factories of the Slave dealers: it destroyed that of the plaintiff, carried away his merchandize, which was sold and shared as prize-money, and finally carried the plaintiff to Sierra Leone, where he was tried for Slave dealing, found guilty, and sent to England in irons as a felon, but was liberated by Government. The Attorney General for defendant called no witnesses.

IRELAND.

Bristol.—A Correspondent informs us that he lately travelled through great part of Ireland, and felt his heart elated with the cheering prospect which every where presented itself, of a bountiful harvest. Potatoes promise an abundant crop.

Westmeath.—We have much pleasure in stating, that every species of provision is rapidly declining in price, both in this and the markets adjacent. Oatmeal, that a few days since brought from 35*s.* to 36*s.* per cwt., sold at our last market 28*s.* to 29*s.*; and we are assured, that an abundant supply is in the country. Oats fell to 27*s.* per barrel, and the best potatoes sold from 11*d.* to 1*s.* per stone. The reduction in the markets adjoining is still greater; at

Longford, we are informed, potatoes sold at 8d. per stone, and that on last market day, a basket of excellent new ones were exposed for sale.

General Synod of Ulster.—At a meeting of this Presbyterian Assembly held on Friday, June the 27th, the Rev. Mr. Carlyel moved for the reading of the report of a deputation to Lord Castlereagh respecting the education of the Protestant Presbyterian students for the Church. Lord Castlereagh had asked whether this was a matter of discipline, which it certainly was, as the education included not merely the classic languages or even theology, but moral education also. He observed, that at Cook's Town an individual, styling himself Lord Castlereagh, stated, by verbal messages, that "Government might regard their electing a Professor to teach their students in theology as an act of hostility to them, and they were therefore required to desist." Who, or what was this Lord Castlereagh, that he should send such a message to the Synod of Ulster? Was he an Elder? Had he his credentials with him? What right had he to obtrude himself officially on their deliberations? The Rev. Mr. C. concluded by proposing a declaratory act, that they considered the education of students as a matter of ecclesiastical discipline, in which they are determined to admit of no interference whatever. Allusions in the debate are made to a letter of Mr. Peel's, and to some other interference with the academical institution at Belfast. After long discussion, in which many of the clergy spoke, the motion was carried by a great majority, and the Synod immediately after elected the Rev. Mr. Hey to the vacant Professorship of Divinity.

PICTURES IN ACTION.

* The following article has appeared in the Paris Journals; the attempt has given rise to various critiques, in which the English are made to bear their parts. Whether this is by way of recommending the actress to the English nation, we cannot presume to determine.

It will be recollected, that the late Lady Hamilton sometimes entertained her visitors by imitating the countenances and the attitudes of the most celebrated statues of antiquity. A Madame Schultz, whether a plagiarist from Lady Hamilton, or a copier with her from some original common to

both, is making an exhibition in Paris of imitative powers, which she exercises in representing not only the statues, the cameos, the bas-reliefs and the frescoes of antiquity, but also the most celebrated of modern paintings. A French Critic writes thus of her performances:—

"This lady is of a lofty figure, which, notwithstanding it's weight, does not want suppleness. Poetically speaking, she is no longer in the spring of her age; with her summer has begun to advance, and, as may be easily perceived, does not cease to shed its fires upon her. The figure of this foreigner gives us the idea of a beauty, who has shone with a lively eclat. A few of her gestures betray the somewhat trivial taste of Flanders, or Germany; but, if one may be permitted to criticise her in this respect, when she walks, adjusts, or prepares her pictures, it is impossible not to applaud the picturesque dignity of her attitudes, when she has once taken her position. The pictures, which she composes, are so animated (*mobiles*) that it would require much space to give a detailed explanation of them. I shall confine myself to a summary mention.

"The first represented to us is a Roman lady, surrounded by her women, and taking all the pains imaginable to array herself in the richest and most seductive manner.

"In the second (for the action of the three first pictures is connected) this Lady is supposed to have witnessed the martyrdom of several Christians. The transaction has affected her deeply; she divests herself of her rich robes; she renounces the vanities of the world; and, after having dressed herself in the simple robe of a slave, she leaves the place to finish her days in an austere solitude.

"In the third picture this Lady is seen retired to the bottom of a deep forest, and preparing, by a thousand privations, for death. She often takes the attitudes, which Corregio and several other painters have given in their *chef d'œuvres* to the Magdalen; and the female spectators were not a little surprised at the death's head, which they saw her press to her bosom with tenderness. In vain they were told, that it was but a personification; the sight did not make the less impression upon ladies, a little too ready, doubtless, to yield to such illusions. At length, the performer expires in a position altogether theatrical, with which the public was charmed.

"Hitherto the Arts have had for their object, an imitation more or less exact of nature. At present, it is wished, that nature shall counterfeit the works of art, and

thus living beings endeavour to form themselves upon the model of the inanimate personages of sculpture and painting. What is the purpose of this innovation? None, according to me, except that, as we have exhausted every thing, imagination is at a loss how to give us sensations. To attain the sublime of nature, nothing is now wanting to us but to counterfeit the animals of various kinds, who figure so naturally in the pictures of Paul Potter and of Wouvermaus."

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. V.

Suspension of the Act of Habeas Corpus.

House of Commons, Monday, February 4.

Lord Sidmouth presented a Message to the House from the Prince Regent, as follows:—

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has thought proper to order to be laid before the House of Lords, papers containing an account of certain meetings and combinations held in different parts of the country; tending to the disturbance of the public tranquillity, the alienation of the affections of the people from his Majesty's person and government, and to the overthrow of the whole frame and system of the law and constitution; and his Royal Highness recommends these papers to the immediate and serious consideration of the House."

[The same Message was presented to the Commons.]

Tuesday, February 5.

Lord Sidmouth rose to propose an Address to his Royal Highness, in answer to the Message. Nothing but a strong case of necessity could have prevailed on his Royal Highness to make this communication. Into the particulars of these conspiracies it could not be expected he should enter now; all he meant was to propose, that the Papers now laid before the House by the Prince Regent's command should be referred to a Committee of the House. What ulterior steps it might be necessary to take on this occasion, he should not now advert to. It might be proper, however, to say, that the information contained in those Papers required to be met with energy. Government had for some time been in possession of information respecting these meetings and combinations; and independent of the outrage and violence offered to his Royal Highness on Tuesday last, in his way from that House, had that disgraceful outrage

never occurred, still his Majesty's Government were in possession of such information as they would have considered it their duty to communicate to the House.

Lord Grosvenor observed, that let the discontents of the people be much or little, it was caused by the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, in having from time to time refused to listen to the cries and prayers of the people, on reform and retrenchment.

Lord Holland trusted that no extraordinary step would be attempted on this occasion, unless absolutely necessary. He expressed his satisfaction at what the Noble Lord had said, that the present measure did not originate in the atrocious attack upon his Royal Highness, which, though it could not be recollected without exciting indignation, could not be taken as the act of the people, or as such a circumstance as called for any extraordinary measure of precaution being adopted. He was convinced, however a few individuals might have conducted themselves, the great body of the people were loyal and well affected: and he trusted no measure invading their liberties would be found necessary to be adopted.

Lord Liverpool considered the course now adopted as the most constitutional which could be devised.—The Address was agreed to.

Subsequently, Lord Sidmouth brought down a sealed bag containing papers; these were referred to a Select Committee, which reported, Feb. 18th, that the existing laws were not sufficient to meet the occasion. The same communication was made to the Commons, who appointed a Committee, which reported, Feb. 19.

On the second reading of the Bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, in the House of Lords,

Marquis Wellesley contended that the present distress was mainly attributable to the weakness of the public Councils—that Parliament ought to have been called together to examine the state of the country, and apply a remedy sooner. He characterised the affair in Skinner street as a "disturbance created by a drunken Surgeon and a drunken Shoemaker in Skinner-alley," which had broken out in defiance of the "grand military tactics of Field Marshal Lord Viscount Sidmouth." If it were necessary to legislate afresh, how could the Noble Lords in his Majesty's Government answer to themselves for not having done it before, especially in affording additional protection to the Prince Regent, after the infamous attack which had been levelled at his Royal Highness?

He was sure there would be no opposition from the side of the House on which he sat, to any measure for securing the person of the Prince Regent, and for securing the public safety; but the proposition of to-night was ill adapted to the circumstances and temper of the times. When the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended before, we were at war with France, and had rebellion in Ireland; and he would put it even to the Noble Lords on the other side, whether there was any comparison of danger now?

Earl Grey had no objection to making provisions against adjourned meetings in the open air, and having meetings called by householders; and, further, that during the sitting of Parliament, no meetings should be held within a certain distance of the House. The security provided for his Majesty's person ought to be extended to that of the Regent, and those provisions added to the existing laws, and supported by all that is sound in the community, would embody round the throne such a force as would laugh to scorn any danger that threatened it.

The Duke of Sussex said, that he was present at the examinations of the persons implicated in the disturbances arising out of the Spa-fields meeting, and it was there disclosed, that the subscriptions for defraying the expenses of printing, &c. amounted to the enormous sum of 10*l.*; and the stock of ammunition amounted to 1 lb. of powder, and 50 balls, in an old stocking, which would not fit the two pistols found upon the man of the name of Hooper: such were then the resources with which this mighty conspiracy was to be carried on, and the revolution of the country to be effected.

Lord Grenville thought it not judicious to compare the present state of things with that which existed when similar measures to those now under consideration were adopted. He thought that the danger, though of a different kind to that of any former period, was still very formidable, and required the serious attention of Parliament. It was certainly impossible that the seditious could effect their object; yet they might succeed in plunging their country in misery and wretchedness for some time, if not prevented. Let it not be supposed, that because there were no persons of rank and distinction lending their assistance to these schemes, that they would be harmless. Look to the state of Paris when it was thrown into the abyss of popular tumult, and it would be found that the means adopted were precisely the same as those now resorted to in this country.

Even at that very hour, the extirpation of religious and moral policy, and a proper love of government and social order, formed one of the most fearful circumstances in the contemplation of the state of France. Under the name of Parliamentary Reform the wildest projects were entertained, fraught with the utter ruin of the country. Such were the doctrines published to the ignorant people in every village, and they were told in the speeches of their deluders, that if their petitions were not attended to, there was but one other recourse, which was an appeal to force. He observed, that Corresponding Societies, and meetings of the kind, which this country had witnessed in recent times, had been declared by a Noble Marquis (now no more) to be a more important discovery in politics than had ever been made in any other science; and this engine of mighty power was now to be put in motion for the most destructive purposes by knaves and madmen. He would ask the Noble Lords, whether their forefathers would have suffered the people to have met in the towns and villages to decide which had the best claim to the crown, the Stuarts or the family which now so happily reigned over us? Certainly not; and he thought the question which had been agitated so largely out of doors, had assumed somewhat of the same character.

The Duke of Gloucester considered the Bill to be absolutely necessary.

Lord Holland was at a loss to reconcile the circulation of irreligious publications, and the avidity with which they were said to be read by the lower classes, with the fact, that in every part of the kingdom a peculiar class of religious sectaries were extending themselves. He contended that their Lordships on the opposite side had failed in establishing two important points, first, that the law, as it now stood, was insufficient to protect the public security; secondly, that the law had been exerted to its full extent, for that purpose; and further, they had not shewn that the new law would satisfy the public mind, or produce any beneficial effects whatever.

Their Lordships then divided for the second reading of the Bill: Contents, present 86, proxies 64; Non-contents, present 12, proxies 23; Majority 115.—The Bill was afterwards read a third time and passed.

House of Commons, Feb. 28.

Sir James Shaw presented a Petition from the Lord Mayor and Livery of London, praying that the Habeas Corpus Act might not be suspended.

Mr. Coke (of Norfolk, said, for 40 years he had been consistent in his present poli-

tical sentiments, and in them he trusted he should die. He looked for nothing from either side of the House; and, without fear or favour, he would ever do his duty; but he felt convinced of one thing, of which he would warn the country at large, that the Ministers of this day seemed to him resolved, by their present alarming and precipitate measures, to be desirous of establishing nothing short of a military despotism in this ill-fated nation. [The Hon. Member read a letter from Mr. Edward Taylor, a gentleman of great respectability, residing at Norwich, and a Member of the Union Club in that city, denying, in the strongest terms, the allegations contained in the Reports of the Secret Committees, as to the principles of these clubs. The sole object of the Society to which he belonged was to obtain Parliamentary Reform; to accomplish which, by all lawful means, he felt a duty incumbent upon him.]

Mr. John Smith ridiculed the idea of the existence of any plot against the State. After all that had been said upon the subject, both in the Report and in the Newspapers, he was inclined to believe the entire Spencean Society to be what was vulgarly called a *humbug*. The Hon. Member stated, that a short time since he had been in France, when, in the pride of English liberty, he had, in the presence of a Frenchman, censured the power of arbitrary imprisonment in that country; but the Frenchman taunted him with the *frequent suspensions of the Habeas Corpus Act*, and said, that all the boast of English freedom was a mockery, as it might be at any moment suspended at the desire of the Ministry. This the Hon. Member denied, saying that no Minister would dare to propose the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus Act*, unless the cause were manifest to the whole nation, and approved by the majority of the people. "*I now*," said the Hon. Member, "*blush with indignation to find that the Frenchman judged more correctly than I did of the presumption of an English Minister, and of the Constitution of an English House of Commons.*"

On the motion for the third reading of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill, Mr. M. A. Taylor said, he would trust no individual with such an authority; he would not even trust himself. It placed every man's personal safety within the reach of malignant whispers. When Mr. O'Connor was forced to leave Ireland, in consequence of being an united Irishman, he brought letters of introduction to several persons in this country, and among others, to himself (Mr. T.) While he visited at his house, there was nothing in his conduct that

would have led him to suspect that he was an united Irishman. It happened, however, before he was apprehended, he was traced from his house to several places where United Irishmen assembled. Now suppose his (Mr. T.'s) character had not been what it was, what might have been his situation?—Upon mere suspicion, he might have been torn from his family and thrown into prison, without the means of exculpation, without being permitted to tell how he became acquainted with Mr. O'Connor, without the power of demanding his trial that he might prove his innocence. A similar occurrence might happen to a man in a lower situation of life, and how was he to protect himself against its consequences?

Lord Folkestone observed, the true reason had come out, the measure was meant to intimidate the country. In God's name why was not this said in the Report? He was glad the plain truth had now come out, and the more glad when he considered the people had afforded no opportunity for being intimidated. Spa-fields was urged as an exception, but he denied that the disgraceful riots originated there, and, at all events, that meeting was held with the sanction of Ministers. Ministers, inattentive to the public prayer, regardless of the public complaints, had delayed assembling Parliament till the very moment they wanted money. They now, in every speech they delivered, reviled the people, and, instead of relieving them, instead of doing any good to soothe them, they brought down a green bag full of treason.

The Attorney General contended for the necessity of the Bill. All the Bill gave the Crown was, the power of detaining for a limited period, persons who, consistently with the safety of the State, could not be immediately brought to trial. He informed the House that other prosecutions were in contemplation. A most infamous Parody on the Creed had been lately sent to him from Norwich (*cries of read, read*). He said that it was inconsistent with the dignity of Parliament to listen to such blasphemy—that it should be read but once, and that in a Court of Justice.

The House divided—For the third reading 265—Against it 103—Majority 162.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, July 28, 1817.

An old adage informs us, that "no news is good news;" because, ill news flies apace. We are willing to confide in the old adage, for once; and to believe from what we do not hear that all is well. For, though it be the privilege of politicians to

catch the mere report of a rumour, the mere whisper of the *silent breeze*, and to draw from it indications not so much as suspected by any body else, yet, like the second sight of Scotland, the faculty is not always attended with pleasure; nor is it always obedient to the possessor's good will.

What can be more delightful than a walk for recreation on a summer's evening, with serene weather, agreeable company, a refreshing coolness, a tender moon light, and gentle exercise? and why should not a politician sometimes enjoy a similar interval of rest from his labours? Must he cease from reporting battles and murder and sudden death, in *this country*, only to torment himself and his feelings with anticipations of equal calamities in another country? Is he bound always to cry "*Woe, Woe, Woe!*" We could be glad to announce that the whole earth were at quiet, at rest; contented, satisfied. That this is not the case, is not our fault. Happy were the man who could effect it; happy were the man who could contribute to effect it: to him let the nations erect a statue of gold.

But, if we cannot report that the whole earth is tranquil, we have the pleasure of reporting that our own country is not the seat of fearful disturbances. Justice is administered, the laws take their course without impediment; and a still more more gratifying symptom is, that they are not pressed with *extra force* against the guilty. That there have been guilty among us, that their machinations might have led to deeply criminal and extensively destructive insurrection, cannot be doubted; in fact, no rational mind affects to doubt it. That some denied it, is true; but none are so blind as those who will not see. That few think it was formidable, may be admitted; but if it had not been suppressed, it might have been by this time, both formidable and fatal.

We observe with pleasure, that where life is in question, not only the institutions of the country extend protection to the accused, but the disposition of the authorized Officers of the State, suppresses all bitterness against criminals. That the coadjutors of the Watsons were as guilty as themselves of great crimes and misdeemeanors, is notorious; but the vile character of a witness operated, as we trust it always will operate, to quash the prosecution. On the same principle, a leading witness against a criminal accused of administering unlawful oaths in Scotland, who acknowledged that he had been tampered with by the prosecution, was set aside, and the further accusation was drop-

ped; not because the man was innocent, but, because the witness was not competent. And this feeling effected the liberation of the accomplices, in both instances: they were dismissed, through a sense of what was due to the law and the Constitution.

It is proper that the attention of the public should be called to these facts; since they form part of the commendation of the country, and furnish substantial arguments against that folly which would seek to change improvements *for the worse*. We know, at the same time, that the ignorance of many implicated in the late proceedings is extreme;—but, as tools in the hands of the more able they were not the less dangerous.

If it were the suspension of capital from employment in trade that occasioned the rise of the Stocks, then it may be presumed that the return of capital to trade has been the cause of the depression of the Stocks which has subsequently taken place.—Not that they have returned to their former prices; they continue higher than they had been; though somewhat declined, for which no adequate cause is apparent.

In short, we hope that an abundant harvest will place plenty within reach of all honest and industrious men: and that the disposition to disturbance will subside into quiet.

Parliament, after an arduous Session, was prorogued under the following circumstances, in which the Speech of the new Speaker demands distinction:—

House of Lords, Saturday, July 12.

This being the day appointed for terminating the sessions, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent went down in the usual state to prorogue Parliament, by a speech from the throne. His Royal Highness having taken his seat, the usher of the black rod was ordered to command the attendance of the Commons; and the Speaker, accompanied by a more than usually numerous attendance of members, appeared at the bar, and addressed the Prince Regent in a speech of considerable length, in which the right honourable gentleman took a review of the principal subjects which had occupied the attention of Parliament through the session. He particularly adverted to the Finance committee, the labours of which, he trusted, would be productive of great good to the public. One source of consolation had been drawn from their enquiry, which must prove highly gratifying to his Royal Highness, and to the empire at large,—namely, that if our expenditure was confined to what the real interests of the country required, no apprehensions need be entertained for the stability

of our resources. And notwithstanding the great exertions which this country had been called on to make, at no period of our history had public credit stood higher than it did at present. Another source of congratulation was, that the house had been enabled to provide for all the wants of the year without adding to the burthens of the people. The attention of the house had also been drawn to the internal state of the country, and it was with extreme regret they had seen, that attempts had been made by certain ill-disposed individuals, to turn the distresses of the people to mischievous objects. His Majesty's faithful Commons had adopted those modes which they thought best calculated to put an end to these attempts, and to render them ineffectual to disturb the tranquillity of the country, by endeavouring to provide employment for the poor—by encouraging the fisheries, and other means;—neither had the Commons been inattentive to the concerns of Ireland—a measure had been adopted relative to the presentments made by grand juries, which was calculated to do much good to that part of the United Empire. The house had also been assiduously engaged in enquiries into the state of the poor laws; and although there had not been time to adopt any measure on this great subject, much good might be expected to arise from what the committee had already been able to do. These and many other labours had engaged the attention of the present session, which, though it might not be equally splendid with some which had preceded it, he trusted would be found productive of as much good to the nation at large. The right honourable gentleman concluded by observing, he had now to present the last money bill of the session, to which he humbly entreated his Royal Highness to give his assent.

The Royal assent was then given to the bill in question, which was, a bill for granting certain sums for the service of the year, and to a bill for regulating the duration of polls at elections.

His Royal Highness then delivered the following most gracious speech:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I cannot close this session of Parliament, without renewing my expression of deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the different objects which I recommended to your attention at the commencement of the session, demands my warmest acknowledgements; and

I have no doubt that the favourable change which is happily taking place in our internal situation, is mainly to be ascribed to the salutary measures which you have adopted for preserving the public tranquillity, and to your steady adherence to those principles by which the constitution, resources and credit of the country have been hitherto preserved and maintained.

Notwithstanding the arts and industry which have been too successfully exerted in some parts of the country to alienate the affections of his Majesty's subjects, and to stimulate them to acts of violence and insurrection, I have had the satisfaction of receiving the most decisive proofs of the loyalty and public spirit of the great body of the people; and the patience with which they have sustained the most severe temporary distress cannot be too highly commended.

I am fully sensible of the confidence which you have manifested towards me by the extraordinary powers which you have placed in my hands: The necessity which has called for them is to me matter of deep regret: and you may rely on my making a temperate but effectual use of them, for the protection and security of his Majesty's loyal subjects.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted to me; and for the laborious investigation which at my recommendation, you have made into the state of the income and expenditure of the country.

It has given me sincere pleasure to find that you have been enabled to provide for every branch of the public service without any addition to the burthens of the people.

The state of the public credit affords a decisive proof of the wisdom and expediency, under all the present circumstances, of those financial arrangements which you have adopted.

I have every reason to believe that the deficiency in the Revenue is, in a great degree, to be ascribed to the unfavourable state of the last season; and I look forward with sanguine expectations to its gradual improvement.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The measures which were in progress at the commencement of the session, for the issue of a new silver coinage, have been carried into execution in a manner which has given universal satisfaction; and to complete the system which has been sanctioned by Parliament, a gold coinage of a new denomination has

been provided for the convenience of the public.

I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their desire to preserve the general tranquillity.

The prospect of an abundant harvest throughout a considerable part of the Continent is in the highest degree satisfactory. This happy dispensation of Providence cannot fail to mitigate, if not wholly to remove, that pressure under which so many of the nations of Europe have been suffering in the course of the last year; and I trust that we may look forward in consequence, to an improvement in the commercial relations of this, and of all other countries.

I cannot allow you to separate without recommending to you, that upon your return to your several counties, you should use your utmost endeavours to defeat all attempts to corrupt and mislead the lower classes of the community; and that you should lose no opportunity of inculcating amongst them that spirit of concord and obedience to the laws, which is not less essential to their happiness as individuals, than it is indispensable to the general welfare and prosperity of the kingdom.

The lord chancellor then, by his Royal Highness's command, prorogued Parliament to the 25th day of August next.

The expectation of the anxious directs itself to a proposition from France for the removal of another fifth part of the Allied Army; and combined with this is a pretty broad hint of further loans and supplies of cash, required by France. The former contract has proved profitable; and connected with the state of the interior of that country, on which the chance of profit rested, it gives us pleasure to report what has been, as an augury of what will be.

The short lived insurrections in Spain and Portugal, if managed in their consequences by able statesmen, will confirm the governments, respectively, more than if they had not happened. The town and province of Pernambuco in the Brazils has reverted to the Royal Authority. The insurgents were not only weaker than they thought for, in point of numbers, but of public opinion, also; and those who fell under their power soon discovered that every change is not an improvement.—Many more things are required to make a Government than speculators and partizans imagine.

The attention of Foreign States to Com-

merce, the establishment of national Banks, the opening of ports, the regulation of duties, are so many branches rather of political than of commercial science, in the present day. They cannot be too much praised; and as they indicate not merely the prevalence of peace, at this moment, but the prevalence of pacific councils, and preparations for the continuance of peace, we hail these establishments, and willingly give them credit for what our hopes and wishes anticipate.

If there be clouds in the political horizon, they obscure a distant part of the Globe, though an important part of our possessions: whispers of further proceedings by way of chastisement for the late irruptions of the Pindarree, continue in circulation. Certainly, those free-booters deserve exemplary punishment; and if they have been supported, or prompted, as many believe, by the Marhattas or if the Marhattas afford them shelter, and partake the prey, as all infer; then, that people must expect to share in the punishment; which, however, will probably prove expensive to those who inflict it.

The apology published by the Chinese Emperor for an apparent disrespect to the British Embassy, sufficiently manifests the respect in which the British power is held in the East.

Commercial Chronicle.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-house, July 21, 1817

The prevailing opinion throughout the kingdom at length follows that which we have been in the habit of supporting, that trade revives; that it is about to renew old connections, and to resume certain channels, different, no doubt, from those in which it flowed during the time of war; but not the less salutary, nor, after a while, the less profitable.

It is remarkable, that after the peace of 1763, the commerce of Britain was greatly enlarged: after the peace with France and America, our exports took a flight, that all thought extraordinary, and some deemed preposterous: and we venture to hope, that a phenomenon of the like kind is now about to astonish the world.

It passes for certain that the demand of the continent for our cotton in the shape of twist, has not only diminished the stock of the raw commodity on hand, so that it is reduced to a quantity comparatively trivial; but, it has raised the price at market $\frac{1}{2}$ d, or even perhaps, 1d. per lb.; and at

this rise the demand continues, and is likely to continue. It was, indeed, the opinion of the market, about the middle of the month, that cottons would fall, generally; and Bengal cotton was estimated at $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1d per lb. below the former price; but the event proved otherwise. The purchasers had calculated, that as 14,000 bags were sold so late as May 30, and nearly as much would come to sale in a few days, the supply would more than equal the demand, and the market would be heavy, not to say glutted. Contrary to expectation, the whole has gone off with uncommon briskness.

The following are the particulars of the sale at the India House:—

2879 very ordinary to middling Bengals, $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

2178 fair common, 10d to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

4988 fair D T and E C 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

1748 very good, of the marks S R and W and D T 12d to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 190 inferior 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Damaged Bengals $8\frac{1}{2}$ d to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

A few bags very superior Surats realized 20d.

325 Surats very good 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

a few ordinary 15d to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

the damaged 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

100 Bourbons, ordinary to fair quality, 22d to 2s. 6d. per lb.

The whole sale consisted of 12,792 bags, besides about 700 taken previously to the commencement of the sale; the principal purchasers were the export houses. It is calculated about two-thirds were taken for shipping. Now, if two-thirds of this extensive sale were taken for shipping; if export houses are bespeaking cotton twist, at a considerable advance; if the common sorts command a higher price, by reason of enlarged orders, then the inference is clear and satisfactory, that commerce acquires vigour abroad, and that trade will revive at home. It is true, nevertheless, that as foreign orders are now to meet a raised market, they will experience a trifling check; but the probability is, that when foreigners find they *must* pay the additional penny, they *will* pay it.

Another inference it gives us great pleasure to notice:—Trade is gradually surmounting its difficulties abroad. For, if this were not the case, foreign merchants would not, indeed they could not, send over their commissions to be executed here, in quantities sufficient to influence our dealers. They have in prospect, the due payment for the goods they deliver; and those who buy of the importer have a knowledge of what is wanted, or what is on the point of being wanted by their customers; for they

do not purchase these commodities to keep, but to deliver to other hands; and the hope of profit is the moving cause, in each of these instances. There must, then be more money in circulation, more confidence in activity, or these hopes would be nugatory, and these orders would be withheld.

This may be, perhaps, the most proper place that will offer to remind our reader of the repeated warnings we have given to workmen, respecting the *good workmanship* which it was their interest to deliver, and that of their employers to export; the time justifies our cautions; we do not mean in the cotton manufacture only, but in *all*. It is of no use that our people should grumble out, "why cannot they deal with us?—Why cannot they buy *our* goods?" So they will; if your article be considerably better than they can make at home; but, if they, at home, can make an article as good, or nearly as good as what you offer, ask why they should buy yours? It is but just that patriotism should make up the difference, if it be but small: Why not give employment to their own people? Would not you do the same?

Much the same event as took place in the cotton trade took place, also, in the SUGAR market. From a slight depression among the Muscovadoes, and a sensible suspension in the demand, the sagacious anticipated a considerable reduction. It is certain, however, that the stocks in the warehouses encrease but very slowly; and that the deliveries are steady, and even extensive, both for home consumption and for shipping. About the middle of the month, the market became almost suddenly, exceedingly brisk; in the course of an hour the sales were so extensive that an advance of 1s. was demanded and immediately complied with; before the close of the market a farther rise was realized, making the advance 2s. per cwt. at which improvement nearly 4000 casks were sold. The deliveries from the warehouses the same week were 4700 casks, of which about 800 were for exportation. Besides these extensive sales by private contract, there was a considerable public sale of Barbadoes sugar; which went off with considerable briskness, and generally 5s. per cwt. higher:—good white realized 89s.; middling 84s. 6d. to 85s.; yellow 78s. to 83s. 6d. the lowest in the sale 76s. A considerable part was supposed to be bought on speculation.

The demand for Refined goods continues so extensive that the market is without supplies, and the greater proportion of the parcels to be ready for two or three weeks to come, are already contracted for; the

So far as we are able to learn the same general improvement of prices has taken place in the Liverpool market, at Glasgow, and elsewhere. This leads to the inference, that the briskness experienced is not a mere momentary spirit, to be succeeded by a state of sullenness and death-like repose, but, is the unforced consequence of an increased demand, somewhere; perhaps we might almost say, every where, with little risk of error.

Average prices of Corn for England and Wales.

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.
108s. 1d.	65s. 0d.	53s. 4d.
Oats.	Peas.	Beans.
36s. 2d.	54s. 5d.	52s. 10d.

Bankrupts, and Certificates in the order of their dates, with the Attornies.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, May 24.

Sherwood W. Liverpool, soap manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS

Astley F. D. Dukinfield, Chester, dealer and chapman. *Sol.* Battye, Chancery Lane.

Adams D. Fleet Street, optician. *Sol.* Clabon, Token House Yard, Lothbury.

Benson S. Houndsditch, clothes salesman. *Sol.* Pope, Modford Court, Fenchurch Street.

Bryant J. the elder, late of Barnet, but now of Hadley, Middlesex, innholder. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.

Bird I. Brompton, Cumberland, grocer. *Sols.* Alexander and Co. New Inn.

Coppin E. late of High Street, Shadwell, but now of North Shields, Northumberland, shipowner. *Sol.* Willins, Change Alley, Lombard Street.

Carrord S. Paddington Street, St. Mary le-bone, bookbinder. *Sol.* Keene, Finsbury Inn.

Curtis J. Spiral Square, Bishopsgate Street, merchant. *Sol.* Poole, Adam's Court, Old Broad Street.

Croft J. Handford, Chester, victualler. *Sol.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.

Fossett T. and W. Fossett, Mincing Lane. Merchants. *Sols.* Pownall and Co. Copthall Court, Throgmorton Street.

Husband W. and P. Husband, Newbery, Berks, Barge master. *Sol.* Wilkinson, Queen Street, Cheapside.

Hadlee N. the younger, Milford Wharf, coal merchant. *Sol.* Harker, Lewisham, Kent.

Lamb J. Southampton Street, Pentonville, coal merchant. *Sol.* Jones, New Inn.

Sherwood W. Liverpool, soap manufacturer. *Sol.* Pasmore, Warrford Court, Throgmorton Street.

Sharpe J. W. Old Bond Street, paper hanger, Coates, Paul Street, Finsbury Square.

Torft J. Shipton Mallet, Somerset, glass dealer. *Sol.* Burfoot, Inner Temple.

Walker J. P. Halifax, York, porter dealer. *Sols.* Wiglesworth and Co. Gray's Inn Square.

Watchorn J. H. Oxford Street, linen draper. *Sols.* Harvey and Co. St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street.

Wascoe J. Northallerton, York, maltster. *Sols.* Morton and Co. Gray's Inn.

Youens T. Westoe, Durham, ship-owner. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Cheapside.

CERTIFICATES, June 14.

M. Medex, Bread Street, merchant. R. Cotterell, Duke Street, Manchester Square, painter and glazier. J. and G. Plaistow, Liverpool, coopers. J. Morris, Manchester, hat maker. L. Abrahams, Craven Buildings, Dru y Lane, glass merchant. P. Thomas, Mitre Court, Milk Street, Cheapside, merchant. and S. W. Woodward, Honduras Wharf, Banksid Surry, timber merchants. P. Leigh, Wincham, Cheshire, tanner. R. Fox, Coningsby, Lincolnshire, draper. J. Binion, Edward Street, Portman Square, ironmonger. J. Slack, Salford, Lancashire, printer. W. Geary, Norwich, hosier. J. Brereton, Whitechurch, Shropshire, brewer. S. Humble, Leeds, merchant. W. Carter, Bragbury House, Hertfordshire, dealer. B. Taylor, Cop Riding, Yorkshire, clothier. D. Aust, Somerset, carpenter.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, May 27.

Collins W. Ellen Street, limo merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Arrowsmith W. Stoke, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer. *Sols.* Avison and Co. Castle Street, Holborn.

Brooman, J. Margate, Kent, common brewer. *Sol.* Taylor, John Street, Bedford Row.

Blanchenay L. Dover Street, Piccadilly, merchant. *Sol.* Walton, Warrford Court.

Bower J. Wilmslow, Cheshire, cotton spinner. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Warrford Court.

Doubleday W. Nott ngham, lace manufacturer. *Sol.* Lowden, Clement's Inn.

Davies W. and L. Davies, Liverpool, timber merchants. *Sol.* Chester, Staple Inn.

Everare G. B. London, merchant. *Sol.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.

Haslam J. and J. H. Oldham, Manchester, liquor merchants. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Jefferson, T. Wigton, Cumberland, draper. *Sol.* Williams, Red Lion Square.

Lightfoot R. Carlisle, Cumberland, iron merchant. *Sol.* Addison, Staple Inn.

Mathews T. Portchester, Southampton, miller. *Sol.* Shelton, Sessions House.

Smithson W. late of Woodhouse, Yorkshire, miller. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Watson J. Holwice, Yorkshire, horse dealer. *Sols.* Mounsey and Co. Staple Inn.

West G. Kingston upon Hull, draper. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.

Whitcomb E. late of Worcester, baker. *Sols.* Cordale and Co. Gray's Inn.

CERTIFICATES, June 17

J. Jordan, Houndsditch, dealer in spirituous liquors. H. Cooper, Gloucester, cheese factor. G. Arundell, late of Totnes, Devonshire, common brewer. J. Murch, Totnes, Devonshire, ironmonger. J. Tunstall, Huyton, Lancashire, butcher. J. Humphries, Birmingham, merchant. T. Bunn, Fenchurch building, merchant. J. Glover, Knostrop, Yorkshire, woolstapler. G. Savage, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, watch maker. J. Bell, Baildon, Yorkshire, worsted stuff manufacturer. W. Coppin, North Shields, ship owner. W. Holdsworth, Bradford, Yorkshire, wool stapler. M. and S. Tarn, Leamington, Warwickshire, milliners. W. Clifford, Stow on the Wold, Gloucestershire, stone mason. S. Dixon, Portsea, Hants, taylor. R. Leeming Wray, Lancashire, shopkeeper.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, May 31.

James Hampstead, broker.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Jackson S. Buck lane, St. George in the East, rope maker.

Riddett, P. Ryde, Isle of Wight, grocer.

BANKRUPTS

Adams T. South Shields, ship owner. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Cheapside.

Birt S. the elder, Eldersfield, Worcester, butcher. *Sols.* Clark and Co. Chancery lane.

Burford, E. Clapton, Middlesex, merchant. *Sols.* Lang, America square.

Benson Mary, formerly of Salford, Lancaster, linen draper. *Sols.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery lane.

Blaney D. New Castle upon Tyne, hat manufacturer. *Sols.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery lane.

Bickford J. Landulph, Cornwall, miller, *Sols.* Burfoot, Temple.

Boswell F. Liverpool, porter dealer. *Sols.* Blackstock and Co. Temple.

Clarke J. Warwick, coal dealer. *Sols.* Wortham, Castle-street, Holborn.

Callow J. Southall, Middlesex, builder. *Sols.* Smith, Finsbury-square.

Dickins T. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Lowe and Co. Southampton-buildings.

Dunn W. Hoxton, Middlesex, cabinet maker. *Sols.* Knight and Co. Basinghall-street.

Fuller J. late of the New-road, cabinet maker. *Sols.* Allen, Berner-street, Oxford-road.

Gallimore J. the elder, Burslem, Staffordshire Potteries, coal master. *Sols.* Wilson, King's-bench-walk, Temple.

Holland J. Chelsea, Middlesex, wheelwright. *Sols.* Faithful, Lamb's-conduit-street.

Hampton R. Lawrence, Pountney-hill, merchant. *Sols.* Winchester and Co. Old Broad street.

Hull, W. late of Wigan, Lancaster, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.

Hodgson R. Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, baker. *Sols.* Blakiston, Symond's-inn.

Hattersley Mary, late of Doncaster, York, grocer. *Sols.* Mason, Gray's-inn.

Job J. late of Bourdeaux, but now of Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, merchant. *Sols.* Poole, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.

Lovell W. Silverston, Northampton, victualler. *Sols.* Longdill and Co. Gray's-inn.

Peplow R. Kennington-Cross, Lambeth, coach maker. *Sols.* Rippon, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars.

Sykes J. Currier's-hall-court, London-wall, factor. *Sols.* Pope, Modiford-court, Fenchurch-street.

Warner A. late of St. Katharine's-street, victualler. *Sols.* Clare and Co. St. Katharine's-cloisters, near the Tower.

Wheeler J. Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, coal dealer. *Sols.* Prince and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

CERTIFICATES, June 21.

L. Stevenson, Beverley, York, grocer. R. Lovegrove, Aborfield, Berks, farmer. J. Harvey, Weymouth, jeweller. R. Woolrich, Wednesbury, Stafford, innholder. J. Harris, Coventry, shag manufacturer. W. Robinson, Grays, Essex, victualler. J. Turner, Kingston upon Thames, maltster. M. A. White, Great Coggeshall, Essex, clothier. J. A. Lamb, Wood-street, Cheapside, ribbon manufacturer. E. Simmons, Queenhithe, warehouseman. A. Taylor, North Shields, sail maker. J. Cooper, Low Mellowd, Lincoln, maltster.

BANKRUPTS, June 3.

Adam W. Narrow-wall, Lambeth, timber mer-

chant. *Sols.* Martineau and Co. Carey-street.

Comberbach J. H. Stafford, scrivener. *Sols.* Collins and Co. Stafford.

Deane H. late of Marthall, Chester, maltster. *Sols.* Sherwin, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

Gray, R. jun. Leeds, York, merchant. *Sols.* Kearsay and Co. Bishops-gate-street.

Hodgkins R. Stafford, dealer. *Sols.* Collins and Co. Stafford.

Holditch G. and W. Hannah, Bankside, Surrey, coal merchants. *Sols.* Watson, Clifford's inn.

Marshall J. Bramley, Surrey, collar maker. *Sols.* Dawes and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

Matthews S. sen. late of Brixham, Devon, ship builder. *Sols.* Blake, Charlotte-street, Blackfriar-road.

Mackenzie H. Bartholomew-lane, hanker. *Sols.* Vandergucht, Craven-street, Strand.

O'Reilly T. late of Lawrence Pountney-hill, merchant. *Sols.* Dennetts and Co. King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

Todd R. Pontefract, York, grocer. *Sols.* Tilson and Co. Coleman-street.

Winterbottom G. late of Lawrence Pountney-hill, merchant. *Sols.* Dennetts and Co. King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

Young G. late of Lawrence Pountney-hill, merchant. *Sols.* Dennetts and Co. King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

CERTIFICATES, June 24

B. Taylor and W. Taylor, Fleet-street, linen drapers. G. Dutton, Brown's-buildings, St. Mary Axe, cheese factor. T. Cockayne, Great Haywood, Staffordshire, innkeeper. H. Cooper, Portsea, Hampshire, print seller. E. Mathews, Chester, saddler. S. Dark, Heddington, Wiltshire, farmer. N. W. Blundell, Liverpool, timber merchant. J. James, Swansea, Glamorganshire, cabinet maker. T. Lea, Stapenhill, Derbyshire, dealer. W. Ellis, Castleditch, Yorkshire, flax spinner. T. George, Leek, merchant.

BANKRUPTS, June 7.

Aldred J. Chertsey, Surrey, grocer. *Sols.* Hart and Co. Temple.

Burleigh J. Bristol, brass founder. *Sols.* Cliz and Co. Chancery-lane.

Boyce J. Bordesley, Birmingham, brass founder. *Sols.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street.

Booth W. late of Bentaloe, Stafford, horse dealer. *Sols.* Alexander, Carey-street.

Coote Tubbs Clement, Sutton, Isle of E. Cambridge, grocer. *Sols.* Messrs. Pickering and Smith, Staple-inn, London: and N. Evans, Ely.

Francis, W. Eltham, Kent, wheelwright. *Sols.* Young, Symond's-inn.

Fossett M. Tonbridge, Kent, and Lower Thames-street, gunpowder merchant. *Sols.* Pownall and Co. Copthall-court.

Hellyer J. late of Lloyd's Coffee house, insurance broker. *Sols.* Woodhouse, Temple.

Hofer L. late of Fen court, Fenchurch-street, merchant. *Sols.* Avison and Co. Castle-street.

Hartley P. Chester, cotton manufacturer. *Sols.* Wright and Co. Temple.

Janson C. J. St. Swithen's-lane, merchant. *Sols.* Hutchinson, Crown-court.

Knowles R. Great Bolton, Lancaster, collier. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court.

Luffe H. Benhall, Suffolk, farmer. *Sols.* Elton, Lincoln's-inn.

Meyer J. Howford-buildings, Fenchurch-street, merchant. *Sols.* Adams, Old Jewry.

Rogers John, Cambridge, cooper. *Sols.* Mr. Peacocke, Cambridge, and Mr. Toone, Cur-sitor-street, London.

Senior R. Bristol, clothier. *Sols.* Adlington and Co., Bedford-row.

Sanderson R. York, farmer. *Sols.* Morton and Co. Grays-inn.

Wrigglesworth J. Wood-street, Cheapside, silk manufacturer. *Sols.* Walker and Co. Old Jewry.

CERTIFICATES, June 28.

T. Rideing, Liverpool, grocer. J. Bedford, Bath, pastry cook. J. P. H. Hagedon, Old Broad-street, merchant. R. Elland, Lower-street, Islington, coach master. C. E. Rawlins, Bristol, wholesale grocer. E. Payne, Harrison-street, Gray's-inn-lane, builder. St. John Alder and J. Alder, Liverpool, merchants. J. Meat-yard, West Orchard, Dorsetshire, dealer and chapman. A. Jenkins, Marshfield, Gloucester, chymist. F. Hopper, Kingston upon Hull, merchant. R. Pinckney, Marlborough, Wilts, maltster. W. Haynes, Lower Wick, Worcester, wine merchant. J. Shaw, Bond-street, carpet manufacturer. W. Douglas, Sheffield, grocer. E. Roale, Dirham, Gloucester, innholder. J. Grisbrook, Portsmouth, victualler. G. Corthorn, March, Cambridge, chymist.

BANKRUPTS, June 10.

Allen B. Guildford-street, St. Pancras, livery stable keeper. *Sol.* Arrowsmith, Devonshire-street, Queen-square.
Banks D. Stonehouse, Devonshire, ship builder. *Sols.* Darke and Co, Chancery-lane.
Balam W. late of Northampton, painter. *Sols.* Abbey and Son, Northampton.
Dixon R. T. and G. J. Heckman, George-street, Spitalfields, sugar refiners. *Sols.* Gatty and Co. Angel-court.
Hunt W. Portsmouth, town carter. *Sol.* Smith, Bedford-street, Bedford-row.
Holden T. Manchester, taylor. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.
Hooper H. Frome, Selwood, Somersetshire, cabinet maker. *Sols.* Davies and Co. Lothbury, London.
Leaney T. Maidstone, nurseryman. *Sols.* Gregsons and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.
Mann J. jun. Harbury, Warwickshire, shop-keeper. *Sol.* Burfoot, Temple.
Stringer H. J. Canterbury, woollen draper. *Sols.* Nethersole and Co. Essex-street, Strand.
Trexler T. Albion-buildings, Aldersgate-street, silk manufacturer. *Sol.* Niblet, Size-lane, Bucklersbury.
Taylor E. Sandal Magna, Yorkshire, corn dealer. *Sol.* Lake, Dowgate-hill.
Tootal B. J. Minorities, corn factor. *Sols.* Lamb and Co. Princes-street, Bank-buildings.
Tripp R. Bristol, draper. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

CERTIFICATES, July 1.

A. Henry, Haydan-square, merchant. S. Adair, Bristol, haberdasher. J. Collet, Bishops-gate-street Within, merchant. S. Wood, Canal-street, Birmingham, coach smith. P. Le-count, Charles-place, Cuy-road, watch maker. W. Thorneloe, Birmingham, baker. J. Roxburgh, Liverpool, taylor. H. A. Homer, Taunton, linen draper.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, June 14.

Moreton W. Manchester, umbrella manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

Anthony R. Plymouth, Devon, ironmonger. *Sols.* Darke and Co. Chancery-lane.

Boyes J. the younger, Wansford, York, carpet manufacturer. *Sols.* Lamberts and Co. Gray's Inn.

Banks G. Plymouth Dock, Devon, jeweller. *Sol.* Makinson, Temple.

Cuff Ann, Barking, Essex, dealer in coals and corn. *Sol.* Michell, Union-court, Broad-street.

Cross J. Chesterton, Cambridge, boat builder. *Sol.* Smith, Hatton Garden.

Deeble H. W. Bristol, ironmonger. *Sols.* Clark and Co. Chancery-lane.

Dury H. late of Banbury, Oxford, scrivener. *Sol.* Makinson, Temple.

Donovan V. D. late of Liverpool, merchant; *Sols.* Blackstock and Co. Temple.

Fisher W. Union-place, Lambeth, mariner. *Sol.* Rivington, Fenchurch-street-buildings.

Goodall W. and J. Turner, Garlick-hill, London, merchants. *Sol.* Nettleship, Grocers' Hall, Poultry.

Graves W. Falconburgh-court, Soho, coach master. *Sol.* Shepherd, Bartlett's-buildings.

Hassall S. Bechton, Chester, miller. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Hindley H. T. late of Charleston, America, but now of Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Lowe and Co. Southampton-buildings.

Hayward D. H. Plymouth Dock, grocer. *Sols.* Wimburn and Co. Chancery-lane.

Jeffrey H. New Sarum, Wilts, druggists. *Sols.* Brundrett and Co. Temple.

Jordan E. Norwich, engineer. *Sols.* Longdill and Co. Gray's Inn.

Levin M. and M. Josephs, Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, merchants. *Sols.* Pearce and Co. Swithin's-lane.

Probert J. Artillery-place, Westminster, carpenter. *Sol.* Shuter, Millbank-street, Westminster.

Sutton J. late of Rushton, Stafford, horse dealer. *Sols.* Long and Co. Gray's Inn.

Warrington O. Manchester, linen draper. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court.

Winship T. late of Mount Greenwich, Durham, merchant. *Sols.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.

Warren J. Suffolk-street, Haymarket, blacking manufacturer. *Sol.* Coleman, Farnival's Inn

CERTIFICATES, July 5.

J. Ringer, Lucas-street, Commercial-road, baker. T. Entwisle, Manchester, fustian manufacturer. W. Little, South Shields, linen draper. H. C. Wright, Portsea, merchant. C. D. Leader, Coleman-street, painter and glazier. P. Grose, Commercial-road, victualler. T. Barlow, sen. East Retford, Nottinghamshire, innkeeper. H. Solomon, Charing Cross, silversmith and jeweller. R. Clough, Bathfarn Park, Llanrhydd, clerk. R. B. Clough, Clanywern, Llandyrnog, Esq. D. Mason, Astrad Ucha, Llanrhaidr Cimmereh, Esq. and J. Le Jones, Plas Madock, Llanddodget, clerk, Denbighshire. J. B. Rose, Sheerness, upholder. J. Hanks, Snaith, Yorkshire, brandy merchant. J. Middleton, King's Lynn, Norfolk, insurance broker. J. Kay, Knowlwood, Lancashire, cotton spinner. J. Essenhigh, Dartford, innkeeper. S. Demain, Wakefield, milliner. G. Wailes, Meldon Park, Northumberland, farmer. A. R. Urh, Swan-lane, Thames-street, merchant. J. White, Exeter, veterinary surgeon.

PRICES CURRENT, July 20, 1816.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt.	2	15	0	to	0	0
Ditto pearl	3	0	0	3	5	0
Barilla	1	0	0	1	10	0
Brandy, Cogniac, bond gal.	0	7	8	0	7	0
Campfire, refined .. lb.	0	4	6	0	4	9
Ditto unrefined .. cwt.	10	10	0	13	0	0
Cochineal, fine black, lb.	1	10	0	1	12	0
Ditto, East-India	0	4	0	0	5	0
Coffee, fine bond .. cwt.	4	18	0	5	2	0
Ditto ordinary	3	16	0	3	19	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	10	0	2	1
Ditto Jamaica	0	1	6	0	1	8
Ditto Smyrna	0	1	5	0	1	8
Ditto East-India	0	1	0	0	1	6
Currants, Zant .. cwt.	5	0	0	5	4	0
Elephants' Teeth	20	0	0	24	0	0
Scrivelloes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flax, Riga	65	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	55	0	0	56	0	0
Galls, Turkey	9	0	0	10	10	0
Geneva, Holl. bond gal.	0	3	8	0	4	0
Ditto, English	0	13	6	0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	10	0	0	12	0	0
Hemp, Riga	41	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	39	0	0	0	0	0
Indigo, Caraccas .. lb.	0	10	0	0	10	6
Ditto East-India	0	4	4	0	10	0
Iron British bars .. ton	9	10	0	10	10	0
Ditto Swedish c.p.n.d.	16	10	0	16	5	0
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead in pigs	19	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto red	21	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto white	33	0	0	0	0	0
Logwood	8	10	0	9	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	5	15	0	6	0	0
Mahogany	0	1	8	0	2	0
Oil, Lucca .. 24 gal jar	16	0	0	18	0	0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	2	5	0	2	10	0
Ditto whale	30	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto spermaceti .. ton	69	0	0	70	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm .. cwt.	0	13	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom .. cwt.	4	16	0	5	0	0
Rice, Carolina bond ..	2	0	0	2	3	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal.	0	4	3	0	4	4
Ditto Leeward Island	0	2	10	0	3	0
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	2	8	0	3	0	0
Silk, raw, .. Ditto ..	1	12	0	2	0	0
Tallow, Russia, white	2	17	6	2	18	0
Ditto .., yellow	2	15	0	2	15	6
Tar, Stockholm .. bar.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tin in blocks .. cwt.	4	19	0	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	0	5	0	1	3
Ditto Virginia	0	0	6½	0	1	½
Wax, Guinea	8	10	0	9	0	0
Whale-fins (Green) ton	55	0	0	60	0	0
Wine:						
Red Port, bond pipe ..	43	0	0	52	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	38	0	0	40	0	0
Ditto Madeira	55	0	0	65	0	0
Ditto Mountain	28	0	0	33	0	0
Ditto Calcevella	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry	28	0	0	50	0	0
Ditto Claret	15	0	0	45	0	0

Fire-Office Shares, &c. July 20.

	Canals.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Chesterfield	Div. 61	100	—	—	—
Coventry	(Div. 441)	—	—	—	—
Croydon	—	3	6	—	—
Crutian	—	1	1	—	—
Ellesmere and Chester (D. 41)	—	—	0	—	—
Grand Junction .. (Div. 61)	—	192	—	—	—
Grand Surry	—	49	—	—	—
Ditto (optional) Loan Div. 51	—	90	—	—	—
Huddersfield	—	10	—	—	—
Kennett and Avon	—	21	0	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool (Div. 81)	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster	Div. 11	—	—	—	—
Oxford	Div. 311	—	—	—	—
Peakforest	—	63	—	—	—
Stratford	—	—	—	—	—
Thames and Medway	—	10	5	—	—
Docks.					
Commercial	Div. 61	85	—	—	—
East India	Div. 71	—	—	—	—
London	Div. 31	66	—	—	—
West India	Div. 101	195	—	—	—
Insurance Companies.					
Albion	500 sh. 250 pd.	40	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—
Eagle	50 5pd.	1	16	—	—
Globe	Div. 61	121	—	—	—
Hope	50 5pd.	2	2	—	—
Imperial	500 50pd.	76	—	—	—
London Fire	—	—	—	—	—
London Ship	—	21	—	—	—
Royal Exchange	Div. 10	—	—	—	—
Rock	20..2pd.	2	15	—	—
Union Fire Life 100l. 20 pd.	—	22	10	—	—
Water Works.					
Grand Junction	—	37	—	—	—
London Bridge	Div. 31. 10s	44	—	—	—
Manchester and Salford	—	20	—	—	—
Portsmouth and Farlington 50l	—	5	—	—	—
Ditto (New) 50 .. Div. 6	—	34	—	—	—
South London	—	16	—	—	—
West Middlesex	100	32	—	—	—
Bridges.					
Southwark	—	57	—	—	—
Waterloo	—	17	5	—	—
Ditto Old Annuities 60 all pd.	—	70	—	—	—
Ditto New do 40 sh. all pd.	—	43	—	—	—
Vauxhall Bonds 100 pd	—	31	10	—	—
Literary Institutions.					
London, 75 gs.	—	52	10	—	—
Russel 25 gs.	—	16	15	—	—
Surry 30 gs.	—	10	—	—	—
Mines.					
British Copper Comp. 100 sh.	—	—	—	—	—
Beeralstone Lead and Silver ..	—	10	—	—	—
Butspill	10pd.	—	—	—	—
Great Hewas	15 pd	10	11	—	—
Roads.					
Commercial	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.					
Auction Mart	—	1	15	—	—
Five per cent. City Bonds	—	106½	—	—	—
Chelsea .. 10 sh. Div. 12	—	—	—	—	—
Lon. Commer. Sale Rooms 100p	27	6	—	—	—
Lon. Flour Comp. .. 14 pd.	—	—	—	—	—
East London .. 100l. sh.	—	—	—	—	—
Gas Light and Coke Company	3—dis.	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barome. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hygrom.
June 21	69	83	69	29.84	85 Fair
22	67	84	67	.98	87 Fair
23	67	80	64	.90	82 Fair
24	66	80	70	.85	72 Fair
25	65	78	64	.90	55 Fair
26	61	75	69	.73	62 Fair
27	68	74	64	.55	52 Showry
28	63	72	58	.72	71 Fair
29	60	70	62	.80	57 Fair
30	64	68	55	.69	52 Showry
July 1	60	60	53	.50	0 Rain
2	57	66	57	.65	45 Fair
3	58	65	57	.80	36 Showry
4	57	64	54	.60	38 Cloudy
5	59	66	55	.50	31 Cloudy
6	57	67	56	.62	46 Fair
7	61	67	55	.73	55 Fair
8	62	70	61	.80	70 Fair
9	62	70	60	.80	34 Fair
10	62	74	61	.78	67 Fair
11	64	70	62	.75	45 Fair
12	62	76	63	.90	37 Showry
13	55	64	57	.80	32 Showry
14	60	64	56	.53	32 Showry
15	62	64	54	.20	30 Showry
16	55	62	55	.62	52 Cloudy
17	55	67	56	.79	55 Fair
18	55	63	54	.78	41 Fair
19	56	66	54	.88	47 Fair
20	60	67	55	.88	42 Cloudy

London Premiums of Insurance.

Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, &c. 15s. 9d. to 20s
Africa, 2gs.
Amelia Island, 0gs. to 0gs.
American States, 35s. to 40s.
Belfast, Cork, Dublin, 15s. 9d.
Brazils, 2 gs.
Hamburgh, &c. 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto, 20s. to 25s
Canada, 40s. to 50s.
Cape of Good Hope, 2½gs.
Constantinople, Smyrna, &c. 3gs.
East-India (Co. ships) 3gs. to 3½gs.
— out and home, 7gs.
France, 10s. 6d. to 15s.
Gibraltar, 20s.
Gottenburgh, 12s. 6d. to 15s. 9d.
Greenland, out and home, gs.
Holland, 10s. 6d. to 15s.
Honduras, &c. 2½gs. to 3gs.
Jamaica, 2gs. to 50s.
Leeward Islands, 35s. to 40s.
Madeira, 20s. to 25s.
Malta, Italian States, &c. 2gs.
Malaga, 2gs.
Newfoundland, &c. 30s.
Portsmouth, Falmouth, Plymouth, 10s. 6d.
River Plate, 3gs.
Southern Fishery, out and home, gs.
Stockholm, Petersburg, Riga, &c. 15s. 9d. to 20s.

LONDON MARKETS.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz.	5s.	3d
The Half ditto ditto 8 11	2	7½
The Quar. ditto ditto 4 5	1	3½
The do. ditto ditto 2 2½	0	7½

POTATOES.

Kidney.....	8	0	0	Ox Nobles ..	7	0	0
Champions ..	7	0	0	Apple	7	0	0

ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d

MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8b. to sink the Offal.

	Beef	mut.	veal.	pork	lam.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1817.					
July 4 ..	4	6	4	5	0
11 ..	5	0	5	0	6
19 ..	4	8	5	0	5
25 ..	4	8	4	8	5

SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large 32 to 40 lbs. ...	116s
Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs.	127s
Loaves, fine.	120s
Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11lbs.	118s

COTTON TWIST.

July 21. Mule 1st quality, No. 40	2s.	11d.
—No. 120	6s.	3d.
—2d quality, No. 40	2s.	0d.
Discount—15 to 22 per cent.		

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
June 30. ..	35s 6d to 38 0	36s 3d to 42 6
July 8. ..	35s 6d	34s 9d
15. ..	35s 0d	37 9
21. ..	35s 0d	37 9

LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. —	Calf Skins 30 to
Dressing Hides ..—	45lb. per doz. —
Crop hides for cut. —	Ditto 50 to 70. —
Flat Ordinary .. —	Seals, Large... —
SOAP; yellow, 86s.; mottled 94s.; curd —	
CANDLES; per doz. 0s. 6d.; moulds 0s. 0d.	

Course of Exchange.

Bilboa	36	Palermo, per oz.	120d.
Amsterdam, us.	37-6	Leghorn	48½
Ditto at sight	37	Genoa	45½
Rotterdam	11-11	Venice,	27
Hamb. us. 2½	34-6	Naples	40½
Altona us. 2	34-7	Lisbon	57½
Paris, 1 d. d.	24-30	Oporto	
Ditto, 2 us.	24-50	Rio Janeiro	59
Madrid	36	Dublin	12½
Cadiz,	35½	Cork	12½

Agio Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay.	Straw.	Clover.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
June 3 ..	6	0	8
10 ..	6	0	8
17 ..	6	0	8
24 ..	6	0	8

Daily Price of STOCKS, from 21st June, to 21st July, 1817.

1817. June	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Long An- nuities.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto An- nuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Exchq. Bills.	Consols for Acc
21	—	74 5	—	95 1	107 1	104 1	19 2	—	—	—	90 p	—	13 p	76 1
23	—	75 5	—	95 1	107 1	104 1	19 2	—	—	—	90 p	—	13 p	77 1
24	272	76 5	—	95 1	107 1	104 1	—	—	—	—	91 p	—	12 p	77 1
25	273	75 5	—	95 1	107 1	104 1	19 9-16	73 1	—	—	82 p	—	12 p	76 1
26	—	75 5	—	95 1	107 1	104 1	19 9-16	—	—	—	—	—	11 p	76 1
27	—	76 5	—	94 1	107 1	104 1	19 9-16	—	—	—	94 p	—	10 p	76 1
28	—	75 5	—	94 1	106 1	104 1	19 1	—	—	—	96 p	—	11 p	76 1
30	274	75 5	—	94 1	106 1	104 1	19 9-16	—	—	—	100 p	—	12 p	76 1
July														
1	274	75 5	—	94 1	107 1	104 1	19 9-16	—	—	—	105 p	—	12 p	76 1
2	274	75 5	—	94 1	107 1	104 1	19 9	—	—	—	105 p	—	12 p	77 1
3	—	76 7	77 1	95 1	108 1	105 1	19 13-16	—	—	—	104 p	—	10 p	78 1
4	275	77 7	—	96 1	108 1	105 1	20 1-16	76 1	—	—	104 p	—	17 p	78 1
5	—	76 7	—	95 1	108 1	105 1	19 1	—	—	—	101 p	—	18 p	78 1
7	275 1	76 7 1	—	96 1	105 1	105 1	19 15-16	—	—	—	1 1 p	—	19 p	78 1
8	277	77 7 1	—	96 1	105 1	105 1	20 1	—	—	—	98 p	—	19 p	78 1
9	278	77 8 1	77 1	96 1	105 1	105 1	—	—	—	225 3	97 p	—	20 p	78 1
10	281	78 8 1	77 8 1	97 1	105 1	105 1	20 7	—	—	230 1	95 p	—	19 p	79 1
11	282	79 80 1	78 80 1	100 1	106 1	105 1	21 1	—	—	232 1	92 p	86 20 p	23 p	81 1
12	291	81 2 1	80 82 1	101 1	107 1	105 1	22 1	—	—	242 1	100 p	—	20 p	83 1
14	—	82 3 1	82 3 1	101 1	1 8	105 1	22 1	—	—	248 1	105 p	—	26 p	84 1
15	295	81 2 1	81 2 1	100 1	107 1	106 1	21 1	—	—	—	106 p	—	28 p	83 1
16	292	8 82 1	80 81 1	99 1	105 1	105 1	21 1	—	—	237 1	138 p	—	27 p	82 1
17	293	82 1 1	82 1 1	99 1	106 1	105 1	21 1	—	—	—	105 p	—	28 p	83 1
18	293	81 2 1	81 82 1	99 1	106 1	105 1	21 1	81	—	238 1	104 p	—	26 p	83 1
19	293	82 3 1	82 1 1	99 1	106 1	105 1	21 1-96	—	—	—	108 p	—	28 p	83 1
21	293	83 2 1	12 3 1	99 1	106 1	105 1	22 1	—	—	—	108 p	—	26 p	83 1

IRISH FUNDS.

Irish Bank Stock.	
Government De- benture $3\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.	
Government Stock, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.	
Government De- benture 4 per ct	
Government Stock, 5 per ct.	
Treasury Bills.	
Grand Canal Stock.	
Grand Canal Loan, 4 per ct.	
Grand Canal Loan, 6 per ct.	
City Dublin Bonds.	
Royal Canal Loan 6 per cent.	
Omnium.	

Prices of the
FRENCH FUNDS
From June 23, to
July 21.

		5 per Cent. consols	Bank Actions.
1817			
June		fr. c.	fr. c.
	23 65	90	1365
	25 64	20	1375
	27 66	—	1380
	29 65	10	1335
July.			
	1 65	25	1335
	3 65	60	1322
	5 65	10	1317 10
	8 65	60	1325
	10 66	10	1327 50
	12 65	90	1335
	15 66	25	1333 75
	17 66	10	1332
	19 66	90	1335
	21 66	90	1337 50

AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON.			AT NEW YORK.		
	June	24 July	1 18	June 16.		
7 per cent.	—	—	—	110	—	—
Old 6 per cent.	—	—	—	100	—	—
New 6 per cent. ...	104	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Louisiana 6 per cent.	100	—	—	—	—	—
3 per cent.	—	—	—	63	—	—

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.

THE
LITERARY PANORAMA,
AND
National Register :

For SEPTEMBER, 1817.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,

(British and Foreign,)

PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE.

RUSSIAN NATIONAL BIBLE SOCIETY.

COMPARISON OF THE CONDUCT
OF THE
GREEK AND LATIN CHURCHES,

With respect to communicating

Religious Knowledge

Among their People.

**RUSSIAN NATIONAL BIBLE
SOCIETY.**

.....

To those accustomed to the survey of human life, nothing is more surprising than the great effects resulting from little causes. Every day affords incidents rising into a magnitude, which could never have been imagined or foreseen, when the operative principle of those events was first discerned; and every day discovers the influence of apparent trifles in rendering nugatory the most sagacious plans, devised by consummate ability, and ripe for execution, or on the point of the wished-for termination. Human wisdom is baffled by unlikely, unthought of impediments; and cross purposes triumph over the most finished systems, and the most strongly established maxims. Sometimes we see intentions the most benevolent suspended by a remark, not to be anticipated; and sometimes proceedings the most injurious, counteracted by "trifles light as air." This is true of the course and

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conduct of individuals; it is true of societies and communities, civilly and politically considered; and it is true of Ecclesiastical concerns, of that distinction among mankind which is especially denominated the Church.

The state of the Christian Church at this moment, offers a surprising spectacle for consideration; and, did circumstances permit an extensive examination of it, it would afford many points extremely interesting from their novelty, as well as their probable influence on future events. The political disturbances in which mankind has been involved, under which no small part of the world yet continues to suffer, are by no means to be disregarded as they affect the Church. What the issue of these afflictions may be, not a prophet, or a seer, can foretell; but, allowing our judgment to be determined by rational principles, their close will leave the world in a condition very different from that in which their commencement found it, and open to the reception of impressions exceedingly distinct from what could have been previously imagined.

But, among all the remarkables of these remarkable days, nothing is more conspicuous, and nothing more wonderful than the spread of KNOWLEDGE among the nations. And this, it deserves remark, will be permanent. War associates with destruction; it consumes, but it does not produce; it sweeps away

from off the face of the earth, but it adds nothing to what was either ornamental or beneficial; it dilapidates, but it never restores: whereas Knowledge not only preserves whatever of excellent it finds existing, but it adds, it embellishes, it gratifies, and, by extending the beneficence of its power, it does all that is possible to ensure the oblivion of calamity and devastation.

To promote the extension of Knowledge could not be the natural anticipation of War; nor could any such effect enter into the calculation of those who, for the punishment of mankind, were the agents in inflicting the late dreadful calamities which convulsed the nations of Europe. Nevertheless, War has been the occasion of giving an impulse to the desire of Knowledge; and it has induced a thousand wishes, where formerly no such emotion of the soul was experienced, or even surmized. Ignorance has been felt, and acknowledged to be painful; and this is the first preliminary to Knowledge. For this the world is beholden to war.

The magnitude of political events rendered their concealment impossible; they affected to be founded on general and undeniable principles of public welfare, on principles which equally concerned the palace and the cottage, the most refined and the most rude: hence they penetrated by report, in the first place, and by further acquaintance afterwards, into the most secluded parts—into every rustic hut. The desire for information thus excited, prompted to actions not devoid of novelty: those who could read became persons of importance, and collected around them groupes of hearers, who contributed to reward a talent of which they discovered the advantage, together with their own deficiency by the want of it. This led to exertions to acquire a qualification so useful; and it is not too much to say, that at this moment, there are, throughout Europe, and its connections, greater numbers of the lower classes who can read, than any age of the world has witnessed. The younger members of the population especially have been instructed in a greater proportion than usual; and the advantage is likely to descend

with undiminished, perhaps with increasing energy, to succeeding generations.

Wars have ceased, with their thousands of interesting rumours and reports. The curiosity of the human mind is no longer directed to enquiries after battles and sieges. The shrill fife and the spirit stirring drum are heard no more. But the mind, once roused, does not cease its activity; it looks around for some other object toward which to direct its enquiry, and on which to rest its expectation; for expectation is no small ingredient in human happiness. Fortunately such an object was ready to occupy at once the vacant place; and that religious feeling which it had been the policy of jacobinism to destroy, by a re-action, not difficult to explain, triumphed over the fallen themes of philosophy, and extended its influence throughout countries, which but for this opposition might have continued listless, lethargic, and uninformed.

The fatal effects of ignorance, as shewn in the destruction of every thing pretending to goodness, in France, afforded a lesson, not equivocal, to the Potentates of Christendom. They saw that the relaxation of morals was, of all pests, the most pestilent; and that philosophy, so called, brought with it no substitute for those beneficial attachments of which it deprived mankind. They saw that a dissolute people was dangerous to an extreme—violent, destructive, and uncontrollable, beyond comparison; that, where no acquaintance with better principles existed, there was nothing to check the rage of depravity; there was no counterbalance to moderate the energies of physical force, when once excited; no happy monitor, whose voice might be heard amidst the din of revolution, and the horrors of popular insurrection and bloodshed. Such were the fatal consequences of ignorance; and they were equally obvious to sovereigns, as to the world, at large.

It is not the least singular part of the general spectacle exhibited in the present state of the Church, that we see Kings and Sovereigns co-operating in the attempt to spread Religious knowledge among their people. Far from

fearing that the acquaintance of their people with their duty to God, should render them remiss in their duty to themselves, the rulers of states have, in many instances, taken a pleasure in promoting a work so excellent as that which has for its object the instruction of man in the will of his Maker: an instruction, so much the more valuable, as it contributes essentially to his well-being, both here and hereafter. Together with the potentates of the earth, it is pleasing to behold the higher ranks of the clergy associated in the same pious undertaking; and, it must be acknowledged, that a line of strong distinction is now drawn: that the character of supporter, or opposer, of the distribution of the Holy Scriptures, discriminates between those who willingly submit to the light, because they *hope* they walk in the light, and those who *fear* that the light would prove their injury, and who, therefore, shelter their deeds in darkness.

This distinction applies with great force to the long rival churches of the East and West, the Greek Church and the Latin Church. Whatever were the advantages of the Greek Church, chiefly because it possessed the Oracles of Truth in its native language, it must be acknowledged, that most of them were much impaired, and some of them were annulled in the course of ages. The vicissitudes of time and occurrence had violated the stability of the faith, and many observances not founded on the Divine Word, had crept in, and had been but too favourably received. The Latin Church was involved in equal guilt; and, notwithstanding the labours of distinguished men, to render the Scriptures popular in the Latin tongue, the members of this Church forgot that such *directoriet* existed; they were ignorant, and they cherished their ignorance, that these were the sources, the only genuine sources of instruction; and that, whatever else was relinquished, these were entitled to their study, these demanded their obedience, and without these the whole of their office was a bubble.

In sensible to this duty of his station, insensible to the comparison that could not fail to be made to his disadvantage,

we have seen the head of the Latin Church endeavour repeatedly to oppose the circulation of those sacred tracts which he should have rejoiced to see becoming objects of attention to the world at large. Can the genuine principles of the Gospel be too widely diffused?—the “Head of the Church” should have thought not. Can the doctrines of the Cross become too popular, too familiar, among mankind?—the “Vicar of the Son of God, on earth, should have been the last of all mortals to admit the supposition. Can the moral precepts of the Sacred Volume be too generally the rule of life?—“His Holiness” should not by the most remote suggestion, or the most indirect interference, have given cause of any suspicion on the subject, attaching to him. But this opposition of the Papacy becomes the more notorious,—more criminal it cannot be, by comparison, or rather contrast, with the conduct of the Greek Church, on the same question. *Here* we see a readiness of heart and hand to promote the pious undertaking to circulate the Scriptures: *There* we see a public reproof and reprobation of whoever countenances such *impious* piety! *Here* we see public injunctions, authoritative rescripts intended to terrify the timid, to defeat the most laudable intentions, to deter by Papal denunciations those whom Benevolence might otherwise prompt to this salutary exertion; while *there*, we witness the dignity of Office added to the weight of influence and rank in the Church, to enlarge the kindness, the salutary kindness to the souls of men. In vain were the Celestial Oracles communicated if those who should explain and enforce them keep them concealed. In vain, will the Holy See affect to lead the Christian World, unless it can shew a competent authority, derived from the only source of authority, and satisfy those from whom it claims obedience, on the validity and the tenor of those credentials which alone can support its pretences. To refuse this justice, is, surely, the height of injustice: to deny this right, is, to deprive its adherents of the means of vindicating its conduct;—is to insist on a blindfolded

confidence that would be scouted in all transactions between man and man, though they were but the ordinary dealings of the day, or an agency for the most limited transfer of property.

But, it is proper to call the attention of the public to certain particulars connected with the establishment of the Catholic Archbishop of Mohilow, which cannot be universally known.—For this official head of the adherents of Rome, is not an officer of long standing; he can claim no right of prescription; no origin from a period of time extending beyond the memory of man. His dignity is a modern creation; his power was granted on certain terms by the Head of the Empire; and he is bound by his oath of office to maintain those terms. If then, the Pope compels him to violate them, he breaks the contract of which they are the recorded testimonies: he manifests his disposition to dispense with engagements stipulated as conditions of investment by a public Ecclesiastical Officer. We refer to our last Number for the reprimand and admonition given by the Pope to the Chief of the Catholic Church in Russia; and we now set before our Readers, the terms on which that dignity was constituted, with the limitations to which it was (and is) subjected, and the terms on which it was (and continues to be) held.—The dilemma in which the Pope has placed the Archbishop is equally obvious and offensive. If he adheres to his Ecclesiastical Superior, he thwarts the intentions of his sovereign, and opposes the benevolent will and wishes of the Emperor: if he obeys the commands of the Emperor, he incurs the censures of his Holiness. A clearer instance of the inconveniences attached to professional obedience to a power *extra* the state, there cannot be: it is a struggle between loyalty and duty, between civil submission and religious obligation.

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UKASE OF THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, CATHERINE, II. CONCERNING THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF HER EMPIRE, TRANSMITTED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 17TH, 1782.

Our ancestors and ourself having granted the free exercise of different religions in our empire, and, among others, *that of the*

church of Rome, and as a great number of persons who profess the tenets of the same, are to be found in various parts of Russia, even the most remote, *we thought it necessary, in 1773, to appoint for those persons a bishop, from among our subjects, and chose for that dignity the bishop Stanislaus Tsches Tschersowisch*, who in consequence of the unequivocal proofs given us, for a length of time, of his devotion to our person, his zeal for his church, his wisdom in guiding the flock entrusted to him, and his diligence for the public good, had rendered himself worthy of our benevolence. Resuming now our cares for our faithful subjects of the Roman Catholic communion, after having concerted the necessary measures for the better direction of the affairs of their church, we have judged it expedient to adopt the following regulations:—

I. *We now erect the city of Mohilow, the capital of the government of the same name, into an Archbishoprick of the Roman Catholic religion*, including within the jurisdiction of its Archbishoprick all the churches and convents of the same religion which are in the governments of Mohilow and of Polotski, as well as those of our two capitals, and in all other parts of the Russian Empire.

II. *We graciously name the Bishop Stanislaus Tsches Tschersowisch to the Archiepiscopal see of the Roman catholic church of Mohilow.*

III. *To aid the same in his functions, we appoint a coadjutor, and elevate to that dignity the Abbot John Beniaschi, canon of the Archiepiscopal church of Mohilow, and superior of Danuberg; and we have given orders that the necessary measures shall be taken for his elevation to the Episcopacy.*

IV. *Twelve hundred rubles a-year shall be assigned to the coadjutor of the Archiepiscopal church of Mohilow.*

V. *The Archbishop of the Roman catholic church of Mohilow shall not receive any order from any person whatever, besides us and our senate.*

VI. *The Archbishop shall appoint a consistory of canons, natives of our dominions, or naturalized in them, to examine and judge under his direction, all ecclesiastical as well as secular affairs appertaining to his jurisdiction; but in the case of a judgment affecting a secular person, he shall be obliged to call a deputy from the state tribunal to co-operate with the other members of the consistory in passing the judgment which may be requisite; and such individuals who may not be content with*

the sentence of the consistory and of the archbishop, shall be at liberty to appeal to the senate.

VII. The tribunal of Livonia, Estonia, and Finland, is forbidden to interfere, in any way, in the affairs concerning the Roman catholic churches.

VIII. The appointment of superiors and heads of convents, of curates for the parishes, and all other promotions to the ecclesiastical degrees of the Roman catholic religion, shall be dependent, in all the extent of the Russian empire, on the will of the Archbishop whom we have appointed; and we order him to examine either personally, or by means of his coadjutor, all the aforesaid superiors and curates, to let those remain who were born our subjects, or are become such, to appoint others that are so, and to dismiss and send away those who may have come from foreign countries, and not to suffer any of them to come in for the future, forbidding them to return, under the penalty of being juridically prosecuted for having disobeyed the decrees of the supreme government.....

XI. *We command that all the religious Orders of the Romish religion shall be dependent on the Archbishop of Mohilow solely, on his coadjutor, and on his consistory, without daring to submit to any other ecclesiastical power out of our empire, to send to such power any portion of their incomes, or to have any connection with it, under the penalty of being juridically prosecuted for disobeying the laws of the supreme government.*

XII. We order the Archbishop of the Romish church of Mohilow, to send us a detailed account of all its convents, specifying those which he truly thinks useful to religion and the country, whether on account of their knowledge, the education of youth, or their care in assisting the poor and needy; of the measures he may take for maintaining them, and likewise of those who live in sloth, and only for themselves, doing nothing for the public good, and becoming a burden to society; in order that we may adopt the best measures possible on the subject for promoting the glory of God, and the good of society.

XIII. *We confirm our preceding decrees, which PROHIBIT THE RECEPTION OF ANY BULL FROM THE POPE, OR ANY OTHER WRITINGS SENT IN HIS NAME; ordering that the same shall be sent to our senate, who, after having examined their contents, and particularly any thing that may be found contrary to the laws of the Russian empire, or to the rights of the ecclesiastical power which we have received from God, shall be obliged*

to communicate to us its opinion, and to wait our permission or prohibition in rendering public such bulls or writings.

The present decree shall be published wherever it may concern, and be delivered to all the Catholic churches, that every one of them may come to a knowledge of what is hereby published.

[The original, subscribed by the director of the senate, was printed and published by order of the senate, at Petersburg, 1782.]

From this Ukase it is clear, that the Head of the State created the Archiepiscopacy: it is clear also, that the Archbishop, by the very institutes of his dignity, was prohibited from receiving any order from any Ecclesiastical power out of the Russian Empire; and it is no less clear, that the reception of any Bull or rescript from the Pope, not sanctioned by the Russian Senate, is a breach of the terms on which he was appointed. This contravention may account for the ambiguity attending the publication of this and other Romish rescripts. They are not, they cannot be, published officially, in due form and order; they are too much opposed to the State, and to the original stipulations of office; they may, nevertheless, obtain circulation, and produce considerable effect, as their authority, so far as Rome can confer authority, their genuineness, and their conformity to the general sentiments of the Holy See, are indisputable. That the Pope was but too well aware of the Ukase we have quoted, we must believe; and, that he dared to contravene its contents, must also be believed by all who have not abandoned to him the keeping of their senses as well as of their faith.

From a conduct so unworthy a Spiritual sovereign, we turn with pleasure to the strongest possible contrast, in the most public testimony of participation in the duty of circulating the Scriptures, which it was in the power of the principals of the Greek Church to express: but our satisfaction does not end here; for we find "the Roman Catholic Metropolitan" supporting "on the left" the Noble President of this most honourable institution. It appears, then, that this prelate, at least, is ashamed of his Spiritual head; and awaits with composure the effect of Bulls, whenever

issued, and in whatever form expressed. He has made up his mind to disappoint the expectations of the Pope; to add to the afflictions and griefs of the Holy Father; and to set an example, which followed, as it well deserves to be, will remove from the Catholic world the stigma which at once distinguishes and dishonours it.

We read with delight the long list of natives of different nations who attended this assembly; and the still longer list of peoples to which the efforts of the benevolent have already communicated light and knowledge; and those for whom the same favour is in progress. We call the attention of the reader to the vast extent of the Russian Empire, throughout the whole of which, no doubt, this influence will spread. Nations, whose very names are unknown, or unpronounceable by us, will enjoy this advantage,—will, at their leisure, learn, read, mark, and inwardly digest, the principles and the precepts which are able to make them wise to Salvation.

The antient Poet boasted of visiting by his writings the most remote regions of the known world ———

 . . . litora Bosphori
Syrtesque Gætulas, canorus
Ales, Hyperboreosque campos.
Me Colchus, et qui dissimulat metum
Maræ cohortis, Dacus, et ultimi
Noscent Geloni: me peritus
Discent Iber, Rhodanique potor.

But, what are the shores of the Bosphorus, the Getulian syrtes, the Hyperborean plains, the Colchian, the Dacian, to the extent of Siberia; to the extreme of Kamtschatka? what is the Rhone to the Wolga, the Oby, or the Lena? To these plains, these mountains, and rivers, the power of Russia will extend the Gospel; and the barbarians which traverse its vast wilds, will confess subjection to the benign precepts of the Saviour of men. The project is too animating to be disturbed by minor considerations; when realized it will honourably precede the fulfilment of the promise, that the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea; that all the kingdoms of the earth shall become the kingdoms of our God and

of his Christ. That this most cheering prediction will be in full progress towards an effectual and happy state of completion, the reader will more than hope, after having perused the following document.

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FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

From the Rev. Ebenezer Henderson to the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

“Bible Society’s House,
 St. Petersburg, June 8, 1817.

“Yesterday was celebrated the *Fourth* Anniversary of the Russian Bible Society. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, and the inconvenient situation of the Taurian Palace, (in one of the magnificent Halls of which the Meeting was held,) it was computed to have been nearly three times more numerously attended than it was last year. The Hall and adjoining room were quite crowded, and presented to the view of the Christian Philanthropist a scene of the most interesting and animating nature. Many of the most distinguished personages, both in Church and State, honoured the meeting with their presence. I was peculiarly struck with the sight of a groupe of graduated Monks and professors from the Newsky monastery, and of a number of military officers, high in rank, who appeared in another direction. Representatives of most of the nations for whom we are preparing editions of the sacred Scriptures; such as, Russians, Armenians, Georgians, Greeks, Moldavians, Finns, Poles, Esthonians, Livonians, Germans, and French, were assembled to take part in the ceremony, and listen to the interesting details of the publication of the word of God in their respective languages. Among others, I observed two learned Russians, who have spent fifteen years at the Academy in Pekin, and are masters of the Chinese and Manshur languages. The scene naturally led my mind to that beautiful passage in the Prophet Isaiah: “Lift up thine eyes round about, and behold: all these gather themselves together, and come to thee. Behold, these come from far; and, lo, these from the north and the west; and these from the land of Sinim!” May we not confidently cherish the hope, that, by the blessing of God on the progressive efforts of Bible and Missionary Societies, Zion will, ere long, see this prophecy fully accomplished? Already have we beheld a little one become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation: yea, and we

may add : 'The Lord hath hastened it in his time.'

At half-past eleven o'clock, our noble President took the chair, supported, on the right, by the Archbishops, Michael and Seraphim, and the Minister of the Interior, and, on the left, by the Roman Catholic Metropolitan Sestrensevich Bogush. The Prince opened the business of the day in a truly excellent and appropriate Speech of considerable length; after which, his Excellency Mr. Papoff, came forward, and read the Report, which was listened to with the most profound silence, by the numerous Assembly. I know that you have perused the former Reports of the Russian Bible Society with the deepest interest; and, I have had an opportunity of remarking, with what eagerness they have been read in different countries of Europe; but I will venture to predict, that, when this document is published, all will allow that it far surpasses any of the preceding, in the richness of its matter, the magnitude and importance of the subjects it develops, and the genuine spirit of Christianity, which it breathes throughout. It concludes with a solemn prayer, which made a powerful impression on the auditory, and called forth overflowing ejaculations, to the Author of every good and perfect gift, for the continuance of his blessing on the institution. It is absolutely impossible for me to describe to you the sensation which pervaded the whole assembly, on the conclusion of this most interesting record.— Their attention, which had been irresistibly arrested, for upwards of an hour, was now relieved, and gave way to expressions of the most laudable enthusiasm in the best of causes. Each turned to his neighbour with smiles of joy and marks of admiration; and, from one end of the Hall to the other, but one sentiment seemed to be uttered: "What hath God wrought!"

You recollect the very important resolution passed at the second meeting of the Committee of the Russian Bible Society, purporting, that they should not consider themselves to have attained the object of their institution, till they had provided with a Bible, every family, and, if possible, every individual, in the Russian empire. With what ardour they are pushing forward to the attainment of this object, and accelerating the complete redemption of their pledge, will be seen, when it is stated, that, from the establishment of the society to the present time, its Committee have either published, or are engaged in publishing, no fewer than *forty-three* Editions of the sacred Scriptures, in *seventeen*

different languages, forming a grand total of 196,000 copies. In the course of 1816, the committee have completed,

<i>Slavonian Bibles</i>	10,000
<i>Ditto New Testaments</i>	10,000
<i>Finnish Bibles</i>	5,000
<i>French Bibles</i>	5,000

AND

Samogitian New Testaments...5,000

And at present, the printing of the following Editions, is either continued, or has been begun, in 1817:—

<i>Slavonian Bibles</i>	20,000
<i>Ditto New Testaments</i>	5,000
<i>Armenian Bibles</i>	5,000
<i>Ditto New Testaments</i>	3,000
<i>Greek Bibles</i>	3,000
<i>Ditto New Testaments</i>	5,000
<i>Georgian New Testaments</i> ..	2,000
<i>Moldavian Bibles</i>	5,000
<i>Moldavian New Testaments</i>	5,000
<i>German Catholic Ditto</i>	5,000
<i>Lettonian New Testaments</i> ..	5,000
<i>Dorpatian Esthonian Ditto</i> ..	5,000

Tartar New Testaments, 2,000; Gospel of St. Luke, (extra copies,) 2,000; Psalms, 2,000; and Calmuc Gospel, 2,000.

The number of Bibles and Testaments, issued in the course of the year, amounts to 19,431 copies, which is only about 500 copies fewer than were issued the three former years put together. The expenditures are nearly in the same proportion.— During the three years, 1813, 1814, 1815, the expenditure amounted to 297,642 rubles, 47 copecs; in 1816, alone, 227,770 rubles, 73 copecs.

Besides the above, preparations are making for Stereotype Editions of the Scriptures, in five different languages: they are in a course of translation into the *Common Russian*, *Tartar* and *Carelian* languages; and measures are adopting for procuring translations into *Turkish Armenian* and *Burak Mongolian*. *

When the report was finished, his Excellency Mr. Turgeneff gave an account of the progress and success of the Bible Societies in other parts of the world, and expatiated particularly on the gigantic

* Mr. Henderson adds, in a Postscript, that application has lately been made by the Missionaries at Astrachan for Copies of the Sanscrit Scriptures (printed at Serampore) for the use of Brahmins, and other Indians, resident in that city, who, on examining certain Specimens, desired to be furnished with Copies. A Letter, written in Hebrew, and signed by six Rabbies, has also been received, requesting Hebrew Bibles for about nine hundred Jewish families resident in the Kumak Co entry, on the western shore of the Caspian. "Here," observes Mr. Henderson, "is a fresh opening for the Hebrew Testament now printing in London."

operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society. When the assembly were informed that you had expended, during the twelve years of the existence of your society, nearly *eleven millions* of rubles, they were perfectly struck with astonishment. Let us unite our notes of praise, and bless the Lord together; for it is his doing, and is wonderful in our eyes.

The following Passages, translated from the President's opening Speech, have been furnished by the Rev. Robert Pinkerton:—

"Were it necessary to celebrate the opening of this Anniversary with a triumphal song, we might well now sing, 'Praise the Lord, O Russia, praise thy God: for he hath strengthened the bars of thy gates; he hath blessed thy children within thee. He maketh peace in thy borders, and filleth thee with the finest of the wheat. He sendeth forth his commandment upon earth; his word runneth very swiftly.' In these days of poverty and want, among many nations, our native land is protected by Almighty power from without, and is internally blessed with plenty: with these earthly advantages, the Lord is also opening the way for heavenly blessings. He is sending forth his commandment on earth, and causing his word to run very swiftly throughout the wide extended regions of Russia. The report of the *fourth* year's transactions of this society, which is about to be read to this General Meeting, of the zealous promoters of the dissemination of the written word, will show, with what rapidity this new plant is growing into a large tree. Already its roots extend from sea to sea; already many tribes and nations come and pluck the fruit of life from its boughs; even the Heathen desire it for their spiritual healing. The shade of its branches extends beyond the borders of Russia. From day to day our native land covers it with nourishing dews; the liberality of our Sovereign waters it like the early and the latter rain; and, not unfrequently, the wind of the Spirit, blowing whither it listeth, sendeth upon it a fructifying cloud from distant seas.

"Should you now inquire respecting the limits of your society, no better answer could be given than this, '*It extends unto the ends of the earth*:' because, that same unity of spirit, which unites the branches and members of the Russian Bible Society, unites them also with many sincere lovers of the word of God, and with entire Bible Societies in foreign countries. Yea, this great bond of union includes the world of true believers in the

revealed word of God, wherever they are found under the sun. At the same time, it is very astonishing, that there still are persons, and such too, as imagine that they see very clearly, who yet do not perceive the hand of God thus spreading abroad his word; and who even would wish to see the stream of the water of life dried up. Do not such hear the command of Jesus Christ to the Apostles: 'Go ye therefore and teach all nations'—'Preach the gospel to every creature'—'What I tell you in darkness, that speak ye in light; and what ye hear in the ear, that preach ye upon the house-tops?' But now that an Apostolic spirit, the spirit of the Gospel, contained in the scriptures, is awakened, in order to penetrate into all nations, they desire to throw the age back again into darkness. What worse could have been expected from Heathen, and the greatest enemies of the Apostles and the gospel? Do these not read in the writings of the Apostles, that 'we have also a more sure word of prophecy, *whereunto we do well that we take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place*;' that we are commanded to strive to 'let the word of Christ dwell in us richly, in all wisdom, *teaching and admonishing one another*;' that 'blessed is *he that readeth, and they that hear*?' Can that be an Apostolic spirit, then, which pronounceth woe and destruction against those who read and hear? Who are these pretended rulers of the spirit of the prophets and apostles, who are desirous of sealing up from the people all those sacred books which were bestowed upon the whole church of Christ?"

"Let us follow the example of our own Church, which, before the existence of Bible Societies, endeavoured, as much as possible, to promote the circulation of the Bible; and of our ancestors, who, with the first rudiments of learning, gave their children certain Books of the Bible to read, and were convinced, that in so doing they gave their children bread, and not a stone, or a serpent. Send forth, O word of God, Jesus Christ, send forth thy word, even unto those who strive to stop its course! Penetrate their hearts with thy words which are spirit and life; that they may be reconciled unto that book, which containeth thy truth! Increase the light of truth, and the flame of zeal and love among thy labourers in the world, (under whatever form they may administer the doctrine of thy kingdom,) according to the measure of thy gifts; that at length all strife and opposition of man may cease, and every creature hearken to the voice of thy word."

Lallah Rookh. An Oriental Romance.

By Thomas Moore. 4to. pp. 405. Price £2 2s. boards. Longman and Co. London. 1817.

THE often quoted axiom, that "the real value of a thing, is as much money as it will bring," is more than questionable, in regard to literary wares; and much of modern poetry may be valued in an inverse proportion. When we hear of an enormous sum given for a copy-right, to a fashionable author, we are tempted to consider it as paid rather to his faults than to his merits; and knowing how fallacious is the judgement of the multitude; we generally expect to see a mass of incongruity and nonsense, redeemed here and there by a few prettinesses of expression, and sparkling thoughts; nor have we often had occasion to revoke this expectation, in favour of any feeling more gratifying than the self-complacency which the fulfilment of a prediction generally inspires in the breasts of those who uttered it. Among the reading part of the community, however, there may be a few thinking and calculating spirits who would wish to know the intrinsic worth of an article, the imaginary value of which has seemed to authorize such a price, as will for some time, at least, ensure it from the unhallowed scrutiny of those who may have more judgement in books, than means to purchase them. For the benefit of such, we shall give an account of the design and execution of this long expected poem, or romance, of Lallah Rookh; and we are much mistaken if after impartial consideration of it, they will not return to the poets of elder times, with an increased relish for the genuine beauty of their feelings, and their pure and legitimate expression of them.

In the first place, the lady, Lallah Rookh, which name, we are told, signifies *Tulip Cheek*, has no more to do with the poems before us, than the Lady *Dinarzade* has to do with the Arabian Nights Entertainments: they are both mere listeners; or in other words, pegs, to hang the stories on.—We are informed, indeed, that Lallah Rookh was a daughter of the Emperor

Aurengzebe, and that, being betrothed to the eldest son of the King of the Lesser Bucharía, she set off with much pomp from Delhi to Cashmere, where her nuptials were to be celebrated; and for the truth of this statement, we are referred to certain creditable historical authorities. Among her train is a young poet, of whom we are told that he breathed music from his very eyes, and who has been sent from the Royal Bridegroom, expressly to beguile the tediousness of the way with the recital of such poems to the Fair Betrothed, as he might find most suitable to her frame of mind; accordingly we are presented by him with "The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan;" "Paradise and the Peri;" "The Fire Worshipers;" and the "Light of the Haram." The episodic parts, as we must denominate the stages of the lady's journey, though she gives title to the performance *en masse*, are in prose; and from them we learn that she falls in love with the young poet on her way; a compliment which we suppose he owed to his manner of reciting his verses, rather than to the matter they contain; but, as the poet proves to be no other than the Royal bridegroom himself, it makes little difference on which of his agreeable qualities the admiration of Lady *Tulip-cheek* might be founded. The story itself, is sufficiently dull: it is laboured without producing any effect. Every oriental image that the author can think of is introduced; every peculiarity of costume is attended to; yet, after all, the air of life is wanting, things are described, rather than represented; the reader feels that it was the intention of the author to surprize him, and by the contradiction inherent in human nature, he refuses to be surprized. Even, if Mr. Moore's pages were in themselves more calculated to waft us into the regions of imagination, the notes with which they are loaded, would sufficiently destroy their power of elevation. He should recollect, that among his readers, probably one half already knows every thing which his notes would teach them, and the other half cares nothing about the historical exactness, provided the poetical effect be good. It did not belong to Shakespeare, to Spenser, or to

Milton, to crowd their inspired pages with prosaic authorities, in order to acquit themselves of the charge of original invention. It was rather a matter of reproach to Gray, that he published notes with his Odes; as if he feared that they might not be understood without them; but, modern poets draw their images, and their incidents, from foreign scenery, and foreign history, merely, it should seem that they may use outlandish terms, for the pleasure of shewing their erudition in the explanation of them. Thus, Mr. Moore places his hero on a *musnud*, and then tells us that this same *musnud* is a cushioned seat, usually reserved for persons of distinction—he plays upon a *kitar*, or a *kanoon*, and then the *bulbul* sings, except the poet wants a rhyme to *pale*, or *vale*, in which case he is glad to return to the nightingale. We must protest at once, and entirely, against this writing of large volumes in what may be termed an outlandish jargon. Allusions to foreign customs, and productions are beautiful as ornaments in poetry; but ornaments ought not to be the basis, component parts, and superstructure of a work. In poetry, as in painting, each nation describes best its own features; those which it has most frequent opportunities of contemplating, and with every variation and nicer shade, belonging to which, it is of course the best acquainted. There can be but little nature in performances which continually send their author to consult his authorities. It is like imitating landscapes in Mosaic, or architecture in shell-work; the difficulty of the undertaking may interest a few; but the beauty of the result will not be generally felt. Besides, where there is such a love of illustrating every simile, the simile is occasionally introduced for the sake of the illustration; and how unnecessarily the reader may judge by the following examples, taken at random.

“Who has not heard of the vale of Cashmere
With its roses, the brightest that earth ever
gave.”

The Rose of Cashmere, for its brilliancy and delicacy of odour, has long been proverbial in the east.—FORSTER.

We should have guessed as much; and therefore it would be as wise in the

author to trust such passages to the sagacity of his reader's conjectures.

“And now hang listening to the doves
In warm Rosetta's vale.”*

The orchards of Rosetta are filled with turtle doves.—SONNINI.

This we can believe, without going to Rosetta to ascertain if M. Sonnini and Mr. Moore speak truth. Then we are told that *Islam* means Mahometanism; and that the *Shechinah* is called *Saknat* in the Koran; such information reminds us of that of Miss Caustic, the travelled Lady in the “Mirror” who says, “the Italians have a sort of meat, which is white like our veal, and which they call *vitello* :” and we feel much in the same humour on the occasion, with her brother, who replies, “and if *vitello* means *veal* in their lingo, what else would you have the poor devils call it?”—We lately met with a young poet who modestly quoted Brooks's Gazetteer, in support of some of his assertions. Mr. Moore, in the same manner, refers us to the Encyclopedia; though he does not state to what particular edition of the compendiums of human knowledge which go under that name. Sometimes the Universal History, sometimes the “Koran and its commentators” and other such sweeping references are adopted to justify the accuracy of his metaphors, and historical allusions. But is it necessary to be assured that all is literally true, that the poet is the recollector, not the creator of his accessaries? If he be really so tender-conscienced, we advise him to expunge his notes altogether, and by reducing his volume to half its present size, enable his readers to obtain it at half the present cost; and to read the remainder with more pleasure than now they can do, when their interest in the story is suspended at every line, by references equally pedantic and unnecessary, which load the foot of each page, besides the after-weight of a separate Appendix. We will proceed, however, to the poetry, though by Mr. Moore's skilful arrangement, it is made to appear almost subservient to the prose. The first poem with which the young bard

* Is Rosetta really seated in a vale? It is on the edge of the level desert, though on the shore of the Nile. Rev.

of Cashmere entertains the Princess, is "The veiled Prophet of Khorassan," it is founded on the impieties and debaucheries of Hakem ben Haschem, a noted impostor, whose success, in the year of the Hegira 163, created an alarm throughout the Eastern Empire, and who was known by the name of the *Mokanna*, on account of a veil of silver gauze, which he constantly wore, to shade, as he pretended, from mortal eyes, the divine splendour with which the nature of his mission irradiated his countenance. The incidents Mr. Moore has chosen to link with this character, are such as we fear the annals of fanaticism, in any country, whatsoever, could produce but too many of. A young female drooping under the supposed death of her lover, yields up her mind to the illusions of superstition, and, by no improbable gradation, her person, to him who sets forth his claims on her entire obedience. Her lover returns from the captivity wherein he had been reported to have died; joins the troops of the impostor, finds his mistress betrayed and polluted by him, to whom she officiates as priestess, turns his arms against him, conquers him, stabs the unfortunate victim of his baseness by accident, and closes his own days in retirement near her grave. That under the mask of religion, an impostor should render a weak and phrased girl, the prey of his own villainous desires, is sufficiently probable, but that does not render the picture the less disgusting; nor, we are sorry to say, do the most reprehensible parts of the treachery, lose any of their strength of colouring in the hands of a writer like Mr. Moore. It is the fashion of the day to chuse a villain for a hero. It is very natural that those who take delight in studying such characters, should find it easy to make them express themselves to the purpose; but, it is equally natural that those who are not fond of contemplating the monsters of profaneness, sensuality, and hypocrisy, which have occasionally claimed kindred with human nature, to the end it may not forget the diseases it is liable to, should turn from such examples with disgust, increased in proportion, as they are vividly painted. Mr. Moore is, say his admirers, a poet much in favour among the ladies; but

this must be restricted to ladies of a certain class: in any other sense the satire it implies is too severe, and incredible. That some might fancy themselves edified by his erudition, is possible; that they can approve his estimate of the female character, is, we persuade ourselves, not probable; his themes are seldom complimentary in their nature to the sex; it is their perishable charms alone that appear charming in his eyes; and he only seeks to excuse their weaknesses, when others would be better pleased to hear him extol their virtues. We give a few passages from the *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*, to shew on what our general censures are founded. The first is from the opening of the story. In that delightful Province of the sun,
The first of Persian lands he shines upon,
Where all the loveliest children of his beam,
Flowrets and fruits blush over every stream,
And, fairest of all streams the MURGA roves
Among MEROU'S bright palaces and groves
There on that throne to which the blind belief
Of millions raised him, sat the Prophet Chief,
The Great MOKANNA. O'er his features hung
The veil, the silver veil which he had flung,
In mercy there, to hide from mortal sight
His dazzling brow, till man could bear its light.
For far less luminous, his votaries said,
Were e'en the gleams, miraculously shed
O'er Moussa's cheek, when down the mount he
trod,

All glowing from the presence of his God."

To these sixteen lines, *five* notes are given; one of them informs us that *Moussa* is the same person with *Moses*; but we fancy the comparison in which his name is introduced, will not be the more generally approved, in consequence of this explanation. The prophet's followers are then described in a very appropriate manner, nor is our attention called from the animated picture they present, to study the foot of the page, except in one instance, just to inform us, on the quality of the wood their arrows were made of. The female proselytes are also seen indistinctly through curtains of silken net, and described as

Creatures so bright that the same lips and eyes
They wear on earth will serve in Paradise."

This thought is a little hacknied; but from one who has described *lips* and *eyes* so often, it may be forgiven that he

should at last become weary of particularising.

Azim, a young convert, is then introduced; in him, Zelica, the favourite priestess of the impostor, recognises the lover whom she had believed to be no more; reason and remembrance return, and at that moment she is sent for to Mokanna, in his oratory, where he generally retired at eventime, to his devotions:

Sometimes alone, but oftener far with one
One chosen nymph to share his orison.

She overhears him in a soliloquy, which too plainly shews his vices, and which, to do the author justice, is sufficiently disgusting.

Oh my lost soul! exclaim'd the shuddering
maid

Whose ears had drunk like poison all he said.
Mokanna started; not abash'd afraid
He knew no more of fear than one who dwells
Beneath the tropics knows of icicles!

* * * * *
" Ah my fair Priestess! "—thus, with ready
smile

Th' impostor turn'd to greet her—" thou whose
smile

Hath inspiration in its rosy beam,
Beyond th' Enthusiasts' hope, or Prophet's
dream

Light of the Faith! who twin'st religion's zeal
So close with love's, men know not which they
feel,

Nor which they sigh for, in their trance of heart,
The Heaven thou preachest, or the Heaven
thou art."

He goes on in a strain in which Mr.
Moore is quite at home;

Nay, drink in every drop, life's essence burns;
'Twill make that soul all fire, those eyes all
bright,

Come, come, I want thy loveliest smiles to
night."

He informs her that he means to try
the virtue of his young convert, Azim,
with all the allurements that his haram
can produce;

young MIRZALA's soft eyes
Whose sleepy lid like snow on violets lies;
ARONYA's cheeks, warm as a spring day sun,
And lips that like the seal of SOLOMON,
Have magic in their pressure; ZEBRA's lute,
And LILLA's dancing feet that gleam and shoot

Rapid and white as sea-bird's o'er the deep!—
All shall combine their witching powers to steep
My convert's spirit in that softening trance,
From which to Heav'n is but the next ad-
vance;—

That glowing yielding fusion of the breast
On which Religion stamps her image best.

He then proceeds to draw a portrait of
her on whom he depends for his chief
support in this nefarious scheme, and
concludes by saying

Such the refin'd enchantress that must be
This hero's vanquisher; and thou art she.

The despair, the indignation of his
wretched degraded victim, with her fixed
resolution to abide any tortures rather
than that of shewing Azim how worth-
less she is become, are well told, and the
story rises in interest, though the inci-
dents are not the less revolting. Among
the rest, it seems that this " bewildered
maid" had been hurried from a scene
of riot and pleasure, by her betrayer, to
a charnel house, where in a cup, formed
of a human skull, and overflowing with
hot blood, she had pledged herself never
to forsake him under any circumstances.
These skull cups, are, we believe, very
fashionable among modern bards; and
this ceremony is described with due at-
tention to the mode established in the
new school of poetry. Reminded of this
compact, Zelica becomes powerless again,
and Mokanna outrages probability by
confessing himself to be actuated by
motives that would scarcely influence a
dæmon; and to conclude all, he raises his
veil, and shows his once deluded votary
a face, the features of which scarcely
exhibit a vestige of humanity. She
faints away, and thus concludes the first
part of the poem. We are next intro-
duced into the Haram, and here perhaps
Mr. Moore may plead a special right to
indulge in that voluptuous style, which
he has cultivated at the expense of all
the nobler faculties of his mind. To do
him justice, he has described with singu-
lar elegance the interior of the Haram,
its decorations, its inhabitants, and their
amusements; there is considerable nature
in this part of the poem. The following
description speaks to the eye and the
heart.

All is in motion; rings and plumes and pearls
Are shining every where:—some younger girls

Are gone by moonlight to the garden beds
To gather fresh cool chaplets for their heads.
Gay creatures! sweet, though mournful 'tis to
see

How each prefers a garland from that tree,
Which brings to mind her childhood's innocent
day,

And the dear fields and friendships far away.
The maid of India, blest again to hold
In her full lap the Champac's leaves of gold,
Thinks of the time when by the GANGES' flood,
Her little play-mates scatter'd many a bud
Upon her long black hair, with glossy gleam,
Just dripping from the consecrated stream;
Whilst the young Arab, haunted by the smell
Of her own mountain flowers as by a spell—
The sweet Elcaya, and that courteous tree
Which bows to all who seek its canopy—
Sees called up round her, by these magic scents,
The well, the camels, and her father's tents;
Sighs for the home she left with little pain,
And wishes e'en its sorrows back again.

Meanwhile, through vast illuminated halls,
Silent and bright, where nothing but the falls
Of fragrant waters, gushing with cool sound
From many a jasper fount is heard around,
Young Azim roams bewilder'd, nor can guess
What means this maze of light and loneliness.
Here the way leads o'er tessellated floors,
Or mats of CAIRO through long corridors,
Where ranged in Cassolets or Silver urns,
Sweet wood of aloe, or of sandal burns;
And spicy rose, such as illumine at night
The towers of TIBET send forth odorous light,
Like Peris' wands, when pointing out the road
Of some pure spirit to its blest abode.
And here at once the glittering saloon
Bursts on his sight, boundless and bright as
noon;

Where in the midst, reflecting back the rays
In broken rainbows, a fresh fountain plays,
High as th' enamell'd cupola which towers
All rich with Arabesques of gold and flowers:
And the Mosaic floor beneath shines through
The sprinkling of that fountain's silvery dew,
Like the wet glistening shells of every dye
That on the margin of the Red Sea lie.

The gold fish, aviary, and other
sources of innocent amusement, are de-
scribed with the same felicity and rich-
ness; and the single figure of Azim,
wandering through the rooms, in his
rude warrior's habit, alternately won-
dering at, and condemning such pomp

and luxury, in the establishment of one
whom he had been led to venerate as a
prophet, has a good effect. At last, he
throws himself on a couch, and resigns
his recollection to thoughts of love and
of Zelica; but he is soon roused by
groups of nymphs, and music, and danc-
ing, and songs. Mr. Moore's poetry has
always been thought peculiarly adapted
to the lyre; but we cannot say that the
songs in this volume are his happiest
efforts in lyric composition; we shall,
therefore pass them, and proceed to the
interview between Azim, and his Zelica.
The best parts of many passages in these
poems, remind us of Leigh Hunt's Ri-
mini; not that they equal the lively,
firm, and natural expression of feeling,
in that performance; the joyousness,
energy, and freshness of nature in it are
here wanting. The lover's lamentations
over his mistress' frailty, are bombastic
and unmeaning; and her excuse for it
would be disgusting beyond measure,
did not its improbability recal us to that
composure, which keeps the judgment
unbiased. Little indeed, must he know
of the holy and imperishable nature of
love, who can represent a woman as
feeling that even at the time of mourning
her lover's death, her

quenchless love within

Turn'd to foul fire, to light her into sin.

After Zelica's explanation, it is not
very surprising that Azim revolts from
his former admiration of the veiled pro-
phet, and determines to expose him to
the world; and make him a monument
of his vengeance. Accordingly, in the
third part, we find this hero, joining
the troops of the Caliph, against the
impostor, and performing miracles of
valour. This part is animated, and
finely described: the following simile is
strikingly grand; and to us appears per-
fectly original: it is applied to the pro-
phet himself, of whom we are told that
Though in that hour of blood

Had all God's seraphs round *Mokanna* stood,
With swords of fire, ready like fate to fall
Mokanna's soul would have defied them all.—
Yet now the rush of fugitives, too strong,
For human force hurries e'en *Atm* along;
In vain he struggles mid the wedged array,
Of flying thousands,—He is borne away;

And the sole joy his baffled spirit knows,
In this forced flight is—murdering as he goes!
As a grim tiger whom the torrent's might,
Surprizes in some parched ravine at night;
Turns e'en in drowning on the wretched flocks,
Swept with him in that snow-flood from the
rocks;

And to the last, devouring on his way,
Bloodies the stream he hath not power to
stay."

Horror upon horror succeeds; slaughter,
fire, poison, at one grand banquet, far
exceeding any means we have ever before
met with of clearing the stage from all
the inferior performers. The prophet
puts an end to the whole body of his
followers; sends for Zelica to witness the
Exeunt Omnes; and then leaps himself
into a hot bath, prepared by his own
hands, of flaming combustibles to meet
the occasion. We spare our readers the
pain of contemplating the horrible
images of anguish, execration, despair,
and death, which Mr. Moore has ac-
cumulated; but a few couplets of the
prophet's "last dying words" will per-
haps best justify our omission of the
rest.

"There ye wise saints, behold your light,
your star,

Ye *would* be dupes and victims, and ye *are*.
Is it enough! or must I whilst a thrill,
Lives in your sapient bosoms, cheat you still?
Swear that the burning death ye feel within
Is but the trance with which Heaven's joys
begin;

That this foul visage, foul as e'er disgraced
Even monstrous man, is—after God's own
taste;

And that,—but see—ere I have half-way said
My greeting through, th' uncourteous souls
are fled.

Farewell, sweet spirits not in vain ye die,
If Eblis loves you half so well as I.—

Ha, my young bride!—'tis well—take thou
thy s at,

Nay come—no shuddering—didst thou
never meet,

The dead before? they graced our wedding
sweet;

And the-e, my guests tonight, have brimmed
so true,

Their parting cups, that *thou* shall pledge one
too.

But how is this? all empty? all drunk up?
Hot lips have been before thee in the cup;

Young bride,—yet stay,—one precious drop
remains,

Enough to warm a gentle priestess' veins;
Here drink,—and should thy lover's con-
quering arms,
Speed hither ere thy lip lose all its charms;
Give him but half this venom in thy kiss,
And I'll forgive my haughty rival's bliss."

Some persons may think all this exceed-
ingly harmonious and spirited; to us,
we honestly confess, it appears profane,
vulgar and disgusting. Mr. Moore may
say with Moliere "*c'est un scelerat qui
parle*;" but there is no particular plea-
sure in being interpreter to a scoundrel;
and we unfortunate reviewers, may trem-
ble, lest in the rage for villainy, some
atrabillious bard may chuse Satan him-
self for his hero, and make him express
his pangs in the true language of his own
pandemonium.

We had almost forgotten to mention
an important character in the suite of
the princess; and this is no other than
the great FADLADEEN, who unites in
his own person the offices of betel-carrier,
and taster of sherbets to the Emperor—
chief holder of the girdle of beautiful
forms, and grand nazir, or chamberlain
of the Haram:—with all these responsi-
bilities he occasionally takes upon him
that of critic also. We suppose the
author means his oracles to be under-
stood in a sense somewhat different from
their literal expression; but he should
remember the old proverb "many a
true word is spoke in jest;" and to us
the opinions of the great chamberlain
do not always appear so foolish as they
might be intended.

The next poem, "Paradise and the
Peri," is a very elegant trifle; full of
fancy and poetical imagery: it is like-
wise pure, as its visionary heroine may
be supposed.

The Peris are a race of genii, which
originally resided in Paradise; but hav-
ing forfeited their inheritance, they live
chiefly in the air, and are nourished by
perfumes. One of these "gay crea-
tures of the element" is described as
standing at the gate of Eden, listening
to the springs of life within, and weep-
ing over her banishment from them;
an angel tells her, that if she can bring
to that gate, the gift that is most dear
to heaven, it will be opened to her.

But whither shall the spirit go
To find this gift for heav'n?—"I know
The wealth," she cries "of every urn,
In which unnumber'd rubies burn,
Beneath the pillars of Chilminar;
I know where the isles of perfume are
Many a fathom down in the sea,
To the south of sun bright Araby;—
I know too, where the Genii hid
The jewell'd cup of their king Jamshid,
With life's elixir sparkling high;—
But gifts like these are not for the sky.
Where was there ever a gem that shone
Like the steps of Alla's wonderful throne?
And the drops of life—Oh! what would they

be,

In the boundless deep of eternity?

Flying over the delicious shores of the Indian sea, she finds a youthful warrior, who had just received his death wound in defending his country against the tyranny of Mahmood of Gazna, by whom India was conquered in the beginning of the eleventh century. Catching the last pure and precious drop that fell from his heart in the cause of liberty, she flies with it to the gates of light:—

Sweet, said the angel, as she gave
The gift into his radiant hand,
Sweet is our welcome of the brave,
Who die thus for their native land.

But see—alas—the crystal bar
Of Eden moves not—holier far
Than e'en this drop, the boon must be
Which opens the gates of heav'n for thee.

The disappointed Peri resumes her search, and bends her flight towards the mountains, at the foot of which the Nile is supposed to find its source: in one part of this beautiful region she discovers a track depopulated by the plague, and in it are solitary beings who had thither stol'n to die alone.

This part of the story has more nature and true sentiment than Mr. Moore's writings in general display: it is tenderly and touchingly told. Just at the moment when the expiring youth is consoling himself with the thought, that she whom he loves is far from the scene of danger and death,

Safe in her father's princely halls,
Where the cool airs from fountain falls

Freshly perfumed by many a brand
Of the sweet wood from India's land,
Were pure as she whose brow they fanned,

She comes to console him, and to die with him. The gentle Peri performs their funeral obsequies, and then, elated with hope, bears to heaven the precious sigh—

Of pure self-sacrificing love.—
But ah, e'en Peris' hopes are vain,
Again the fates forbade, again
Th'immortal barrier closed.—"not yet!"
The angel said, as with regret,
He shut from her that glimpse of glory.
True was the maiden—and her story
Written in light o'er ALLA's head,
Shall long by seraph eyes be read.
But PERI, see the crystal bar
Of Eden moves not:—holier far
Than e'en this sigh, the boon must be
That opens the gates of heav'n for thee.

Syria and Lebanon are next resorted to, and most admirably are those scenes so favoured by nature, and once so important in the history of man, described; but beautiful as they are, they cannot charm

the luckless PERI,
Her soul is sad, her wings are weary—
Joyless she sees the sun look down
On that great temple, once her own,
Whose lonely columns stand sublime;
Flinging their shadows from on high,
Like dials which the wizard Time,
Had raised to count his ages by!

The thought, however, that amid these ruined chambers of the sun, she may haply find some gem or tablet sealed with the "Great name of Solomon" which may teach her where to look for the object of which she is in search, induces her to wing slowly across the vale of Balbec, where she sees a child at play among its roses. Near him is a man who has just alighted from his panting steed to drink, and in whose brow, as he sternly turns it upon the fearless child, the Peri reads a dark catalogue of human crimes. Yet the child's pastimes soothe him into an air of tranquillity; and when the vesper call to prayers, rises "from Syria's thousand minarets," and the child bows himself to the earth in prayer, his

haughty spirit is subdued, he sheds tears of penitence, and joins him in devotion. All this is very prettily told; and it is needless to add, that the fortunate Peri finds in the tear of repentance, that precious possession which opens the gates of Paradise to its owner.

The opening of the "Fire worshipper" is highly spirited, and dramatic. The story, which is founded on the wars between the Persians and the Mahometans, is in itself interesting; the characters are well marked, and all the descriptions are extremely fine. It is by far the best specimen in the whole volume, of Mr. Moore's genius; and we could with great pleasure make large extracts from it, but *il faut ménager nos plaisirs*; and as this is a maxim we particularly wish to impress upon our author's memory, we are in duty bound to set him an example of self-denial. We do this, with less reluctance, because the whole story will fully reward the reader for his perusal of it; if begun, it must be finished; and every passage dwelt on earnestly enough for all its beauties to be felt. But we cannot refrain from giving the following lines, as applied to the brave and unfortunate Persians in their unsuccessful struggles for their liberties and religion.

Rebellion! foul dishonouring word
Whose wrongful blight so oft has stained
The holiest cause that tongue or sword
Of mortal, ever lost or gain'd.

How many a spirit born to bless,
Has sunk beneath that withering name,
Whom but a day's an hour's success,
Had wafted to eternal fame!

As exhalations, when they burst
From the warm earth, if chill'd at first,
If check'd in soaring from the plain
Darken to fogs, and sink again;—
But, if they once triumphant spread
Their wings above the mountain-head,
Become enthron'd in upper air,
And turn to sun-bright glories there!

This poem concludes with a song of a water-Peri, which it would do somewhat better without.

The "Light of the Haram" is made up of Mr. Moore's usual materials. Much

personal beauty of the delicate and fragile sort, which soonest fades: *dear looks, dear tones, dear vallies, warm blushes, wild-glancing eyes*—lips that breathe musk and roses, &c. &c. with a mass of notes at the bottom of each page, to account for all the erudition the author contrives to display. That Mr. Moore is capable of something better than he has yet performed, no one can read his *Fire-Worshippers*, and doubt. But if ever he attain a fame beyond the admiration of the fashionable world, it will be, as the sagacious Fadladeen observes, by entirely altering his mode of writing, and his way of thinking. His "besetting sin" is ingrafted in the constitution of his mind; affectation and inflation are faults, which good sense, and the study of good models, will cure in time; but sensuality is the deep-rooted vice which imparts a flat and disgusting sameness to all his productions, a coarseness to all his sentiments: in vain the writer strives to dress them out in hues gay as the rainbow; in vain he adds odours sweet as the gales wafted over Arabia Felix; still, like the well of Alachna, however calm and pure the surface may appear, venom and mischief lurk at the bottom. In a man of Mr. Moore's genius, this is a crime of which it behoves him to purge his soul; it is unworthy of him to devote his whole abilities to analysing mere sensations, to disguising the grossest pursuits, and most unhallowed affections, by a veil of elegant and sophistical expression; through which the young and the unwary may be deceived into contemplating them as fruits of those sublimer feelings of the soul, which are alike impatient of constraint and careless of disguise. Few are the poets, professedly amatory, whose works have lived beyond the brief day of their author. Few of those who have admired them are among the readers which one of lofty views would most wish to please. Let Mr. Moore consider how many years he has been before the public in the character of an author; and what has been the general nature of his themes, and his manner of treating them, and then let him ask himself in the words which he puts into the mouth of one of his heroes—

Is this the way

To free man's spirits from the deadening sway
Of worldly sloth; to teach him while he lives
To know no bliss but those which Virtue gives,
And when he dies, to leave his lofty name
A light, a landmark on the cliffs of fame?
It was not so, land of the generous thought
And daring deed! thy god-like sages taught;
It was not thus, in towers of wanton ease,
Thy freedom nur'd her sacred energies;
Oh, not beneath th' enfeebling withering glow
Of such dull luxury did those myrtles grow,
With which she wreath'd her sword when she
would dare

Immortal deeds; but in the bracing air
Of toil—of temperance—of that high, rare,
Ethereal virtue, which alone can breathe
Life, health, and lustre into Freedom's wreath!
Who that surveys this span of earth we press,
This speck of life in time's great wilderness,
This narrow isthmus 'twixt two boundless seas,
The past, the future, two extremities!—
Would sully the bright spot, or leave it bare,
When he might build him a proud temple
there,

A name that long shall hallow all its space,
And be each purer soul's high resting place!

A Treatise on the Science of Ship-Building; with Observations on the British Navy, the extraordinary Decay of the Men of War, &c. By Isaac Blackburn, Ship-Builder at Plymouth. 4to. Price 25s. Asperne, London. 1817.

THE science of Ship-building must be reckoned among the most important to which the inquiries and talents of our countrymen can be directed; but it is extremely difficult in its nature, and demands the union of qualities rarely combined in the same individual. It is not enough that a professor be an able mathematician; he must also be a practical man: on the other hand, a man of mere practice is not competent to the arduous task, and the more limited be his acquaintance with mathematics, the greater is his need of them, whether he entertains that opinion, or not. Nor are these sufficient: all the knowledge that can be obtained by an experienced seaman, a practical ship-builder, and an expert mathematician, is nothing more

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than requisite for the draught, the direction, and the construction of those vast floating edifices, which we denominate men of war.

After all that has yet been accomplished, there are anomalies in the properties of ships which puzzle and perplex the most judicious. Two vessels, built at the same time, by the same master, exactly alike, and fitted alike, yet shall possess different properties. Ships built as copies of a particular model, shall, nevertheless, vary from the properties of that model. Much, it must be confessed, in the sailing of ships, depends on judicious management; but all cannot be resolved into this. Nor ought we to lose sight of the contrarieties in the qualities demanded in vessels of war; they should be swift, but they must be steady; at once limber and firm; capacious, yet not cumbersome. It is not our design at present, to enlarge on this subject, as it will form an article to greater advantage in future Numbers; we shall, therefore, confine our report to the contents of the volume before us; which are such as interest every true lover of his country, who is acquainted with the basis on which the power and eminence of the British nation rests. For, it will be recollected, that the same principles which determine the construction of men of war, have their relative importance on our commercial navy also; and that improvements in construction cannot be introduced into one department of this immense branch of national industry, without finding their way into other departments; and that quickly. The great advantage of modern times is that rapidity with which knowledge is communicated among the nation at large, and especially among artificers, who practise the same profession. The disposition to adopt improvements, in order to maintain a par with those who already find them advantageous, never was more prevalent; while the velocity with which the post and the press convey intelligence of articles really interesting, is certainly unprecedented, and probably never will be surpassed.

The former part of this Treatise contains accounts of experiments de-
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vised for determining the resistance of water to floating bodies in motion, with the power necessary to overcome that resistance, and to impel floating bodies at specified rates. This varies according to the forms of bodies; and to the fitness of their shape for dividing the fluid, and thereby diminishing the obstruction it presents. The history of these experiments is imperfectly given; and we are not told whether they were performed in a pond, on a canal, on a river, or on the mighty ocean: all we learn is, that theory does not agree with practice. But we know, that in many cases where fluids are in question, circumstances of dissimilarity apparently minute, produce effects of magnitude; and these vary with the scale on which the experiments are made. Mr. B. has consulted various authorities for the contents of this part of his work, and as illustrative of general principles, the experiments he records, with their accompanying tables, are useful; their variety also contributes essentially to familiarize the subject to those who have not heretofore paid it attention.

We have, however, but a moderate opinion of the accuracy and applicability of experiments which calculate velocities by *seconds of time*; or of those made with masses of a few inches in length. In practice, the impulse of the wind, as well as the resistance of the water varies perpetually; and alight air, a brisk breeze, a strong wind, a heavy gale, have not only different effects on a vessel, but they also influence the water on which that vessel floats, after a manner, for which no corresponding variation, nor any just allowance, can be made in mere experiments. It is obvious to remark, that the figure described by the water surrounding a ship's sides, while that ship is *upright*, is changed the moment that body is inclined; and it continues to increase in dissimilarity in proportion as the inclination of the vessel is increased.

But, in fact, a vessel very rarely sails right before the wind in such a manner as to allow her to preserve her perpendicular; the impulsive cause of her progress is much more frequently on one side; on her quarter, or on her beam,

&c. and her attitude changes accordingly.

Mr. Blackburn considers the effect of resisting water on the bows, the midships, and the stern end of a vessel; these he illustrates by figures; and his observations demand attention. We say this generally; because we do not perceive by what means any remarks on the mathematical calculations of this Book may be rendered acceptable to our readers. A hint or two, on the difficulties experienced by the theorist in endeavouring to account for certain unaccountable facts well known among seamen, will furnish amusement as well as instruction, to the inquisitive.

Every thing which has a tendency to prevent or lessen the subsidence of the after-body, impedes the velocity of the vessel: hence arises the causes of trifling and curious circumstances affecting the sailing of a ship, and which have appeared so unaccountable; such as the suspending a weight on the middle of the main-stay, and not letting the stay be too tight; slacking the back-stays, letting the shrouds be a little slack, and raking or inclining the masts more or less from a perpendicular, &c. Now by raking the masts aft, and letting the main, fore, and mizen-stays be a little slack, with a weight suspended on them, the weight of the masts, sails, and rigging overhanging a little aft, and not being confined, give an elastic force against the wind, and counteract, in some measure, the lifting of the stern by the pressure of the wind on the sails; as also does the slacking the back-stays, and keeping the shrouds a little slack.

Frequently it has been found, that the putting a stopper on the main stay, and confining it down to the deck, has materially injured a vessel's sailing; and the reason is, because it prevents the mast from having that elasticity, or play aft, against the pressure of the wind on the sails: thus also the setting the shrouds up too tight, and keeping the back-stays tight, confine the masts, and cause a full and instantaneous effect of the wind on the sails to lift the stern. Trifling circumstances, such as bringing a few of the foremast guns towards the midships, have been known to make a difference in a vessel's sailing; and this is, because of easing a weight so far distant from the centre of gravity, and having therefore so much greater power, in confining the elastic pliability of the vessel.

Many other circumstances could be mentioned, to have excited the observation

of seamen, which have appeared of a trifling nature, and yet caused a great difference in the sailing of vessels; but the cause of their powerful operation is evident. If such circumstances were judiciously attended to, the sailing of most ships would be greatly improved. But because these circumstances have appeared so unaccountable, and their effect not rightly understood, mariners have applied their efforts to experiments in finding out the *trim* of ships; and being seldom guided by judgment, their success has usually been uncertain, a matter of chance, or of discovery merely accidental.

Instances have been known, when vessels have been pursued by an enemy, and when extraordinary efforts in sailing have been required, that the sides of vessels have been cut down (sawn through) in midships, whereby their sailing has been so much quickened as to have effected their escape. The reason is, the vessels have thereby obtained more pliability: a more effectual means of enabling the after-body to subside could not have been resorted to. Experience and observation has induced a common opinion, that pliability in the construction enables ships to sail faster; but how it has operated to do so, has not been rightly understood; nor has it been attended to in their construction, as its importance demands: there is certainly a difficulty in combining strength with pliability; there is, however, no question but it may be done. It is presumed the diagonal system now adopting in building ships of war, increases strength, but not pliability.

It may be allowed us to doubt, nevertheless, whether building ships with a view to pliability be a correct application of the principle; and whether the end would not be better obtained by studying and adopting, in the first construction, that form which a vessel assumes after having been rendered pliable by extra means, such as cutting in midships, &c.

We have never seen that Philosophical attention paid to the principles on which unerring Nature has constructed floating bodies, which in our opinion, they deserve; and although it may be, and is true, that living bodies moving under water differ essentially from inanimate bodies floating upon the water; and bodies possessing the motive power in themselves, and exercising it, at their pleasure, are unlike others which derive their power from an impinging fluid, of

which they take advantage, yet we are persuaded that a scientific comparison of the forms and performances of fishes, would afford hints well worth the pains of observation.

Our author has not wholly omitted this; for he observes.

. . . . the fastest swimming fish has a short full entrance; and its extreme breadth being near its head, it obtains thereby a very great length of taper of body to the tail. These fishes swim with that rapidity, that they will pass a ship under full sail (comparatively), as though she was at an anchor. Such a form is not, however, so suitable to other fishes that move with less velocity; they have a sharper entrance, and the extreme breadth further from the head, and less length of taper to the tail. And nature most wisely varies the form and proportion of every fish, so as to pass through the fluid with the greatest ease to itself, at the velocity at which each particular fish requires to move in order to obtain its food, and for other necessary purposes.

The scales of fish are admirably placed in a direction to avoid friction, and an oily humour exudes from their bodies between the scales, by which the water is in a measure repelled, and they dart through it with but little friction.

✓ Fish, in a measure, repel the water, or the water shrinks from them; and, by means of their air bladders, and the elasticity of their scales, and bodily exertion, they contract and dilate, and vary the position of the different parts of their bodies, as they find it needful; to lessen any partial obstruction to their velocity through the water. But it is beyond the power of human art so to construct ships as to effect these wonderful operations, and equally vain to attempt acquiring in them that rapid velocity which is natural to fish. Art, in every thing, possesses the same disparity—Nature is perfection—We are lost in admiration, and left only to presume an imperfect imitation.

But that imitation may be rendered less imperfect, by Philosophical ingenuity, and this we beg leave to refer to those whom it immediately concerns.

The second part of this work treats on the causes of the Dry Rot in Ships, and on the properties of the various kinds of timber usually employed in constructing them. This we consider as useful beyond the precincts of the Ship-yard. All who have had any experience in

house-building, know that this disease in timber baffles the most discerning; that its origin is but imperfectly understood, and that it is found, where none of the causes assigned by Mr. Blackburne, or other writers, can reasonably be suspected. On this subject Mr. B. shall speak for himself; we recommend his remarks to the consideration of the judicious: though they do not meet the whole of the question, yet they have their merit.

Experience has long shewn that ships, constructed with a mixture of timbers, have been of a shorter duration. It always happens, that the materials which go first infect and destroy those in contact with them. The oaks of North Europe being of quicker decay, will destroy our own native oak, when used in contact therewith, in one-third of the time of its own natural durability, or when used by itself. The oak and fir of Canada is still more perishable in itself, and more destructive to our native oak, than even those of North Europe. By looking to the history of the French marine it will be found, that the use of the timber from Canada, while that country was in their possession, proved destructive to their ships also. The decay of our own navy was certainly never so great before these materials were introduced into the ships.

But our native oaks have undergone a change; acorns from abroad, particularly from America, have been sown in this country. The landed proprietors find it more advantageous to use them, because of their producing trees of a quicker growth than the oak from the native acorn. The timber from foreign acorns, has become now of a fit size for ship building, and much of this spurious material has been used under the denomination of English oak.

This appears to be of such moment to our author, that he introduces it a second time, in another place.

The introduction of these spurious oaks into our ships, has the most baneful effects on their duration. The sowing of foreign acorns should therefore be discontinued, and none sown in future but those from such of our native oaks as are flourishing in their prime; and the largest acorns should be selected to be sown, for it is found that trees from large acorns have most heart and least sap. Oaks should be reared from acorns, and not transplanted, for they not only thrive best, and grow larger, when

reared from acorns, but the wood is found to last the longest. It is commonly observed, that those oaks which rise fortuitously are of the best quality. Care should be taken in training them properly during the early stages of their growth; to prune some of their lower shoots, leaving a good leader, or top, sufficiently capable of attracting the sap, and in time to shorten the leader, and thin the head; *leaving two opposite bows, the one not less than eight feet below the other*, to take the office of leaders; by which management good compass-timber will be produced for the navy. Acorns should be sown in a deep stiff soil; a sandy poor soil produces shaky defective oaks; because the trees depend more on the elements than on the earth, for their growth and support.

This is an alarming evil; but one not difficult to be remedied: it speaks at once to the patriotism and the pocket of proprietors of extensive landed estates; who henceforth we trust, will see to it that their Stewards procure truly British acorns from truly British ancestors.

It is not to be understood, that Mr. B. is an enemy to the timber furnished by our colonies: on the contrary, he suggests hints for its improvement; and among other things, he says,

Every means should therefore be used to promote an improvement in the condition of the timber in our colonies, and also to import for the navy, that only which is naturally of the best quality. The black birch of New Brunswick, and the red oak of Canada, will not last three years in a ship; and the whole of those oaks and pines, which grow in the swamps in that country, are of the worst quality. Those which grow on the uplands, open to the air and sun, are of the best quality. The red pine, the spruce, and the Canada white oak, are by far the best of the timbers from our North American colonies. The red pine and the spruce should be managed in the manner pointed out, in regard to the pines of this country; they should have proper attention to their cultivation, and be seasoned standing, and then their quality would be entirely altered, and most astonishingly improved. They would become equal in all respects to the same description of materials imported from North Europe.

The Canada white oak should be seasoned standing, with its bark on, having only about two feet of it taken off (at the end of the winter) round the trunk a little

above the ground. Twelve months afterward the sap should be cut out at that place to the heart, to drain off wet, and it should continue standing three years from the first operation, to season and consolidate its fibres, and be felled at the approach of the winter. By such management the Canada oak would become quite a different material, both in texture and durability, to what we have hitherto unfortunately experienced it to be. In seasoning this oak, it is absolutely needful to leave the bark on, in order to protect the tree against those intense frosts which prevail during the long winters in that country; for the timber being in a green state, very porous and spongy, would otherwise receive most fatal effects from those long and intense frosts; and, moreover, the antiseptic qualities of the bark would, while the tree is standing to season, counteract its natural tendency to putrescence.

Another material injury which the Canada timber receives, is from its being transported down the rivers, to the shipping places, in rafts; for, by laying so long in the water, the pores of the wood become saturated with that fluid; and being exposed, in that condition, to long intense frost, the fibres are at length so fixed in a distended, porous state, that they ever after continue in that spongy condition, notwithstanding every pains taken afterwards in this country, as with a view to season the timber. When put into a ship, large collections of corroding matter, generated by moisture, and stagnant air, fill up the pores, and dry-rot ensues. Owing, however, to the rapids in the rivers in that country, it would be impossible to convey the greater part of what that country produces in any other way; but so much of it, however, as local circumstances would permit, should be conveyed down in craft; and no other timber should be purchased for the navy, but that which is transported in craft.

The oak with which the ships are built, at Petersburg, is brought down the rivers in craft, from a very long distance in the interior, being sometimes two years on its passage; and this mode of transporting the timber should be resorted to in Canada, in every instance where the rapids will permit; and, when landed, it should be put under cover, and remain so till shipped, and not left on the wharfs, exposed to the rains, the wind, the sun, and the frost. If similar precautions were taken with the Canada timber, its quality would be astonishingly altered. If a ship were built in Canada, of the oak and pine of that country, managed and seasoned as before-said,

the important benefit would be made manifest, in the most satisfactory manner. It ought, moreover, to be observed, that no Canada oak should be purchased for the navy, but the middling sizes; the large overgrown trees, which have passed their prime, being commonly defective at the heart. The quality of the large trees is seldom so good as that of the middling size; and the middling sizes of it are most suitable for the navy.

Mr. B. directs his attention to the Teak of India, and the woods of other hot and dry climates; and he forms estimates of the comparative expence of employing that species of wood, at home and abroad. He refers also to the duration of vessels built in former times; but observes, very justly, that services much more severe than those such vessels were exposed to, have lately been required from our British floating castles.

The altered nature of the service is another cause of hastening the decay of our ships; for since the practice of coppering (which has not been generally adopted above forty years), the ships are enabled to continue abroad for three or four years without the necessity of coming home to be docked. By remaining out so many years in hot climates without the crews and stores being taken out, or the ships cleared of filth, and purified of stagnant and putrid air, decay takes its course without interruption. Before the practice of coppering our ships was introduced, they were obliged to come home more frequently to go into dock: and being then discharged of their crews, and the timbers cleared of filth and laid open and purified, the condition of the ships became renovated and their durability promoted.

But of all the causes which have produced the most rapid decay of our ships, not one has proved so fatal as the Dry-rot. It may be compared to a mortification in the human system, as requiring immediate amputation; for the consequences of the dry-rot cannot be averted, but by removing at once all the parts infected: without this remedy decay makes its progress throughout the ship. The causes of this dreadful destruction are various; sometimes it arises from putrid matter, forming in the pores of the wood, either out of the natural juices or from water imbibed; some kinds of timber have a natural tendency to the dry-rot; other timber, though excellent in quality itself, is liable, from being used in an unseasoned state; for unless the vegetable

juices are exhaled by gentle warmth, and carried off by a moderate current of fresh air, the seeds of corruption generate in the wood spontaneously. The dry-rot may also be communicated to a ship, by introducing materials already infected; and this, it is to be feared, has often been done, by using timbers which have been taken out of old ships, in repairing and building others. Nothing is, indeed, more certain than, that wood decayed by any description of rot, placed in contact with that which is sound, will hasten the destruction of the latter.

Other causes of the dry-rot arise from the texture of the wood being injured. Timber that is water-soaked, being exposed to hard and long frosts, the pores of the wood become over-distended, and in that state remaining fixed, the elastic adhesiveness of its fibres, and their power of contraction, are destroyed. Timber in that porous state being afterwards confined in damp stagnant air, the interstices fill with putrid corroding matter, and dry-rot ensues, as will be exemplified hereafter. Other causes of the dry-rot are,—saw-dust and other filth left in the joints of timbers. The want of a circulation of fresh air, to prevent the damp, arising from the immersed part of a ship becoming putrid from foul air, and the warm breaths of so many men, and from the effluvia from the stores and provisions on board. All these, together with other circumstances, combine to cause and accelerate the dry-rot.

Whatever we may think of this theory, we heartily concur in the intentions of the writer: care and cleanliness are excellent precautions. But, we ought not to quit this subject without repeating our author's remarks that the defects against which it is so desirable to guard are not peculiar to the British navy:—"the men of war, built in the late war by the French, at Antwerp, with the Rhine oak, were found in a state of decay from the dry-rot; some of them even while building.—Both the Dutch and the Danish men of war are but of little durability." It is high time to pay attention to the duration of our ships, since the supply of our native oak is now very limited; though, we hope, not so reduced as our author would persuade us; for he ventures to affirm that the whole of the Royal forests does not yield more timber annually than is required by a 74 gun ship; and that the country at large is very much thinned of oak timber."

Among the precepts given for the preservation of ships, the following deserve notice.

Great attention is further required, to keep the ships tight, and well caulked in their upper-works, particularly when on foreign service in hot climates; in the Mediterranean especially. The seams should be frequently examined, and caulked in any parts found open, otherwise the rain-water penetrates the seams, gets in behind the planks, and rots both planks and timbers. Many of our finest ships, it is to be believed, owe their destruction to the neglect of caulking when abroad, which is but too frequently neglected, merely to save the appearance of the paint-work. Ships on foreign stations, particularly those in the Mediterranean, should be supplied with a much larger stock of paint, than that usually allowed; it being wanted to put the paint-work to rights, as often as caulking is required. There would then be much less probability of neglect, in caulking the upper works, which omission is certain destruction to a ship, even though she were built of the very best materials, and with the utmost care. The officers who have this important duty in their charge, should be made responsible for any neglect of it; and if, when the ships come home to be repaired in His Majesty's yard, it is found on survey, by the officers of the yards, that the dry-rot has taken place, from a neglect of keeping the ships properly caulked when abroad, they should be directed to report upon it.

We approve of the publication of such works at this time. During the pressure of a war so severe as that from which we are happily relieved, though the truth were every way equal, it could not be equally attended to. We should have been greatly shocked and mortified had the disclosure then been made which now is harmless, that some of our capital vessels have never been properly fit for service. The *Stirling Castle*, *Armada*, *Rippon*, *Indus*, *Hannibal*, *Mulgrave*, and *Poictiers*, may be stated as fair specimens of a large number of third rates built but recently, of which several have been rebuilt, and the others are to be rebuilt. The newspapers mention the *Force* as having done no other service than proceeding from *Woolwich* to *Chatham*, 'ere she is ruined by the dry rot. The *San Domingo*, being accounted unworthy of repair, has been

broken up. The Eden and the Mersey, never yet used as ships of war, have shewn strong symptoms of the dry rot. The Queen Charlotte and the Dartmouth have suffered by the same disease. Had we not, then, cause to call the dry rot an alarming evil? Such reports during the war might have produced effects not unlike that experienced by Napoleon on perusing the Bullion Report; the distresses he saw there announced, revived his hopes, previously almost extinct, of overcoming Britain, by destroying her very vitals, her trade and commerce, her finances, and by that means her navy.

The author need make no apology for his style, or mode of expression: his endeavour is, to do his country service in a very important department; and we hope to see an example so laudable imitated by many others, as well scientific men, as practical, now, while a time of peace affords opportunity for that leisurely investigation of principles before they are authorized in practice, to which the subject in all its bearings is to justly and so emphatically entitled.

The History of Java. By Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles. Volume the Second.

[Resumed from page 747.]

IF reports in circulation since the former part of this article was published, should prove true, the inhabitants of Java are likely to be beguiled of all the benefit expected from the arrangements made by the British, during the short time that island was under their influence. It is said, that the Dutch authorities, to which the government has been resigned, in virtue of the treaty of peace, meditate the restoration of their former system, with the whole suite of forced deliveries and monopoly prices. We should be sorry to find this report correct; because we desire that a fair trial should be afforded to what we must be allowed to consider as *improvements*; and if, eventually, these regulations did not answer their purpose, and promote the happiness of the subject, together with the prosperity of the mother country in Europe, they could but be repealed, after full conviction. Time will shew,

whether the Javanese will recollect the dominion of the British with regret; or whether the whole will evaporate, like dew; and like dew leave no lasting impression. As Sir Thomas is to be established in the neighbourhood of this island, he will have ample opportunities of obtaining intelligence, and witnessing events.

Whatever may ensue, the diligent author has recorded in the second volume of this elaborate work, the principles and maxims on which he desired to conduct his government; they display an extent of local knowledge, on the accuracy of which we cannot allow ourselves to doubt.

A considerable portion of this volume is occupied with the History of Java, which commences, as most other histories commence, with fables magnified by tradition, and hyperbole; and it presents in its continuation a series of contentions and wars, arising from the usual causes, ambition and cupidity; from power perverted into tyranny, and resistance inflamed to rebellion. It presents but too often, what should be the social affections, debased by the wantonness of desire, and the fickleness or extravagance of sensuality.

With the author's leave, we are not inclined to find the *Java* of modern India in the *Javan* of the Hebrew documents; and the rather, as a Chinese account says, the more ancient name of *Jaw-wa* was *Cha-po*; nor can we but suppose, that the islands adjacent to the continent of India were, in the earliest ages, peopled from that country. Certain it is, on the evidence of existing monuments, that Hinduism in its full power prevailed throughout this island; and it still retains an influence over the minds of the people, though professedly converted to Mohammedism.

A striking manifestation of this disposition was on the point of producing important consequences; for the Sepoys which formed part of the British invading army, finding that the reigning prince (the *Susanan*) attended on the ceremonies of their worship, and even furnished them with idols, which had been preserved in his family, plotted his elevation to the supreme dominion;

which would have produced, in the opinion of the author, an entire revolution in the religion of Java, and the whole population would have reverted to the observances of their ancestors.

In fact, the three most striking points in the history of this island, concern religion; they are, the establishment of Hinduism; the prevalence of Mohammedism; and the introduction of the Dutch, which it may be hoped, will eventually issue in the spread of Christianity. The rest of the narrative is, as usual, a mixture of strife and of tranquillity; on which it may be observed, that the cottage was an abode of greater happiness and security than the palace; notwithstanding the magnanimity displayed by some of the sovereigns, and the political wisdom that distinguished their ministers. We cannot but call that nation *barbarous*, where the Chief Ruler degrades himself to do the office of an executioner, and with his own hands sheaths the *kris* in the body of a culprit whom he had flattered with honours, and to whom he had promised both protection and promotion.

The magnificent works constructed by the Hindoo powers bear convincing testimony to their zeal for their religion, the extent of their resources, the ability of their people, and the influence of the priesthood over the nation at large. They are not only numerous, but extensive; and their grandeur, with the labour bestowed on them,—which from the drawings we have seen, infinitely exceeds any thing evinced by the plates in these volumes, manifests a state of the arts, which could only be the result of long continued study, and probably of incessant cultivation by many generations. Some of these antiquities are recent discoveries; and, no doubt, many others remain unnoticed. An extract from our author's account of one series of these temples, may give an idea of their execution; the whole is too long for our purpose.

Chândi Séwu, or the Thousand Temples.

In the whole course of my life I have never met with such stupendous and finished specimens of human labour, and of the science and taste of "ages long since forgot," crowded together in so small a compass as in this little spot; which, to use a military

phrase, I deem to have been the head quarters of Hinduism in Java. These ruins are situated exactly eight hundred and thirty-five yards north-north-east from the northern extremity of those of *Loro Jonggran*, and one thousand three hundred and forty-five yards from the high road opposite the *bandar's* house. Having had in view all the way one lofty pyramidal or conical ruin, covered with foliage, and surrounded by a multitude of much smaller ones, in every stage of humbled majesty and decay, you find yourself, on reaching the southern face, very suddenly between two gigantic figures in a kneeling posture, and of terrific forms, appearing to threaten you with uplifted clubs: their bulk is so great, that the stranger does not readily comprehend their figure. These gigantic janitors are represented kneeling on the left knee, with a small cushion under the right ham, the left resting on the retired foot. The height of the pedestal is fifteen inches, of the figure, seven feet nine inches to the top of the curls; total, nine feet.—The head twenty-six inches long: width across the shoulders, three feet ten inches. The pedestal just comprises the kneeling figure and no more.

The character and expression of the face I have never met with elsewhere: it belongs neither to India nor to any of the eastern isles. The countenance is full, round, and expressive of good humour.—The eyes are large, prominent, and circular; the nose is prominent and wide, and in profile seems pointed; the upper lip is covered with tremendous mustaches; the mouth is large and open, with a risible character, shewing two very large dog-teeth; the under lip thin, and the chin very strait and short; forehead the same; no neck visible; the breast broad and full, with a very prominent round belly; the lower limbs, as well as the arms, extremely short and stout.—But the most extraordinary appendage of these porters, is a very large full-bottomed wig, in full curl all over, which, however the Bramin assured me (and I really believe) is intended to represent the usual mode in which the *Moonis* are supposed to dress their natural hair; these gigantic genii, whose duty it is to guard the sanctuaries of the gods, requiring as formidable an appearance as possible. In other respects the images are in the Hindu costume. The *lungota* passes between the legs, the ends of it decorated, hanging down before and behind, over the waistband, and a curious square-linked chain, which encircles the waist. A snake entwines the body diagonally over the left shoulder, the tail and head twisted on the left breast. A

small ornamented dagger is stuck in the girdle on the right loins. A pointed club of an octagonal form is held up in the right hand, and rests on the knee; the left hand, dropped down his side, grasps a circled snake, which seems to bite the fore part of the left arm. The necklace is of filigree-work (such as is called *star*;) and the ears, which are large and long, are decorated with the immense ornamented cylindrical ear-rings worn by the Javan women of the present day. Round the two arms are twisted snakes, and round the wrist bracelets of beads. The waistband extends nearly to the knees. From the waist upwards the figure is naked.

The whole site or ground-plan of these temples forms a quadrangle of five hundred and forty feet by five hundred and ten, exactly facing the cardinal points. The greater extent is on the eastern and western sides, as there allowance has been made for wider avenues leading up to the grand central temples situated within, while on the north and south sides the spaces between the small exterior temples are all alike. There is no vestige of an exterior boundary wall of any kind. The outer quadrangle, which is the limit of the whole and which encloses four others, consists of eighty-four small temples, twenty-two on each face: the second consists of seventy-six; the third of sixty-four; the fourth of forty-four; and the fifth, or inner parallelogram, of twenty-eight; in all two hundred and ninety-six small temples, disposed in five regular parallelograms.—The whole of these are upon a uniform plan, eleven feet and a half square on the outside, with a small vestibule or porch, six feet two inches long, by four feet and a half externally. Within is an apartment exactly six feet square, with a doorway five feet nine inches high, by three feet four inches wide, directly opposite to which stands the seat or throne of the statue which occupied the temple. The walls inside rise square to the height of seven feet ten inches, and quite plain; thence the roof rises about five feet more in a plain pyramid, and above that a perpendicular square rises two feet more, where the roof is closed by a single stone. The interior dimensions of the porch or vestibule in front were three feet and a half by two and a half. The thickness of wall to each temple was about two feet nine inches, and of the vestibule one foot four inches. The exterior elevation of each must have been about eighteen feet, rising square to the cornices about eight or nine feet, according to the irregularities of ground, and the rest a fanciful superstructure of various forms, diminish-

ing in size to the summit, which was crowned with a very massive circular stone, surmounted with another cylindrical one rounded off at the top. The whole of each superstructure thus formed a kind of irregular pyramid, composed of five or six retiring steps or parts, of which the three lowest appeared to me of the figure of a cross, with intermediate projecting angles to the two lower, and retired ones to the upper step, which varied in position also from the lower ones. Above that the summit appeared to rise in an octangular form, diminishing gradually to the stones above described. The same kind of stone appears also to have been placed on the four projecting angles of at least the lower part of the elevation above the body of the building. I saw none that were complete; but from the detached views I had of all, I think either nine or thirteen similar ones were disposed at the various points of the roof. Besides these, the roofs had little in the way of decorations to attract notice, beyond a profusion of plain cornices, bands, fillets, or ribbands, forming a kind of capital to the crest of each stage of the superstructure, and on one of them small square pilasters cut in bas-relievo at intervals.

On the east side you ascend by a flight of eight steps, at least six feet high, through the spacious portal before mentioned, which is twelve feet high from the top of these stairs, and six feet eight inches wide in the clear, formed entirely of massive blocks of stones, well squared. The depth of the passage or thickness of the wall is ten feet. The top of the portal, which is flat or square externally, surmounted in the centre with a very large and terrible gorgon visage, changes with the ascent of the stairs, in a very artful manner, to the pyramidal form, internally, formed by the overhanging of the stones to resemble inverted square steps closed at the top with a single stone. You thus find yourself in the *sanctum sanctorum*, the spot which has rewarded the toil and zeal of many a weary pilgrim. My expectations were raised, and I imagined I should find the great and all-powerful Brahma seated here, in glory and majesty proportionate to the surrounding splendour and magnificence of his abode. Not a single vestige, however, remains of *Brahma*, or of any other deity. The apartment is a plain, undecorated square, of twenty-one by eighteen feet. Four feet from the eastern wall or door is a raised platform, three feet and a half high, extending all across the room

(north and south,) surmounted with a deep projecting capital or crest, to ascend which are two small flights of six steps each, situated at the extremities on either hand. The walls of this sanctuary, to the height of about forty feet, rise square and plain, and are composed of uniform blocks of greyish stone, well squared, and fitting closely without cement, grooved into each other, according to the general manner of all the buildings at *Brdmbanan*. Above this is a projected cornice of three or four stones, from which the roof assumes the pyramidal form of overhanging stones, or inverted steps, to the height of ten feet nearly; thence it rises perpendicular, plain and square, for about ten feet more, and hence to the top in an octangular pyramid of overhanging stones, approaching each other gradually by tiers or layers for nearly fifteen feet more, where it closes finally with a stone about two and a half or three feet across.

The exterior of this great temple contains a great variety of ornamental sculpture; but no human or emblematical figures, or even niches in the walls, as in all the small temples surrounding it. The capitals of the pilasters (as in the niches against the body of the temple) are indeed supported by the very diminutive figures before mentioned; but nothing further appears in that way throughout the whole structure. The style, taste, and manner of execution, are every where light, chaste, and beautiful, evincing a fertile invention, most delicate workmanship, and experience in the art. All the figures occupying the niches of the smaller temples (and there were thirteen to each of the two hundred and ninety-six) are a wonderful variety of mythological characters, which the Brahmin said figured in the Hindu legends.

Of the small temples, at least two-thirds are strewed along the ground, or are mere ruined heaps of stone, earth, and jungle. On the third quadrangle no more than six large heaps of dilapidation remain: fields of palma christi, sugar-cane, and tobacco, occupy the place and many detached spots on the site of the temples. Not one, in fact, is at all perfect: large trees and many kinds of herbage have shot up and split them asunder. They are covered with the foliage which has hastened or produced their destruction, certainly prematurely; for the stone itself, even externally, and where it would be most perceptible on the sculpture, exhibits not the least token of decay. The whole devastation is caused by a most luxuriant vegetation. Towering directly over the temples the *waringin*, or stately banyan, is conspicuous, both for its appearance and the extraordinary damage

it has caused. In short, hardly twenty of the temples give a satisfactory notion of their original form and structure.

If we rightly understand this description, there is no arch employed in the construction of these buildings; nor any cement. Our readers conversant with antiquities will deduce their own inferences from these particularities.

The gods, to whose honour these superb edifices were erected, are evidently repetitions of Hindoo ideas. We may judge of them with sufficient accuracy from those which have been obtained from the immediate neighbourhood, and from other parts of the island; of which representations are annexed.— Their figures, as works of art, possess various degrees of merit; some are elegant, and remind us of the Greeks; others are uncouth compounds, analogous to the worst taste of the worst time of Egyptian mythology. We find, as in India, *Saria*, the Sun, with his car, the horses of which are beautiful; also figures of *Ganesa*, *Durga* and *Brahma*, some sculptured in stone, others cast in metal, among which several display workmanship eminently skillful.

The inscriptions found among the ruins are equally interesting and useful; as they assist in correcting historical dates of certain events; and assign the proper periods to persons commemorated in them. The date on a tomb is a satisfactory document. Sir Thomas seems to suspect the mode of determining these dates: yet, we believe, a like mode is common in Persia, and occurs in other parts of the East; where it occasions no confusion. The date 1568, is explained as follows:

<i>Naga</i>	<i>hobu</i>	<i>wisaya</i>	<i>jalma</i>
Snakes	move	work	men
8	6	5	1

That is to say, "snakes are moving while men are working," alluding to a device on the coin, which bears this date.

The date 1402 is formed thus:—

<i>Kedélang</i>	<i>sirna</i>	<i>warnáni</i>	<i>nagara</i>
To be seen	nought	form	city
2	0	4	1

Implying the removal of all property from the metropolis, and the entire desolation of the country.

A Key to this verbal numeration is furnished in the Appendix; from which we learn that numerals are not restricted to a single word; but that ten or a dozen different words signify the same numeral. The following is given by way of illustration.

<i>Bâma</i>	<i>netra</i>	<i>gni</i>	<i>bânyu</i>	<i>maruta</i>
Earth	eyes	fire	water	air
1	2	3	4	5
<i>sadrasa</i>	<i>ardi</i>	<i>nâga</i>	<i>lâwang</i>	<i>lung'it</i> .
taste	hill	snake	doors	sky.
6	7	8	9	0

The first intercourse with China is believed to have taken place about 846 (A. D. 910), when a large Chinese *wâng-kang* was wrecked on the island: the writer of the vessel ingratiated himself with the then chief by means of a magical stone, by which he performed many wonderful effects. Is there any earlier mention of the loadstone, as being used on shipboard, or forming part of a ship's apparatus: for that seems to be implied in the history of this magical implement.

Tables of the population and cultivation of the Islands of Java, Madura, &c. are added; as also are several Appendices. The first states the burials at Batavia at somewhat under 50,000 annually: and assigns, as causes of this mortality, the stagnant *miasmata* floating in the neighbourhood. The second Appendix is an interesting account of the trade to Japan. The third is an epitome of Javan laws. Then follow the proclamations published by the British. A comparison of the spoken languages, at length. An account of Celebes. Translations of inscriptions; and, not the least curious of the groupe, an account of the natives of Papua, or New Guinea, with a portrait of a youth ten years old.

A very animated picture is drawn in Appendix F. of the Slave Trade, formerly a notorious article of corruption and commerce in Macassar.

The sale of their subjects constituted one chief source of the revenue of the Rajahs; and the factors at the different Dutch residencies traded in slaves. It is reported of one factor that he exported nine hundred in a year. The payment or contribution to be made to the Dutch, was either measured in gold, silver, or slaves.

In a treaty made between the people of *Gûa* and Admiral Speelman, we find that they promised to pay so much of the precious metals, or one thousand slaves.—The slaves that were obtained by law or descent, were called *Dingen*; those kidnapped, *Pâras*.

The respective prices for slaves at *Macassar* were as follow.

For a grown lad, legitimately obtained	-	20 dollars
For a young woman, ditto	-	40
For a grown lad, kidnapped	-	10
For a young woman, ditto	-	20

The part taken by the Dutch officers in this violation of humanity, was loudly exclaimed against, and orders were sent out, repeatedly, to correct the abuse; but the spirit of these orders evaporated ere they reached the island to which they referred; and a Report on the subject but too justly observes that, "where avarice is predominant, laws, reason, rights, humanity, all that is sacred, are too often compelled to yield. The manner of obtaining slaves set all law at defiance.

Those, whose fate we have now hastily drawn, are not always stolen by foreign nations at distant places. No: about and near the houses of our own inhabitants, in our *kampongs*, within our own town, it very often happens. A numerous gang of villains, known by the name of *bondsmeu* (*verpandeling*), with a number of whom every slave-trader is careful to provide himself according to his means, are most useful instruments in procuring slaves in the easiest and cheapest way; and being instructed in all the arts of villainy, and eager for prey, they rove about in gangs during the night and at unseasonable hours, and if successful in overpowering some one, they carry the victim to their employer or to any purchaser, and it is very seldom that any thing more is heard of it, than that such a one has lost his slave, or that such a native is missing.

A rich citizen, who has a sufficient number of emissaries called *bondsmeu*, carries on his trade much more easily than a poor one does. The latter is often obliged to go himself to the *Kâmpong Bâgis* or elsewhere, to take a view of the stolen victim and to carry him home; whilst the former quietly smokes his pipe, being sure that his thieves will, in every corner, find out for him sufficient game, without his exerting himself otherwise than indirectly.—The thief, the seller, the interpreter, are all active in his service, because they are

all paid by him. In some cases the purchaser unites himself with the seller, on purpose to deceive the interpreter; whilst in other cases the interpreter agrees with the thief and pretended seller, to put the stolen person into the hands of the purchaser! What precautions, what scrutiny can then avail, when we reflect, that the profound secrecy of the prisons, and the strict precautions in carrying the slaves on board, are equalled only by the licentiousness with which the transports are fabricated.

When the British arrived, it appeared that numbers of plunderers were roaming about for the supply of the slave market, which was still open; so that the inhabitants adjacent to *Makassar*, never dared to approach, except in parties of at least five or six armed men. An equal caution prevailed throughout the country.

The case, however, is now entirely altered, at least within the influence of the British authority. Men, women, and children, are now to be seen moving singly about the country in all directions, without fear and without arms. Formerly a man going on a hunting party, or a peasant to till his ground, went armed as if going to war; at the present day numbers of people may be seen in the paddy fields without a spear amongst them.

The prohibitory Laws of Britain suspended this trade; but, those trained to it retained their old dispositions, and flattered themselves with the hope of again improving them by practice. We will not entertain so extremely base an opinion of Dutch morality, as to believe that it will succumb on this subject before the vehemence of Dutch avarice.

We cannot take leave of this work without again expressing our satisfaction at an accession so valuable to our national literature. It will be a lasting testimony to what was attempted; it will form a point of comparison, by which the future condition of the island, under its present masters, may be put to the test: and it will contribute essential aid and information to officers called to the important trust of Government, in the interesting but often extremely embarrassing regions of the East.

The map annexed is deserving of great praise for the beauty of its execution; and, we presume, for its correctness also; the other embellishments are every way worthy of the work.

The Colonies, and the present American Revolutions. By M. De Pradt, formerly Archbishop of Malines. 8vo. Price 12s. Baldwin and Co. London. 1817.

Ce sont des Vaisseaux, DES COLONIES, du Commerce, que je veux;—Ships, Colonies and Commerce! was the famous exclamation of Napoleon, when he found himself, however powerful and victorious by land, impotent and defeated at sea. It must be acknowledged, that this association is entitled to the greatest consideration from its bearing on national prosperity; and that a power desirous of rising to eminence in maritime affairs, cannot do better than promote the activity of these indispensable departments of its government. Nevertheless, Colonies in distant lands are not always those essential supports of national strength which some have supposed them to be; these children of the parent state, like children by natural descent, are “careful comforts;” and they add incalculably to the anxiety inseparable from the duties of Sovereignty, when those duties are discharged with a proper and becoming attention to the welfare of the community at large, considered as one body, the general prosperity of which it is the object of rulers to promote.

A country which has neither ships, nor colonies, nor commerce, may be overpeopled; and may discharge from its bosom a part of its superfluous population; but, if that country be essentially Agricultural, those who quit it will continue their occupations in other lands, and will produce abroad but the same articles which they were in the habit of producing at home. There can be no interchange; neither wants the commodities of the other; because they are the same in kind; and the difference, if there be any, in excellence, is unimportant. It was for this reason, chiefly, that the colonies of the ancient nations gave but little occasion to commerce. They maintained, indeed, a certain degree of respect for the parent state, they acknowledged the incumbent duties of filiation; but, there, usually terminated their communication. If the parent were

engaged in war, they took the side of that parent: if any misfortune befel the parent, *E.gr.* an earthquake,—they sympathized with the consequent distress; but settled, and exclusive commerce, or revenue collected for the benefit of the mother country, never entered into contemplation on either side.

Very different are Modern Colonies. They are provinces of the mother country, settled in another hemisphere, and devoted to the production of articles not the natural produce of the parent state. The intercourse of the parties is, therefore, maintained by the exchange of their commodities; and merchandize is the life, if it be not the cause, of their existence. Hence arises the principle of exclusive trade; for, as no foreign nation has any right to interfere in the trade carried on by one province of a kingdom with another province of the same kingdom, so has it no right to trade with the Colonies of that kingdom; and if the Colonies infringe the established rules intended for the general benefit, by authorizing trade with foreign states, they so far withdraw themselves from that union with their parent, which is a fundamental law of their protection, not to say of their increase and prosperity.

But, it may so happen, that in length of time, Colonies may become so populous and powerful, as to defy the established regulations of the parent state; to discover their advantage, real or supposed, in asserting their independence, and in despising those advantages hitherto understood to be reciprocal, on which they had built their reliance for consideration while encreasing from infancy to maturity.

It has so happened. The British Colonies in North America were the first to throw off their filiation. That consanguinity which had been their boast became odious, and they no longer fancied the advantages they possessed sufficient to remunerate their obedience. Whatever might be thought of their principle, as it concerned themselves, it was obvious to every unbiassed mind that the conduct of France and Spain in supporting those separating provinces was the extreme of bad policy. It could

produce no possible good to those powers, which had Colonies of their own, well worth preserving; and, it might, and most likely would, as in fact it has, become an example, to be reflected on, to be admired, to be imitated, when time should serve, by those Colonies. France has paid, and dearly paid, the fine incurred by her miserable *finesse*. Spain is in the act of paying a similar fine, which even-handed justice imposes on her Sovereignty. Can Spain avoid it?—where then were the equity, that governs the world? Spain assisted to deprive Britain of her Colonies; why then complain of losing her own? If Colonies are trifles, let Spain be silent; if Colonies are important, where was her honour when she exerted herself to wrest such important possessions from Britain?

The appeal is made by the Spanish Colonies to the sword. Sorry we are to witness the effusion of blood, the barbarities and inhumanities on both sides. But, this is the grand struggle that now interests Europe. M. de Pradt asserts that the Spanish Colonies are lost to Spain. The Spanish Court, unwilling to believe that fact, complains of his assertion, and obtains the suppression of his book. But, to think of suppressing a book, if it have excited any interest, is, in the present open intercourse of Europe an evident symptom of want of intelligence, if not of intellect. It is about as sagacious as an attempt to recall time, or to replace opportunity, or to witness a celestial phenomenon after the appearance is passed and gone. Had Spain been wise, her wisdom might have profited her half a century ago; if she was then unwise, she must now suffer the penalty. The book is known, and may be translated throughout Europe; to endeavour its suppression is to betray a weakness; is to add a confirmation to what in some countries could be only apprehended, and to convert suspicion into a certainty.

M. de Pradt published in 1802 a work entitled, “The Three Ages of Colonies,” in which he spoke of their infancy, their youth, and their maturity, by the latter of which they were prepared for independence on their mother country. The notion of colonial inde-

pendence was not at that time, favourably received by the great man then at the head of the Great Nation, whose wishes, as expressed by himself, it diametrically contradicted. Several opponents to M. de Pradt appeared; but, the most effectual was De Pons, the author of *Travels in the Caraccas*; who taking advantage of his long residence in South America, and the intelligence he had obtained in that country, ventured to pronounce the conquest of St. Domingo, far enough from impracticable; and to speculate on the unshaken fidelity of Spanish America to her European metropolis. But, the attempt made by France to recover St. Domingo failed; and would have failed, though Napoleon himself had conducted the enterprize; and the loyalty of many provinces in South America, has been subsequently directed, not to Castile and Leon, to whom Columbus gave the new world; but to governors started up among themselves, and to heads of armed bodies, unknown and unauthorised by the royal authority of Spain.

De Pons dreaded lest the *profligacy* of England should seize Spanish America; but he did not foresee the seizure of Spain by the Usurper, Joseph, with the failure of Napoleon's plans in America, and the insurgence to which the substitution of the intruder would give occasion. He advised Spain to associate her fortune, good or bad, with that of France. "Why does not Spain, he asks, offer of her own accord to France, her intimate ally, a possession sufficiently extensive, sufficiently fertile, sufficiently populous to render her immediately in America the protection of the Spanish Colonies, as in Europe she is of Spain herself? France must obtain possessions in Spanish America, in order to deliver the ocean from the maritime yoke of England;—threatened with the loss of all her colonies, no possibility is left her of escaping that calamity, but by raising the marine of France," &c. to enable her to cope with that of England. Time has opened other prospects;—and we now know, that the marine of France is not raised; that Spain rather solicits assistance from England against her colonies than fears

their capture by England; and that so far from wishing for additional colonies England feels a burden in some of her recent acquisitions.

We do not advise England to abandon her colonies; that were the language of folly; yet we deem the prosperity of the mother country worthy of the first place in political estimation; and we value the colonies only as they promote that prosperity. It should never be forgotten that the question is important whether these colonists might not more essentially serve their country, at home, *after all balances are struck*.

In proportion as this becomes dubious, or intricate, the importance of colonies diminishes; when they, as members, are swollen to a size unwieldy by the proper body, they are hurtful; when they no longer acknowledge a due sympathy with the head, a due obedience to the seat of volition, the whole constitution must suffer, and separation is inevitable.

If we have stated the value of Colonies correctly, as they produce articles different from those of the mother country, we should also remark, the value of these as exchanged by the mother country with foreign parts. We know that other countries envy England her Colonies; but if they obtain colonial products in exchange for their own superfluities, at a fair rate,—it might puzzle the candid and considerate among them, to declare what more they ought to desire? or what more they really do desire?

Supposing all Colonies to be independent, they must maintain an intercourse with some places, if they wish to supply wants, become habitual to them: and they must select for that intercourse, such places as are able to take off their hands their commodities in bulk, and to make returns in assortments of the articles required. Those countries which cannot do this, are not really losers by purchasing at a small advance, colonial goods from a second hand, in *small quantities*; nor are the colonies injured by dealing at one port, instead of resorting to many to complete a cargo, if that port can furnish the whole, and charges but a reasonable premium for the convenience it affords. The Colonies are

not likely to be annihilated. Europe is not likely to lose them entirely, because they no longer acknowledge the Sovereignty of a certain European state. That state may suffer, yet the prosperity and enjoyments of Europe may remain. The transfer of connexion, is not the same as entire extinction of intercourse. The profit may be differently distributed, from what it now is; though the general amount may average much the same. That general amount is comprized by our author in the following estimate.

Far be it from us to assert that the following account is infallibly correct, so extended as it is in itself, made up of various parts so difficult to be stated, and so unsteady in their details: the object is merely to give a general view of colonial revenue, and the probable state of their situation with respect to Europe, and that of Europe with respect to them, so as to comprehend, in a very concise table, every thing which may help to convey information on this great branch of the wealth and public happiness of Europe.

	Francs.
Portugal receives from all her colonies	80,000,000
Of that sum the precious metals and diamonds make	35,000,000
She sends to the Colonies in her own merchandizes.....	10,000,000
The diamonds and precious metals are the produce of her sovereignty.	
The goods of Portugal are in the proportion of 1 to 4½ in this trade.	
Holland receives from her Indian Colonies, after paying the expenses of government, but	7,000,000
It is well known that, for the space of ten years, the sales of the Dutch Company amounted annually to.....	42,000,000
But it is not known to what an amount of goods this sale corresponds, because the proceeds are made up of various branches, and because that Holland, uniting sovereignty with commerce, force with industry, has included in the amount the proceeds of arrangements made with petty princes, who gave, almost for nothing, certain articles which were sold at a very high price in Europe.	

It is known that Holland, in the space of fourteen years, exported to the Indies, in specie	146,000,000
To the above proceeds must be added, those of the Cape of Good Hope, of Surinam, of Curaçoa, and of St. Eustatia, which cannot be stated at less than	15,000,000
England is to take credit for one half of the cargoes sent by Portugal to the Brazils, which in the whole amount to the sum of.....	20,000,000
Consequently, there belong to England.....	10,000,000
Canada	38,000,000
Newfoundland and other fisheries	40,000,000
India, after paying all expenses.....	20,000,000
Carried home by Englishmen employed in India.....	20,000,000
* English goods exported to India	60,000,000
The trade from one part of India to another, that of the Red Sea, and Persian Gulf, must be added, which cannot be taken at less than	30,000,000
† England carries on a great trade with the United States: in 1801 the English exports to the United States were as high as.....	155,000,000
The English islands of the Antilles	130,000,000
The carrying trade.....	15,000,000
The trade with the Spanish continent	50,000,000
But England imports from the United States.....	45,000,000
The Isles of France and of Bourbon were a burden to France, as were also the factories of India: she could not reckon, as productive Colonies, more than	
Cayenne.....	3,000,000
Newfoundland	7,000,000
St. Domingo, Guadaloupe, and Martinico	250,000,000
France consumed to the amount of 150,000,000 of colonial produce; she sold the remainder; the amount of that sale made the balance of trade to incline in her favour annually to the amount of.....	40,000,000

* Humboldt, vol. iv.

† Ibid.

Spain drew from her Colonies:—	
Precious metals.....	100,000,000
Merchandise.....	300,000,000
She sent back in domestic or foreign goods.....	120,000,000
Danish and Swedish establishments.....	12,000,000
The contraband trade of all the Colonies taken together	100,000,000
Total Colonial revenue belonging to Europe.....	1,290,000,000

Europe acquired this truly surprising sum with a return from her soil or her industry, of less than 500,000,000, and consequently enjoyed a net profit of 200 per cent. upon every thing which constituted a part of her commerce.

We must add, according to the principles before laid down; first, the commerce of the United States, which has been created by Europe, which in 1806 amounted in exports to 520,000,000 francs,—imports 200,000,000. Secondly, all the activity, commercial, mechanical, and agricultural, which is produced by the Colonies, as they are the object of it, and which would never have existed without them. Therefore, all that immense marine employed in war and commerce, which, for the purpose of keeping up the connection between the Colonies and the parent states, causes the sea to be inhabited like the land, is to be added; and that multitude of cities also, which, the Colonies have, in a manner, created, or ornamented, on those very coasts to which they themselves are indebted for their existence, and by which, in turn they have become founders in the very bosom of their parent states; and that population which in both hemispheres, either labours for the Colonies, or fills the Colonies themselves, and adds a vast number of subjects to the sovereignty of Europe.

The English reign in India over a population of.....	32,000,000
In the Antilles and America	800,000
Spain, on the continent of America, over a population of.....	15,000,000
St. Domingo, the Havannah, and the Philippines.....	22,000,000
France, in the island of Bourbon, in India, and the Antilles, over.....	500,000
St. Domingo should also be reckoned, which she has peopled	400,000
The Portuguese, in Brazil	3,500,000
In their other Colonies.....	400,000

Holland, in Batavia and Surinam	600,000
Sweden and Denmark.....	400,000
Total.....	55,600,000

These are prodigious concerns. The power, the interest the preponderance of Europe is all but infinite. The welfare of millions, with not one individual of which she is acquainted; depends on the *fiat* of Europe. But, the possession of power implies responsibility; and the advantages which have been taken by Europe of her superiority in power, have already incurred a responsibility most affecting, most awful. This is distressingly true with respect to the natives of the new world; and there is too much of accuracy in M. de Pradt's charges against the Statesmen of nations apparently the best informed, for their mismanagement of the interests of their own people, whom they sent out, in dependence on the public faith, to occupy and improve the colonies they desired to establish. The very means taken to ensure their permanency, have proved their ruin; says the writer. They have usually been favoured as privileged bodies, and these privileges undermined their existence. He asserts, that no system of colonization has prospered, or could prosper, where patent rights, or exclusive companies were the governing powers. Monopolies excite jealousies, hatred, strife, rivalry: hence animosities, emulation and ruin. Monopolies induce tyranny in buying and selling; hence extortion, negligence, smuggling, and opposition in all its branches.

The history of the Colonies presents fifty-eight Companies with exclusive privileges; we have followed their course to the end, and noticed their effects. Of this number forty-six have suffered a complete ruin; eight have been suppressed, or have voluntarily dissolved themselves; four only have escaped the same fate, and have prospered. So the chances against the success of Companies have been constantly as four to one.

Holland has reckoned ten Companies; they have all perished, except that to India; the real state of which, however, is still a problem, the solution of which is hindered by the number of interests being much too great for us to pronounce definitely upon its fate; though, perhaps, the

very veil with which it covers its condition indicates, or at least affords a fair presumption of its destiny. Of five Companies that subsisted in England, four have been ruined, and there is now remaining only that to India, the incredible success of which has been occasioned by particular causes: the first India Company, however, suffered the common fate.

The Guinea Company is a free association, and reckons among its members the richest merchants of the most opulent cities; so that it is rather part of the commercial body than a Company properly so called.

France is of all countries the one that has most multiplied experiments of this sort; for it has had twenty-one exclusive Companies; and, accordingly, has suffered more from them than any other country; and yet in this number we only reckon one of the India Companies that have been re-established many times without ever experiencing better success; we must add that the length of their charter made them resemble an alienation of lands more than a grant for the cultivation of commerce. France has tormented Canada, Louisiana, and St. Domingo, with her exclusive companies; they have all been equally useless or injurious; however, if they had been only useless, it would have been much better for themselves, and for the colonies; but they have never failed being destructive to both.

Spain, that has spent three centuries in altering and varying the administration of her colonies, and that has managed them with the blindness of insanity, reckons up eleven monopolies, of all of which the calamitous results are well known. Of this number, four have ruined the companies who held them; two have been models of extortion and rapine to the unhappy colonies, which they have ruined in their turn; three have not been able to await the expiration of their charters, which had become as burthensome to themselves as to the colonies. There is now but one remaining, that of the Philippine islands, the fate of which is uncertain; for as it is now about to be re-established, it is impossible to pronounce upon its destiny; it will depend upon the manner in which the great dispute is settled, that is now depending between America and Spain, for the Company will find itself involved in it, as the Philippine islands themselves will be, without having foreseen it, and without the power of hindering it.

Denmark, with colonies very limited in extent and in produce, has had no less

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than four companies, which the usual wisdom of its Government has not been able to preserve from a calamitous end.

Two have been dissolved; the third ruined; and the fourth prospers by the advantage of its situation to India; an Advantage, which, from another cause, is nearly at an end, for reasons which we shall show hereafter.

The two companies of Embden have experienced the same fatality: dissolved or ruined, they only exist in recollection.

Those of Ostend have suffered a similar fate.

Portugal had the wisdom to exclude companies from those immense colonies which it long possessed with so much profit and glory. The want of them was no more felt than the want of those boasted advantages which have been the cause of their adoption by so many nations; and, though Portugal gradually lost all her settlements, it was not for the want of companies, but for the want of courage, wisdom, and population. Latterly, its practice in this respect has been more like that of other nations; but, by a most extraordinary inconsistency, it has begun the practice at the very time they have left it off. The rage for monopolies was every where abating, and by degrees they were nearly every where abandoned, when, in 1756, Pombal, who was then minister, thought proper to introduce them into Portugal, when for the first time, the valuable colony of the Brazils was laid under an exclusive monopoly; but it happily possessed other sources of prosperity sufficient to counteract in part the mischief caused by this disastrous innovation.

When the United States of America belonged to England, they also had two exclusive companies, which they have since got rid of. We see that America, being free, has not submitted to such a scourge; that there every thing is free in fact as well as nominally, and that in the ideas of an American, liberty and monopoly are no more consistent with each other than independence and slavery.

Colonies then, are not those exclusively triumphant things which the nations who are destitute of them imagine. Good management may render them useful and profitable; bad management may render them detrimental. They present opposing interests, they afford fallacious, or rather temporary, supports, to the parent state; they drain off not a few good subjects, which might essentially serve their country, at home;

they expose their country to wars with its rivals, or neighbours; where the native population is not wholly exterminated, they are in danger from insurrection, and where, as in the West Indies, the place of a native population is supplied by importation, the danger of revolt is at all times imminent; or, at least, ought to be felt as imminent, by those to whom the concerns of the public are committed. The negroes, from their numbers, will never lose sight of their power, which with them is the same thing as right, to change their places, and from slaves, to become masters.*

Now, if to these dangers be added that of the mischiefs inevitable when the Colonies, having arrived at their state of maturity break off from the parent, and when instead of furnishing assistance they exhaust the parent by opposition, contumacy and rebellion; it may well deserve the reflection of truly wise statesmen who have no colonies at present to govern, whether it be sound policy to covet them at the rate which it is well known they do.

The thought might teach moderation to those whose avidity impels them to incur a certain loss in expectation of uncertain gain. We have already acknowledged the prevalence of the retributive power; we have seen the punishments which have followed the corrupt exercise of over-weening policy. Let no state expect to rise superior to that retribution. Let no state take an active share in concerns not its own. Let no state be tempted by the stipulation of an understood reward, to employ its strength where duty does not call it. Our opinion will not be misconstrued when we

* Table of the black population of the Antilles and on the continent of America.

Antilles	1,600,000
Brazils	1,500,000
Spanish America	600,000
The United States in 1810	1,377,310

Total..... 5,777,310

The black population of the United States is almost entirely concentrated in the southern states; the northern are not included in the account.

allude to states in Europe, over which the rod of retribution hangs suspended by the thread of Damocles. Who can estimate the consequences annexed to presumptions intermeddling? the plea of danger from near neighbourhood, is not relevant, the neighbourhood is the most distant possible. If the author had done his duty he would have spoken out his mind plainly: Instead of reserving for a note the following sentiments he would have placed them in the front of his work, and would have made them the basis of much of his reasoning.

The rules of morality were never pretended to be observed very faithfully in politics; but they appear to have been disregarded with less attention to appearances since the war of 1740. It is from that time to the scenes in Poland that we may date that right of convenience which Europe seems to have submitted to for this last century. When Charles VI. succeeded to the throne an opportunity was offered for speculations upon the property of his neighbours: the indisputable inheritance of Maria Louisa was divided like a deserted estate. The "Works of Frederick the Great" will show the confessions which he makes on this head. The care of preserving a property wrongfully obtained, and the desire of recovering a lawful property, which had been yielded only through necessity, occasioned a perpetual hatred and ill-will between the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, which, by spreading to the contiguous courts, rendered the diplomatic politics a series of trick and surprise, and Germany like two enemies' camps.—Silesia has deprived the German diplomacy of all morality: we have seen the King of Poland and Elector of Saxony invaded in his capital in a time of perfect peace; we have seen the conqueror justify this sudden blow by marching straight to the archives of Dresden, and to the treaty concluded with Austria for the division of the state. England commenced the war of 1756 by capturing the French fleet, and embroiled Canada with blood before hostilities had been declared. Catherine mounted the throne; Louis XV. seized upon that useless possession, Corsica. Oh! the justice of Heaven! his troops entered that island just in time to see the birth of him who thirty years afterwards The Emperor Joseph made himself heir to the throne of Bavaria. A little time after this, Catherine and he gave notice to the peaceful Crescent to quit Europe; for what other name can we give to the conduct they

pursued for ten years against the quiet sultans, whom they attacked as was convenient to themselves, only because they thought them asleep and incapable of rousing themselves? This scandalous system was completed by the protracted sufferings of Poland. The correspondence of Frederick and Prince Kaunitz can be consulted: they have the appearance of two persons playing at chess, who are completely occupied with endeavouring to steal a move, and to cheat each other of their pieces. See also the correspondence of the Count de Broglie, and the double diplomacy established by Louis XV. under the direction of the Prince of Conti, which was managed by the Count of Broglie, and followed by Favier and Dumouriez. See also what is said by Burke in his "Letters upon the French Revolution."

In politics and public morality, as is the case in the atmosphere, corruption comes from above.

Numbers of people who are very well meaning, but very weak in their intellects, pass the time in lamenting the depravity of the age, and reproaching it with the wickedness into which they say it is fallen; simple fools; who only see the effects, without ever going back to the causes!

But we forbear.—M. de Pradt is a writer to whom we cannot refuse the character of some foresight and more spirit. If he be mistaken in some things, we do not think he is willfully mistaken. Like all French writers, his language must be tempered by cool and judicious good sense. The imagination of the writer must be reined in by the firmness of the reader. His subject is confessedly great. His plans are great: perhaps rather greater than practicable. He tells many truths; but his inferences are not beyond reply. He speaks highly of England, in reference to the subjects of his theme: we suspect that he allows himself to be dazzled, as many other foreigners do. He probably, is but little acquainted with navy estimates. We may listen to him as a predictor; but not confide in him as a prophet. The world is not at his disposal; and if it were, it would not follow that his anticipations would be justified: there are so many cross purposes, so many mutabilities in the science of politics, so many anomalies, that whatever applause may be due to a writer who reminds us of what has been, and calls our attention

to what is, yet we know not how to accept his illustration of the future, till the future by its approach and arrival effectually illustrate itself.

Observations on the use of Machinery in the Manufactories of Great Britain, &c. By a Mechanic, 8vo. pp. 16. For the Author. Peart, London, 1817.

UNDER the presumption that this pamphlet is the production of some poor mechanic who persuades himself that he has been deprived of labour, and consequently of bread, by the introduction of machinery, we determined to peruse it with attention, and to announce its contents without delay. But, on examination we found it not an assemblage of facts, but of declamation; and not restricted to that branch of manufacture of which this mechanic might be supposed to have acquired a personal experience; but treating on manufactures generally; concerning which the writer has no distinguishing knowledge.

To enable us to judge on the numbers thrown out of employment by machinery, we demand tables expressing the number of people who were in employment, say 50 or 100 years ago, in the same manufacture. If it supported at that time ten thousand persons; and now supports one hundred thousand, we cannot conceive how the number has been diminished by the introduction of machinery; and, if in some particular branch of this manufacture a smaller number is now employed, than formerly, while in other branches greater numbers are employed in consequence of machinery, how is the number reduced on the whole? And if the reports which reach us from all the manufacturing districts be true,—if no man of diligence and character, need continue unemployed, at this moment, what becomes of such complaints against machinery, as the cause of throwing them out of employment?

The assertions of this writer remind us of those fashionable formerly among the *argufiers* of the Great Nation. They told their countrymen that they were ruined by their commerce with England; by importations from England; because, France sent over in

1761 to the value of 8,049,000 livres ;	
1787 —————	37,568,000.
1788 —————	34,000,000.
1789 —————	36,000,000.

Was not the difference between 8 and 36, a creation in favour of France? O, no: says M. Arnold on the Commercial Treaty, "*en France, des milliers de bras, de la classe la plus nombreuse et la plus indigente, manquent de travail: ce qui prive le peuple DE TOUS MOYENS DE SUBSISTENCE.*"

Ladies' Astronomy, Translated from the French of Jerome de Lalande. By Mrs. W. Pengree, 12mo. Price 3s. Darton and Harvey, London.

A little work, recommended by a well known name, and by a brevity which suits that class of Readers to which it is chiefly addressed. To look for much new matter in an elementary work, would be unjust; but, if it be complete though not profound, that is all which can be expected. A more extensive treatise, would, of course be more laborious; and this contains as much as memory, in ordinary cases, can well retain.

Moral Culture; attempted in a Series of Lectures, delivered to the Pupils and Teachers of the New Meeting Sunday School in Birmingham. By James Luckock. in 8vo. pp. 290. Belcher. Birmingham, 1817.

THE rising generation is under unspeakable obligations to those patrons who exert their talents and their personal influence, in supporting the means of gratuitous education. We are glad to see these endeavours employed in all directions. Whether we agree, or not, in every sentiment with Gentlemen who direct their endeavours to this purpose, we respect their intentions; and cannot do better than wish success to their moral precepts, and tales, which never succeed so well as when they are the effect of experience; when they come from the heart, and reach to the heart. The particulars annexed of this establishment; such as the characters from the society's minute book, &c. deserve attention, and perhaps, imitation, by the benevolent.

Literary Register.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

BOTANY.

A Practical Introduction to Botany, illustrated by references under each definition to Plants of easy access, and by numerous figures, and also comprising a Glossary of Botanic Terms, by the Rev. W. Bingley, author of *Animal Biography*, &c. is now ready for publication.

BIOGRAPHY.

Nearly ready for publication, *Biographia Literaria*; or, Biographical Sketches of my Literary Life and Opinions, by S. T. Coleridge, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo.

Shortly will be published, handsomely printed in Quarto, with a portrait of his Lordship, from an original portrait by Romney, the *Life of Richard Watson*, Lord Bishop of Landaff, written by himself at different intervals, and revised in 1814. Published by his son, Richard Watson, LL. B. Prebendary of Landaff and Wells.

The late Mr. R. L. Edgeworth has left some memoirs of his life, which will soon be given to the public.

Mr. J. N. Brewer is preparing materials towards a Biographical Account of the late Hugh, Duke of Northumberland.

CHEMISTRY.

A translation of Professor Orfila's Elementary Treatise on Chemistry, is in the press.

COMMERCE.

Mr. Pope will soon publish a corrected edition of his *Abridgement of the Laws of Customs and Excise*, including all the alterations made in the last Session of Parliament.

Dr. Carey has just completed his new *System of Theoretical and Practical Arithmetic*, comprehending a full view of the rules necessary in Calculation, with practical illustrations of the most material Regulations and Transactions that occur in Commerce, particularly Interest, Stocks, Annuities, Exchanges, &c. &c. in one large Octavo Volume.

FINE ARTS.

On the 1st of September will be published, the 5th and last part of *Albert Durer's Prayer Book*, with introductory matter, a portrait of Albert Durer, and an Index explanatory of the Designs; this Work printed from stone, is the first effort of Ackermann's Lithographic Press.

On the 1st of October will appear from Ackermann's Lithographic Press, a Folio work in forty pages, containing Ornaments from the Antique, for the use of Architects, Sculptors, Painters, and Ornamental Workers.

GEOGRAPHY.

At press, the first part of Volume 1 of the *Edinburgh Gazetteer*; or, *Geographical Dictionary*; comprising a complete Body of Geography, Physical, Political, Statistical and Commercial. The work will extend to Six Volumes Octavo, elegantly printed. Each volume to consist of fifty sheets, or eight hundred pages of letter-press. The price of each Volume will be Eighteen Shillings in boards; and in order to suit every class of purchasers, the Work will come out periodically, in parts, or half volumes, price Nine Shillings each. A part, or half volume, will appear regularly on the first day of each succeeding three months. The following work will be published along with the first half-volume of the *Gazetteer*, a *New General Atlas*, constructed from the latest Authorities, by A. Arrowsmith, Hydrographer to the Prince Regent: exhibiting the Boundaries and Divisions, also the Chains of Mountains, and other Geographical Features of all the known Countries in the World, comprehended in Fifty-three maps from original Drawings, royal 4to. Price £1 16s. half-bound.

HISTORY.

A History of St. Domingo from the earliest period to the present time, from the best authorities, is now at press, and nearly ready for publication.

The *Edinburgh Annual Register* for the year 1815, will appear shortly. The Publishers state, that the Historical part of this Volume is written by a gentleman of the highest literary eminence, who adds to the other qualifications requisite for such an undertaking, a minute and accurate knowledge of the locale of most of the great battles recently fought, founded on personal inspection, and assisted by military and scientific co-operation, and who has possessed unwonted opportunities of intercourse with the most illustrious among those who directed the movements of the grand political machine. 8vo. £1 1s.

Colonel Wilkes will soon publish the second and third volume of his *Historical Sketches of the South of India*.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Dr. Bancroft has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, a Sequel to his *Essay on Yellow Fever*.

In the press and speedily will be published, the *History of Vaccination*, by James Moore, Surgeon.

In the press and nearly ready for publication, the Second Edition corrected and enlarged, of *Practical Observations on Gonorrhœa*, by Thomas Whately, Surgeon.

MISCELLANIES.

In a few days will be published, in 2 vols. 12mo. *Cœlebs Deceived*, by Harriet Corp, author of the *Antidote to the Misceries of Human Life*.

Dr. Roche is printing an Inquiry relative to the proper Objects of Philosophy, and the best Modes for conducting Philosophical Researches, in an octavo volume; also, in the same form, *Philosophical Researches concerning the Mental Faculties and Instincts of the lower Animals*, as compared with those of Man. And he is preparing for the press, *Memoirs of the Life of the late Rt. Hon. George Ponsonby*, with selections from his correspondence and a collection of his Speeches, in two volumes.

The Works of the Rev. Oliver Heywood, with an account of his Life, are preparing for the press, and will form four octavo volumes.

Mr. Moir, compiler of several useful publications, announces another selection under the title of *Curious and Interesting Subjects of History, Antiquity and Science*, containing the earliest information of the most remarkable Cities of Antient and Modern Times, their Customs, Architecture, &c. &c.

An *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*; or, *Universal Dictionary of Knowledge*, is in preparation; it will form twenty four volumes quarto, with a twenty fifth of Index, and be published in half volumes. This work will consist of four main divisions:—the first, which for the sake of distinction, is called the *Philosophical Part*, comprises the *Pure Sciences* in two vols. and the *second or Scientific Part*, the *Mixed and Applied Sciences* in six volumes. The third, or *Biographical Part*, is devoted to *Biography*, Chronologically arranged; *History*, Chronology, and *Political Geography*, in eight volumes; and the concluding or *Miscellaneous Part*, occupying eight volumes of the work, besides being *Referential and Supplementary* to the preceding volumes, will have the unique advantage of presenting to the public for the first time, a *Philosophical and Etymological Lexicon of the English Language*, the citations selected and arranged Chronologically, yet including all the purposes of a *Common Dictionary*.

A digested Index to the first 24 volumes of the *Evangelical Magazine* is just ready for publication.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Soon will be published, by the Author of *Hardenbrass and Haverill*, *Conirdan*, or the *St. Kildians*, a Tale, in 12mo.

Rosabella; or, the Mother's Marriage, in five volumes, by the Author of the Romance of the Pyrenees, will shortly appear; also a novel entitled *Manners*, in three volumes.

Miss A. M. Porter, author of the *Recluse of Norway*, will soon publish the *Knight of St. John*, a romance in three volumes.

PHILOLOGY.

In the course of the present month will be published, Part I, of an edition of the Hebrew Bible without Points, to be completed in four parts, which will be uniform to the Hebrew Bible with Points, already published; either of these Bibles may be interperaged with English, Greek, or Latin, and thus conjoined, will not, when bound, exceed one inch in thickness, or as a Hebrew Bible alone, half an inch.

Soon will appear a new edition of the *Abridgement of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary*, revised by J. Carey, LL. D.

POETRY.

Sybilline Leaves, a Collection of Poems, by S. T. Coleridge, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo will speedily be published.

J. S. Hawkins, Esq. is printing in an octavo volume, an *Inquiry into the Nature, History, and first Introduction of Poetry* in general, but more particularly of *Dramatic Poetry*.

Mr. Hogg will soon publish the fifth edition of his *Queen's Wake*, illustrated by the artists of Edinburgh.

The Poetical Remains and Memoirs of the late Dr. John Leyden, are preparing for publication.

Zapolya, a Dramatic Poem, by Mr. Coleridge, is in the press, and will appear in a few days.

THEOLOGY.

The Rev. H. C. O'Donoghue has in the press a Series of Practical Lectures on the Leading Doctrines of the Gospel, principally intended for young persons.

The Theological Works of Dr. Isaac Barrow are printing at Oxford, in six octavo volumes.

TOPOGRAPHY.

At press, a New History of Berwick upon Tweed, with Historical Notices of the Neighbouring Villages, including a compendium of Border History, accompanied with a plan of the Town, by the Rev. T. Johnstone, in one volume, 12mo.

TRAVELS.

Memoirs on European and Asiatic Turkey, from the manuscript journals of modern travellers in those countries, edited

by Mr. R. Walpole, will soon appear in a quarto volume, illustrated by plates.

The Third Volume of the *Personal Narrative of M. de Humboldt's Travels*, is nearly ready for publication.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

ARCHITECTURE.

The Civil Architecture of Vitruvius: comprising those Books of the Author which relate to the Public and Private Edifices of the Ancients. Translated by Wm. Wilkins, jun. M. A. F. A. S. Fellow of Gonvil and Caius College, Cambridge, Member of the Society of Dilettanti, and Author of *Antiquities of Magna Græcia*. Part Second, with twenty-seven engravings by Lowry. £3 3s. elephant 4to. or £6 6s. royal folio.

ASTRONOMY.

Eight Familiar Lectures on Astronomy, intended as an Introduction to the Science for the Use of Young Persons, and often not conversant with the Mathematics. Accompanied by Plates, numerous Diagrams, and a copious Index, by William Phillips, Author of outlines of Mineralogy and Geology, and of an Elementary Introduction to Mineralogy. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

Dr. Watkins' Memoirs of the Rt. Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan; the Second and concluding Part, embellished with a finely engraved Portrait of the present Mrs. Sheridan, after Sir Joshua Reynolds. 4to. £1 11s. 6d.

Memoires du Marquis de Dangeau écrites de sa Main. 3 vols. 8vo. £1 11s. 6d.

BOTANY.

A Botanical description of British Plants in the Midland Counties, particularly of those in the Neighbourhood of Alcester; with occasional Notes and Observations: to which is prefixed a short introduction to the Study of Botany, and to the Knowledge of the principal Natural Orders, by T. Purton, Surgeon, Alcester. With eight coloured engravings, by James Sowerby, F. L. S. 2 vols. 8vo. £1.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Cornelius Nepos, with English Notes and Questions, by the Rev. C. Bradley, M. A. for the Use of Schools, duodecimo, on the plan of his *Phædrus*, Ovid and *Eutropius*. 3s. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

A description of the Pictures in the Royal Museum, or the Louvre; also a description of the Sculptures. 4s.

The genuine Works of William Hogarth, with Biographical Anecdotes, by John Nichols, F. S. A. and the late Geo. Steevens, F. R. S. and F. S. A. Vol. 3, 4to. £4 4s. l. p. £6 6s.

The History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter's, Westminster, Part III.; royal 4to. 16s.; imperial 4to. £1 4s.; and with Proofs and Etchings on India Paper, of which only 25 Copies are printed, £2 12s. 6d.; 50 copies to correspond with the small Paper of the new Edition of Dugdale's Monasticon, £1 11s. 6d and 25 Copies to correspond with the large Paper of the same Work, £2 12s. 6d.

Chromatics; or, an Essay on the Analogy and Harmony of Colours, in which the coincidences of Musical Science with the system of Harmony in Colours are distinctly pointed out. Royal quarto, Plates, and coloured Diagrams, £2 2s.

HISTORY.

The Secret and True History of the Church of Scotland, from the Restoration to the Year 1678, by the Rev. James Kirton. To which is added, an Account of the Murder of Archbishop Sharp by James Russell, an Actor therein. Edited from the MSS. by Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq. 4to. £1 16s.

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MEDICAL LECTURES.

Mr. John Mason Good, F. R. S. &c. will commence his Course of Lectures on Nosology, Medical Nomenclature, the Theory, Principles and Practice of Medicine, on Monday, 29th September, 1817, at the Crown and Rolls Rooms, Chancery Lane. The Course will rather exceed three months, and be repeated three times a year. From the comprehensiveness of the subject, a Lecture will be given every day, instead of every other day as is the usual practice. The Introductory Lecture will commence at half past three o'clock in the afternoon: the subsequent Lectures at eight in the morning. The former will be open to the Medical Public, including Medical Pupils, by tickets, to be had gratuitously, on application at the London Medical Booksellers, where the Terms for the Lectures may also be known.

Dr. Merriman of the Middlesex Hospital, and Dr. Ley of the Westminster Lying-in-Hospital, will resume their Courses of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, on Monday, October the 6th, at the Middlesex Hospital.

Dr. Uwins, Physician to the City and Caledonian Dispensaries, will commence a Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, at his House, No. 1, Thavies Inn, Holborn, on Friday, the 3rd of October, at seven o'clock in the evening precisely. And in Spring, Dr. Uwins will commence a Course of Lectures on Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

Forty 1

Foreign Literary Gazette.

The contents of the present article form a body of evidence in favour of certain predictions which we have ventured to hint at, from time to time, that we cannot permit to pass without notice. The great number of new Periodical Journals which have been instituted, or are meditated in almost every country in Europe, and beyond Europe, is a symptom of the increased desire for knowledge, with the increased means of gratifying that desire, which animates so great a portion of the civilized world.

With the exception of Spain and Portugal, there is scarcely a kingdom in which the additional number of these vehicles of information is not striking, as has already been in some degree recorded in our pages. The power of these performances, which in the character of detached sheets, or of slender pamphlets, find their way every where, without trouble or hazard, together with their frequent returns of novelty, at fixed intervals, is beyond calculation: they create a kind of longing for literary gratification that becomes as natural through the force of habit, as the desire of food is to the appetite, at the usual hours of taking refreshment.

This desire will find its enjoyment, it will encrease, and it will gradually obtain the superiority over that sloth and ignorance which have too long benumbed the human faculties

.....

AUSTRIA.

Present State of Literature, generally.

The Patriotic Sheets give the following account of the present state of the literature of the different languages which now are comprised under the dominion of Austria:—

German Literature, it is insisted, maintains itself on the highest rank; and has even made a sensible progress within the last ten years.

The *Italian Literature*, however, approaches closely to that of its present metropolis; and it is freely granted that the presses of Venice and Milan have produced very important works on the subjects of the sciences.

The *Slavian Literature*, or the *Czech*, supports itself vigorously, especially in Bohemia, which, it must be acknowledged, is more than could have been expected, considering the pressing rivalry of no less than three languages, the Latin, the

Vol. VI. No. 36. Lit. Pan. N. S. Sep. 1.

Hungarian, and the German. Several journals notwithstanding this confined condition of the language, are published in the Slavian language.

The *Hungarian Literature*, as we have had repeated occasion to notice, from the commencement of our work, is by no means listless. It has produced several excellent performances, in verse; with spirited translations of classic authors, ancient and modern.

The *Modern Greek Literature* is a branch of singular importance, and likely to be attended with consequences easily foreseen, but not easily described. It is cultivated and encouraged with zeal by the Greeks, settled at Vienna; but the works it produces are mostly sent to the countries where this language prevails;—such as Macedonia, Turkey, Albania, the Morea, and other places, which anciently little thought of receiving literature from the shores of the Danube. The new institution at Vienna, must greatly favour this literature generally.

The *Servian Literature* has followed the example set by Obredwitch; and has, since his time, deserved success by the merit of several of its publications.

Lately have been published at Vienna, several important works of engravings, as the *Voyages Pittoresques of Austria*; which includes, monuments, ruins, ancient castles and residences, &c. with histories and explanations in German and French.

Views in the country of Salzburgh, and Upper Austria.

Views in the environs of Vienna.

The *Gothic Monuments of Austria* are in progress towards publication, announced to be under the patronage of Prince Lichnowsky. The ancient cathedral of St. Stephen, at Vienna, is likely to be included in the early numbers.

BELGIUM.

Literary Institutions Consolidated.

The Royal Institution of Sciences at Amsterdam, has received from the King of the Netherlands the title of *The Royal Institution of Sciences and the fine Arts of the Low Countries*. On this occasion it has been directed to make the necessary alterations in its rules, relative to the admission of members from the Southern provinces. These new rules have received the Royal Sanction. The number of members, native of the provinces, which formerly was thirty, is now extended to forty five. The former Members have been confirmed by a decree dated May 30, 1816; and several

2 M

vacancies, were filled up by the admission of new members previous to the intended accession from the newly acquired provinces.

A society that had been formed at Antwerp under the name of a *Society of Friends of the Arts*, has been recently united to the Dutch Society, known by the title of *Tot nat van het Algemeen* (For the Public Good.) This union, no doubt, will effectually strengthen the institution; especially as all the members of the Assembly of the States of the province of Antwerp are included in this association.

The Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres of Brussels, which was founded in 1772 by the Empress Maria Theresa, has resumed its labours since the restoration of peace and the settlement of the country. Among other questions proposed for the subjects of prize dissertations is one that perhaps might be of use among ourselves. What are the applications of which steam, or the vapour of heated water, is susceptible, as the means of communicating warmth in manufactories; and also for the purposes of domestic economy and accommodation?

Governor Daendels' Report on Java, &c.

It will have been observed by whoever has perused the account of Java by Sir Thomas Raffles, that his strictures on the management and conduct of the Dutch officers on that island are very severe; and that he evidently, entertains considerable antipathy against their behaviour. The late Governor, Marshal Daendels, does not escape reprobation. We have, therefore, a pleasure in reporting that those who feel any importance in forming an impartial judgment may hear the opposite party. That Governor-General has published a kind of Report on the conduct of his Government, under the title of *Staat der Nederlandsche Oostindische Bezittingen, &c.* State of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, under the direction of Herman Willem Daendels, in the years 1808 to 1811. One volume in folio, with three volumes of justificatory documents. Before this instance the Governor-Generals gave account of their conduct only to the Council of the Indies, at the Hague, which took sufficient care that nothing in the shape of authentic communication should be published.

The Governor begins by delineating in a general and animated manner the state of distress and negligence in which he found the colonies and establishments of the Dutch East India Company; from which he proceeds to narrate the efforts he made and the means he employed to pre-

serve them, and if possible, to restore them to a state of comparative prosperity. The documents annexed exhibit the directions he gave to subordinate officers and governors for this purpose: with various tables of commerce, of natural productions, &c. proper to convey some idea of colonial administration. Then follows a description of the Dutch possessions, which may be divided into three parts, 1. The city of Batavia and its territory, including a population of 200,000 inhabitants. 2. The sovereignty of Cheribon, with 550,000 inhabitants. 3. The north east coast, with several regencies, the island of Madura, and some other smaller islands, the population of which may amount to 600,000 souls. The kingdom of Bantam has been added since 1808, the population of which may be about 80,000 inhabitants.

The revenue of the whole of these possessions amounted in 1811 to 10,900,000 rix dollars; and the expenses of Government to 8,700,000 rix dollars. The plantations of coffee (which our Readers will recollect, are described as the most oppressive tyranny, by the British Governor) according to an official enumeration amounted to 72,609,860 plants of this shrub. When General Daendels took the Government the contents of the Company's Treasury amounted to no more than 569,120 rix dollars in money, and 533,739 rix dollars in paper.

At this time Java was called on to support seven thousand troops; there were in the Molucca islands, at Macassar and Palembang four or five hundred artillery men; but the Governor found this artillery, the engineering service, the public magazines and the hospitals in the most complete state of dissolution; inasmuch that three years of the most vigorous administration were found insufficient to place them in a state of efficiency, in order to meet the attack of the British power, to which they fell a prey.

DENMARK.

Geographical Mathematics.

The Geographical measurements of the Earth's surface, which are now in progress in various Nations, and by the associated Mathematicians of several countries heretofore rivals in war; now, much more honourably, rival coadjutors in science—will be recollected with admiration and esteem in future ages. The study is not frivolous, but susceptible of being reduced to most important practical purposes. Among other countries Denmark had concurred in the undertaking; and after the death of Professor Bugge, to whom the

task had been confided, the direction of the labours for this purpose was placed in a commission composed of Admiral Loevenoe, the commander Vlengel, the state Counsellor Wolf, and two professors Degen and Olufsen. M. Bruun has been named inspector of the necessary proceedings. When the whole is concluded, it will be the boast of Europe, and a standing memorial of the superiority of European science.

M. Bruun has communicated to the Royal Society of Sciences, a Statistic and Economic View of Denmark, founded on Geographical Authorities, and the Statistical estimate of Jutland.

Reciprocal Compliments.

The King of Denmark has ordered to be sent to the principal Cabinets of Medals in Europe, a Copy of the *Catalogus Nummorum Veterum Musei Regis Daniae*, published by Professor Rasmus in two Volumes Quarto. This work having reached the Cabinet of Medals at Vienna, the Emperor of Austria has returned the compliment by sending a diamond ring to the Author, in token of his satisfaction.

DENMARK must be included among those countries in which the number of periodical works has been considerably increased within these few years. Four public Journals are now published monthly—the Political Journal—the Athenæum—the Minerva—the Danfana. Three appear every quarter—the Archives of Jurisprudence—the Theological Library—the Journal of Foreign Literature. The number of Newspapers is nine; the Official Gazette—the Sheet of Advertisements—the Citizen's Friend—the Day—Skilderie—the Friend of the Police—the Daily Post—the Spectator, and Adraستا. The whole number of periodicals is sixteen.

GERMANY.

Meteoric Phenomena: Stones.

At the sitting of the Society of Natural History at Halle, July 6, 1816, M. Chladni submitted to the inspection of the members present, a collection of Meteoric Stones, or Stones fallen from the Atmosphere; to this exhibition he added his own observations on their nature and formation. Dr. Kastner took up the subject, and placed it in that point of view which he had taken of it. He admitted that these stones are no natives of this Earth, but of other celestial bodies; to which he added, that the chemical analysis of them proves that many of the same substances as are found in our mountains, and among the solids of our globe, are also component parts of the solids and mountains of other

globes; certainly, of those celestial bodies which are nearest to us; and probably of the others which form our planetary system. This idea may be extended yet further; for if those bodies are not unlike our Earth in their composition, it is probable that they are fitted for inhabitants not altogether unlike those who people the residence on which we are stationed.

Among the numberless curiosities presented by German Literature must unquestionably be distinguished, the Prospectus of a *Universal German Encyclopedia*: intended to comprise all that is known to man, and all that is within the power of man to know. The bulky Encyclopedias of France, with their rivals in England, are not to be compared to an undertaking so immeasurable. It is, however modestly proposed to include the whole in thirty quarto volumes, accompanied with five hundred plates and maps. The alphabetical order will be adopted, and nothing will be omitted. The copy will be completed in five or six years, and the cost will not amount to more (if to so much) than a guinea per volume. We presume that certain English works will form the basis of this; on which our expectations are by no means raised—for which the authors are obliged to the very method they have taken to raise them.

Neue Germania, &c. New Germany, a periodical work, Historical and Political. Vol. I. containing three parts; these parts appear at uncertain intervals. The work is printed at Sulzbach, and refers chiefly to the late and present Constitutions of Germany.

Die Vorzeit, &c. Old Times, a journal destined to the history, poetry, arts, literature and antiquities of the middle ages. This work proposes to be a register of whatever is curious or entertaining in past ages. Certainly the change of manners renders many things amusing now, which were either necessary, or extremely well intended centuries ago; among these may be reckoned the forms of good manners, the modes and the points of etiquette which then were deemed indispensable among the polite and distinguished of both sexes.

At Berlin is announced a journal for the peculiar use of the Jews; it will appear in the Hebrew language, and also in the German, under the title of *Jehidja*; a quarterly Journal appropriate to the Jewish nation, and to the lovers of Biblical and Hebrew literature. The yearly cost will be four rix dollars. The Editor is Mr. John Heinemann, translator of the

Bible into German, to which he has annexed a Commentary.

Hebrew literature is less known in the world of letters than it deserves to be it is now rich in new and valuable productions, and since 1800 is become an article of exportation, not without its importance to Austria, where it has been supported with a spirit of emulation.

Journal for the printing of cottons, linen, silk, serge, &c. published by J. T. Dingler, in numbers, with coloured plates, 8vo. at Augsburg and Leipsic. This work contains several original memoirs on the whitening and printing of cottons, &c. with translations of others relative to the same proceedings, to dyeing, and other branches of the same processes. It is divided into memoirs and communications at large, and into miscellaneous articles, and notices or hints relative to new proceedings, new machines, improvements of old methods, or implements, &c. the whole having a view to practice, and amelioration of the state of knowledge and skill, in this important and daily more extensive branch of National industry.

Rhine and Russian rivers.

M. Eichoff, who was Director General of the tolls taken on the river Rhine during the nine years which that establishment subsisted, has published at Cologne *Topographische Darstellung*, &c. a Topographical Picture of the Rhine, its navigation and commerce, in 4to. pp. 184. This work was originally intended for the information of the Congress at Vienna. The first section offers the Topography and Statistics of this River, its navigation and commerce on both banks. In the second section the Rhine is presented under the aspect of a central stream, to which might be united without any extraordinary difficulties, all the rivers of France, and of the Low Countries; to which the author adds those of Germany and of Russia. The third section contains a view of the police ancient and modern of the Rhine, and of the tolls paid on the river. The fourth section is allowed to explanations of a new system for duties receivable on this, and on all the rivers of Germany, and elsewhere. It is admitted in officers who have exercised any charge, that they think most highly of the advantages of which it is susceptible: we presume that when this commissary includes the rivers of Russia in connection with the Rhine he avails himself of his privilege to a sufficient extent.

HUNGARY.

New Journal.

M. Francis de Péthé, a writer of this nation, has obtained leave to continue in

Hungary his Journal which had heretofore been published at Vienna, under the title of *Nemzedi Gazda*. He announces also his intention of instituting a *Literary Journal* in the Hungarian language. It will comprize extracts from foreign journals, and original articles of Hungarian literature.

ITALY.

New Journals.

A new historical, political, and literary Journal is announced at Rome, under the title of *Efemeridi Romane*. These Ephemerides, will contain the public decrees and orders of the powers both temporal and spiritual which obtain the force of laws,—documents which may serve as materials for the history of passing events, whether they relate to national or to foreign affairs,—Articles of literature Italian and Foreign; extracts from, with critical analyses of, new works;—Articles referring to the Fine Arts, to Antiquities, to Agriculture, and other Miscellaneous matters. A number will be published every fortnight. The subscription for the year is *four scudi*.

Two new journals have been started: the first at Padua, to be called *Il Relatore della Letteratura d'Italia*: this work will appear monthly; beginning February, 1817. The editors are the Counsel Luigi Lanfranchi, and the Abbate Fortunato Federici.

The second is, an Historical journal, but not excluding politics and literature, intended to appear at Venice; its name *Il nuovo Osservatore Veneziano*. This will appear weekly, in three sheets; and will contain, besides the news of the day, notices on commerce, the arts, literature, &c.

Sinking of the earth.

On the 26th of January 1814 the village of Lizzero, situated on the mountain of Pistoia was involved in destruction by the falling to pieces, or crumbling, of the mountain, without any visible cause. The whole village so lately the habitation of man, had entirely disappeared at the end of three days. A particular account of this fatal phenomenon was read at a meeting of the Imperial Academy of sciences at Milan, June 6, 1816, by Count Stratico.

Tea tree in Italy.

At the same meeting a memoir was read on the cultivation of the Tea shrub in the North of Italy, especially in Lombardy. It is certain that this shrub grows in the North of China, where the climate and temperature differs but little from that of Italy; that it may be naturalized cannot be doubted; but whether it may become an article of commerce, and whether fashion will esteem it equally with the

plant of China, are questions only to be answered by time.

RUSSIA.

New Journals.

The interior of Russia is not behind in the institution of journals for the communication of knowledge: such periodicals exist in several places; as for instance,

At Casan a committee named by the university, publishes a weekly sheet, or journal.

At Astrakan a journal as well political as literary in its nature, is published in the Russian and Armenian languages:—besides these, a number of professors of the University of Charkow have associated to conduct a literary journal, published monthly, under the title of the *Ukraine Herald*.

SAXONY.

In October 1815, the King of Saxony founded at Dresden an *Academy of Surgery and Medicine*. The intention of this establishment is, to form good practical physicians—to diffuse a proper portion of medico-chirurgical instruction among the practitioners in the Saxon army—to educate young surgeons for the duties of their profession—to form a school of midwifery—to improve the Veterinary Institution, which, for this purpose is included in the present academy;—to these are added clinical establishments for internal disorders—for chirurgical cases, and for the delivery of pregnant women.

SWITZERLAND.

Helvetic Society of Natural Knowledge.—A Society for the promotion of Natural Philosophy was established at Geneva in October 1815. Among other rules adopted by this institution was one which imported that the Society should assemble as a body and hold a meeting *during three days*, in the cities of Switzerland, in rotation. The town first fixed on for this purpose was Berne; and accordingly, the members assembled there October 3, 4, and 5, under the presidency of M. Wyttenbach, who opened the session with a discourse on the objects and importance of the Society.

The experiments and information communicated on this occasion, included the safety lamp of our countryman Sir. H. Davy, the luminous pile of Dr. Wollaston, and the new azimuth compass of Kater. A memorial of a deceased Member was also read.

The principal rules of this Society are the following:—1. The object of this association is, to encourage and, enlarge the Study of Nature in general, and particu-

larly the Natural History of Switzerland. 2. The Members shall meet once every year, during three days, in the cities of Arau, Basle, Berne, Geneva, Lausanne, St. Gall, and Zurich. 3. A new President shall be chosen every year. 4. Strangers are admitted as Honorary Members. 5. The Society is divided into six classes; Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Medicine, Agriculture and Technology. Prize questions will be admitted.

We believe, that this is the only Scientific Society of which perambulation is a principle: certainly, it must be extremely pleasant to a number of intelligent and well informed men to enjoy each other's friendship and liberal intercourse during three days; not merely within doors, but also on such excursions, botanizing, &c. to which the season may invite. Is Switzerland the only country in which a recreation so delightful, animating and profitable, is practicable?

Inspection of English Manufactories.

M. Fisher, proprietor of a manufactory of cast steel, in Switzerland, some time ago undertook a journey to England for the purpose of visiting the principal manufactories and work-shops of England. This he accomplished, and he has published his travels under the title of *Tagebuch einer Reise*, &c. Journal of a Technological expedition in 1814, by way of Paris to London, and also to certain manufacturing towns of England. Arau 1816. This volume contains a great number of interesting notices; in particular relating to the towns of Birmingham and Manchester; to the iron and steel works; to the Steam Engines of Bolton and Watt in Scotland, to the preparation of hemp by Mr. Lee, to the pottery wares of Wedgwood, to the carriages impelled by steam, to the hydraulic presses, and many other things connected with the state of manufactures and machinery in the island of Great Britain. We presume not to conjecture how far this traveller was admitted to the privacies of these works; that must remain with the prudence of our own people: but, we should like well enough to know what effect his account of these *extranumeraries* had produced among the readers his countrymen.

WIRTEMBERGH.

A political journal for the country of Wirtemberg, has recently been undertaken, called *Für und Wider*, &c. For and Against; it is published at Tubingen; and is exclusively destined to debates, negotiations, revolutions &c. of the States of the kingdom of Wirtemberg.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE

FROM THE

BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.

The squadron in the Indian Seas is now very small, consisting of only three frigates of 36 guns, two 20 gun ships, and two brigs.

Honorary Rewards to meritorious exertions.

In our last number, p. 739 we inserted the history of the persons wrecked on the island of Prepara: we have now the satisfaction of reporting that the assistance afforded them has not passed unnoticed or unrewarded by the Government and the British at Calcutta, as appears from the following paragraphs.

Calcutta Dec 31, 1816.—The Calcutta Gazette has a paragraph respecting Capt. Weatherall. We understand that on the piece of plate which is to be offered to him, the following inscription is intended to be engraved:

“Presented to Capt. M. T. Weatherall by the Merchants of Calcutta, in testimony of their sense of his meritorious and very eminent exertions in the cause of humanity, in having while in command of the ship *Prince Blucher*, rendered every practicable aid in saving the lives of a majority of a detachment of H. M. 78th regiment, who were wrecked on board the *Frances Charlotte*, on the Island of Prepara, on the night of the 5th Nov. 1816.”

This compliment from his worthy friends, the Merchants of Calcutta, cannot but prove extremely gratifying to the benevolent Commander whose promptitude and humanity it commemorates; but justice demands that we should also insert the remuneration paid by the Public Officers of the Community, to Captain Weatherall; and not to him only, but to his officers, and to his Ship's Company; and to others who were parties to this most laudable and meritorious exertion.

[PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.]

To Captain WEATHERALL,

Of the private Ship *Prince Blucher*.

SIR, The right Honorable the Governor General in Council has received from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Copy of a Dispatch from Lieutenant Colonel Forbes, of H. M. 78th Regiment, and of its enclosure from Major Mac Pherson, detailing the circumstances attending the loss of the Trans-

port *Frances Charlotte* on the Prepara, and reporting the arrival at this Port, on the *Prince Blucher*, of a number of the Officers and Men of that Regiment, who had been wrecked on the Island. Copies of these papers and of the letter received with them from the Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, I have the pleasure to forward to you, for your information.

2. The Governor General in Council has perused with the highest satisfaction, the testimony borne by Major Mac Pherson to your humane, animated and meritorious exertions on this occasion. The efforts made by you to save the men wrecked on the Prepara must be considered no less creditable to your professional abilities and knowledge, than honorable to your feelings; and while they must afford sincere satisfaction to yourself His Lordship in Council has no doubt that they will ever be remembered by the unfortunate sufferers themselves with sentiments of the most lively gratitude.

3. In testimony of the sense entertained by the Governor General in Council of your spirited conduct, his Lordship in Council is pleased to present you with the sum of Rs. 5,000. His Excellency in Council has also directed that the undermentioned sums be granted to the Officers and Crew of the *Prince Blucher*, and to Mr. Ramsay, Chief Mate of the *Po*, as a mark of the approbation of Government, of their exertions on the occasion alluded to.

To the Chief Mate of the <i>Blucher</i> ,	
Sa. Rs.	1,500
Second ditto	1,200
Third ditto	1,000

To the other Officers and Crew of the Ship two month's Pay.

To Mr. Ramsay, Chief Mate of the *Po*, who was left by that ship at Prepara, and most consequently, it is understood, has experienced loss of pay 2,000

4. You are requested to grant a Certificate to the Officers and Crew of the *Prince Blucher*, to enable the Marine Pay Master, by whom the sums awarded to them, will be paid, to identify their persons.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

A TROTTER, Act. Sec. to the Govt.

Fort William, the 28th Dec. 1816

CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that before the loading on board of any ship or vessel of any of the following goods, merchandises and commodities; namely, sugar, tobacco, cotton, wood, indigo, ginger, fustick, or other dyeing wood, rice, molasses, or copra, or of the growth, production, or manufacture of any of the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, or of any of the provinces, districts, or places, which have been, and are annexed and made subject to the presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, or any of his Majesty's British plantations in Asia,—security will be re-

quired from the master of such ship or vessel to his excellency the right honourable the governor-general, by bond, with two sureties, being persons of known residence and ability, within the town of Calcutta,—with condition (amongst other things), that if any of the goods, merchandizes, or commodities enumerated and described, shall be laden in, or on board the said ship or vessel, the said ship or vessel shall carry all such of the said goods, merchandizes, and commodities, as shall be so laden in and on board of the same, to the ports (if in Asia) for which she is originally bound, or to some one of his Majesty's British plantations in Asia, within the limits of the trade of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, to which the same may be lawfully carried, and there unload, and put on shore the same; and if to a port in Great Britain or Ireland, then to such port or to some other port in Great Britain, or Ireland, to which the same may be lawfully carried, and there unload and put on shore the same.

C. D'OLEY,
Actg. Col. G. C.

Govt. Custom-House, }
Calcutta, 30th Jan. 1817. }

MERCANTILE INFORMATION IMPORTANT.

THE Mercantile world in India had lately been thrown into the greatest consternation by the seizure and condemnation of the Company's cruizer *Ernaad*, at Bombay, because she had not on board a Plantation Bond, although laden with the articles enumerated in the 18th and 19th sections of the 12. Car. II. But, this judgment had been controverted, and in fact, reversed, in the case of the cutter *Dispatch*, which was seized in her passage down the Hoogly, under precisely the same circumstances as the *Ernaad*. The Admiralty Court, at Calcutta, unanimously determined that these sections of the act of Car. II. did not apply to India; but to such plantations as then existed, (meaning those in America) and that there were not in India the officers mentioned in the act to whom the bonds could be given: that by the circuitous Trade Act ships are permitted to carry the produce of India to ports, other than English plantations (except America)—therefore, to oblige them to enter into Plantation Bonds, would deprive them of the benefit of this act, which authorizes them to unload at other ports. This decision took place February 14. The great interest excited by this cause appears in the following paragraph.

On Thursday last, the release of the *Dispatch* cutter, from the custody of the Ad-

miralty Court, was celebrated with every demonstration of joy.

This event took place about one in the afternoon, and was announced by a salute of 19 guns from the little vessel on the re-hoisting of her flag—which was returned by a continued *feu de joye* for nearly 20 minutes from the shipping. Some vessels were gaily decked out with colours—others displayed flags bearing appropriate labels, such as—*Indian Trade rescued—British Laws vindicated—No Bondage—Free Trade and Seamen's rights*.

These celebrations afloat seemed to revive on shore the sensations which the relief afforded by the decision of the Supreme Court had the day before diffused all over this great city of merchants. Hindoos, Moosulmans, Armenians, Jews, Christians, and Parsees, appeared congratulating each other anew on the deliverance of their trade.

In short, from the deep interest universally excited by this important question when under discussion, and the joy that pervaded the whole community on the decision being announced, we may judge of the vast dismay and extensive injury that would have been experienced had the grounds alleged for the seizure of the *Dispatch* been declared to be legal.

We understand that on Friday, at a general meeting of the merchants of Calcutta, it was unanimously voted, that, as a memorial of their important services, golden vases, bearing appropriate inscriptions, should be presented to the Advocate General and Mr. Compton, the learned and able counsel who so successfully defended the rights of the Indian merchants; and that a splendid entertainment should also be given to these gentlemen at the town hall, which is fixed for Sunday the 22d instant. All the principal individuals in the settlement will be present on this occasion."

STATE OF THE MISSION AT SERAMPORE AND CALCUTTA.

The Settlement of Serampore in consequence of the peace has been restored to the Danish Government: this, however, has produced no change in the situation of the Baptist Missionaries, whose incessant labours in translating the Scriptures are well known to our readers. The following is information from that truly Christian establishment.

Towards the close of the year 1815, they were honoured with a visit from the Right Hon. Earl Moira, Lady Loudon, the Bishop of Calcutta, Mrs. Middleton, with several other persons of distinction. The noble visitors inspected the whole establishment, and appeared particularly pleased

when they entered the room appropriated to the learned natives employed in the translation of the Holy Scriptures. The sight of learned Hindoos, from almost every province of India, employed in the work of preparing translations of this blessed book for all those countries, appeared greatly to interest his Lordship, Lady Loudon, and the learned Bishop. When the Afghan pundit was recognized, he was immediately pronounced a Jew; and his own declaration that he was Benî Israel, confirmed the decision.

To improve the *minds* of their younger members, they have instituted a select religious library; and to train them up in the practice of Christian benevolence, they have formed a society for visiting and relieving the poor, to be called the Juvenile Charitable Institution at Calcutta.

A very rich brahman, resident in Calcutta, named Ram-Mehun-Raya, who is well versed in the Sungskrit, Persian, and English languages, has lately published in the Bengalee, one or two philosophical works from the Sungskrit, in the hope of leading his countrymen to renounce idolatry. He has paid us, say the missionaries, a visit at Serampore, and at a late interview, after relating an anecdote of Krishna, relative to a petty theft by this god, he added, The sweeper of my house would not do such an act, and can I worship a god sunk lower than my menial servant—the man who washes my water-closet? He is at present a simple theist, admires Jesus Christ, but is ignorant of his need of the atonement. He has not renounced his caste, and this enables him to visit the richest families of Hindoos. Since the publication of his translation of the *Vidanta*, several very respectable inhabitants of Calcutta have declared themselves pure Monotheists, and united in a society, with a view to mutual assistance in adopting a system of worship conformable to their faith. Surely it is not presumptuous to hope, that as they have been led thus far in the paths of understanding, they will be guided into the knowledge of the true God, and Jesus Christ whom he had sent. The language used by the brahman already mentioned in a late letter to brother Ward, will encourage such a hope, and deeply interest every pious heart. *In the discovery of truth, our faculties are of course to be used; but at the same time we should look up to God as our best guide, as it is God that leads us on to his true way. We, poor insignificant beings, feel very often our dependence upon the supreme Regulator, even in trifling affairs;

this sense of deficiency will, I hope, relieve me entirely from self-sufficiency, and induce me to call on God with all my heart for his assistance.'

The following is the state of the versions under the care and conduct of the Missionaries in this establishment.

I. "The whole Old and New Testaments is translated, printed, and extensively circulated, in the languages of Bengal and Orissa; the population of which two provinces, on a moderate estimate, exceeds 30 millions.

II. "The New Testament is printed and circulated in five other languages—the Sungskrit, Hindee, Mahratta, Punjabee, and Chinese; in the two former, one half of the Old Testament is printed also; and in the remaining three considerable progress is made.

III. "In 16 languages a commencement has been made in *printing* the New Testament. In some of them considerable progress has been made, though we are not enabled to state how far each distinct translation is advanced.

IV. "Preparations for translation and printing, in a greater or less degree of forwardness, are made in 14 additional languages.

V. "To these may be added the seven languages in which the New Testament has been printed, or is printing, at Serampore, on account of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society; which will make the whole number amount to 44.

"Dr. Marshman has been enabled to complete the translation of the whole Bible into the Chinese language. Thus, by the blessing of a gracious God, the persevering labours of eleven years are brought to a happy conclusion, and upwards of 300 millions of our fellow-immortals have a version of the Holy Scriptures prepared for them in their own tongue."

MADRAS.

Madras, Oct. 30th. 1816.—A new flag staff light house has been erected on the Hope Island, in Coringa Bay.

Deliverance from Solitude and Distress.

Mr. Powell, Commander of the Queen Charlotte, informs us of the interesting circumstance of his having recovered from a rock twenty-one miles N. W. of Noa-heevah (one of the Marquesas), a man that had been its solitary inhabitant for nearly three years. His account stated, that early in 1814 he proceeded thither from Noa-heevah with four others, all of whom had left an American ship there, for the purpose of procuring feathers, that were in

high estimation among the natives of Nooaheevah; but losing their boat on the rock three of his companions in a short time perished through famine, and principally from thirst, as there was no water but what was supplied by rains. His fourth companion continued with him but a few weeks; when he formed a resolution of attempting to swim, with the aid of a splintered fragment that remained of their boat, to an island, in which effort he must have inevitably perished. He had once himself attempted to quit his forlorn situation by constructing a catamaran, but failed, and lost all means of any future attempt. They had originally taken fire with them from Nooaheevah, which he had always taken care to continue, except on one occasion, when, it became extinguished, and never could have been restored but by a careful preservation of three or four grains of gunpowder, and the lock of a musket which he had broke up for the construction of his catamaran. The flesh and blood of wild birds were his sole aliment: with the latter he quenched his thirst in seasons of long droughts, and the skulls of his departed companions were his only drinking vessels. The discovery made of him from the Queen Charlotte was purely accidental: the rock was known to be desolate and barren, and the appearance of a fire as the vessel passed it on an evening, attracted notice, and produced an inquiry which proved fortunate to the forlorn inhabitant of the rock, in procuring his removal to Nooaheevah, whither Mr. Powell conveyed him, and left him under the care of a European of the name of Wilson, who has resided there for many years, and with whom the hermit had had a previous acquaintance.

Unusual Want of Supply.

It is a singular circumstance, that the annual supply of China articles, which usually arrives in January, has this year not been received; nor can we learn that any merchant ship is expected from that quarter.

Tiger ravages checked.

On Wednesday, the 26th of February, as three young gentlemen were shooting near Killanour (Killanour is ten miles from Pondicherry, on the Tindevantum road), a villager informed them that a woman had been torn about two hours before by a tiger, and said he would shew them the jungle to which he had returned: they accordingly went with him. Several villagers followed with tom-toms; they were not long in finding the remains of the woman's clothes with a basket, and some

grass which she had been gathering. The villagers soon roused him. In passing from one part of the jungle to another, he caught one of them, and tore him very severely. The great noise made at the time caused him to let go his hold, and retire to a large bush on the edge of a tank. The gentlemen then surrounded the place; but, not supposing he was there, from his being so quiet, one of them went to look in, when he rose from the middle of the bush with a dreadful roar, leapt upon a villager, and threw him to a considerable distance—while in the act of leaping, he received a ball in his hinder quarters, which laid him on his back, but he still kept hold of the man. In this position he received another in his shoulder, which made him furious; the third gentleman then ran up, and sent a charge of shot through him,—a spear shackled him to the ground, while the villagers (one or two, for the others had made the best use of their legs) thumped his head with large sticks, which soon put an end to his existence. He was more than seven feet from his nose to the tip of his tail. To judge from the condition he was in, he must have made great depredations in this neighbourhood.

The man who was last caught, had his arm so very much shattered, that I am afraid he will never be able to use it, the animal having the greatest part of his arm, with part of his side, in his mouth at the same time."

AN EYE-WITNESS.

Tindevantum, 27th Feb. 1817.

SUPREME COURT REMOVED.

It was in contemplation to remove the Supreme Court of judicature at this presidency from the fort. We now learn that the building on the beach near the justice's office, formerly allotted for the accommodation of the captains of his majesty's navy who might touch at this port, has been appropriated by government to this object. Several alterations are to be immediately made in the interior of the building, which, when finished, will render the new court much more spacious than the present one, and will also afford sufficient accommodation for the offices of all the officers of the court. The situation is well adapted for the general convenience of the public, though we fear the noise of the surf will sometimes interrupt the proceedings of the court.

Pondicherry continues to be the gayest city in India. Several splendid entertainments have lately taken place, among which, that given by Messrs. Moorat to his excellency Count Dupuy, we learn

was most conspicuously brilliant. Transparencies, fire-works, and illuminations, agreeably relieved the fatigue of the merry dance, which was kept up with great spirit. The whole of the principal inhabitants of Pondicherry graced the fete with their presence.

CEYLON.

Official Report on the Progress of Vaccination.

It is with much satisfaction I have to observe, that the numbers included in the present return exceed those of the last year by 2316, and this is owing to the introduction of Vaccination among the inhabitants of the Kandyan provinces.

The introduction of Vaccination among the civilized nations of Europe, was not easily or speedily effected, and it was only natural to suppose that still greater difficulties would attend its introduction among the Kandyans. Experience has proved this to be the case. By the judicious exertions, however, of the superintendants of Vaccination in the interior, the native Kandyan chiefs and head men were induced to allow themselves to be vaccinated. The spell was thus broken. The disease was found to be harmless and inoffensive, and numbers of the people followed the example of their leaders.

Much, however, still remains to be done to diffuse widely the blessings of Vaccination among the inhabitants of the interior, objections founded in fears and prejudices may be expected to be raised against it. But the same judicious and cautious exertion that effected its introduction, will, I should hope, secure its continuance, and render it to the inhabitants of the interior what it is to those of the coast of Ceylon, a source of great happiness.

CHARLES FARRELL,

Superintendent Gen. of Vaccin.

Med. Depart. Colombo, }
5th February, 1817. }

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CONFERENCE WITH THE CAFFRE KING.

The following instance of equity and of dignified manners in the chief of a nation always considered as savage, deserves distinction. It is possible, that the previous intercourse of this King with Europeans may have contributed to improve his manners; but, unless he had possessed natural good sense, and abilities, that advantage would have been lost on him, as it has been on many savage chiefs before him.

Cape Town, April, 3, 1817.—A very important conference took place between Lord Charles Somerset, attended by his

suite and body-guard, and king Gaika, (or Geika,) at the head of 300 armed Caffres; when an amicable arrangement was formed for preventing future depredations and contentions between the colonists and the Caffre nation, and to promote a friendly intercourse in the way of trade. On this occasion, Gaika, in the presence of, and with the concurrence of the other chiefs, agreed to use his utmost endeavours to put a stop to the continual depredations committed on the colonists; and he consented, that in future cases of cattle being stolen from the colony, and traced to any particular Krall, that Krall should be made responsible for the cattle, although not to be found there, and should be bound to furnish from its own herds the number of cattle stolen from the colony; he said this would be right and just, and would induce the Kralls to give up, and not secrete the thieves, as they now did. He said, he would assuredly punish with death any Caffre he discovered plundering the colonists; and added, that he knew that an Almighty Ruler presided over all chiefs, however great, and that they were accountable to Him for the right and wrong they permitted.

‘A Caffre, who had been taken in the act of committing depredation on the Sunday River, was then returned to Gaika, and his pardon stipulated for. Gaika questioned him in a most authoritative manner, and then said, that the whole Caffre people were indebted to his Excellency for saving this man’s life, for that he should certainly have had him put to death, but for the powerful interference of the ‘Koze’ Kooloo (*great chief*.)

‘The gracefulness with which Gaika spoke, was very striking; and the manly and decided tone he took, was extremely impressive.

‘After the conference had terminated, presents were produced and given to the several chiefs: particular articles had been selected for Gaika and his son. His Excellency also presented Gaika with a beautiful grey horse.’

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Turnip remarkably large:

The Governor of New South Wales received a note from a settler in the month of April, 1816, presenting a Swedish turnip weighing *thirty pounds*; a specimen of the favourable soil and climate of the colony. In England this root resists the most severe frosts, while in New South Wales it bears heat and drought better than any other culinary vegetable; the

roots there weigh from four to thirty pounds, and the tops grow from two to six feet high. The crop from which this root was selected as the largest, was remarkably fine, though sown in a most exposed situation. The Swedish turnip would appear worthy of a regular trial in India, and no doubt the Horticultural Society at Calcutta will endeavour to introduce it to general growth.

New Signal House and Light House.

On July 11th, 1816, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, His Excellency the Governor and Staff, accompanied by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, the Judge Advocate, and Captain Gill, the principal Engineer, proceeded to the South Head, where (every thing being in readiness for the occasion) His Excellency was pleased to lay the foundation stone of a most useful building, intended for the several purposes of a Signal and Light-house, also a Guard house and Barrack for a small military detachment. On the top of which a light is to be placed for the direction of vessels approaching the coast, which, from its elevation, will be seen at an immense distance at sea, and be an object handsome to behold from the town of Sidney.

Huge blocks of excellent stone are prepared for this edifice, and afford the strongest assurance that it will prove a permanent security for all vessels that may approach the coast.

To this building, which opens the prospect of a monument for future ages to contemplate with pride, His Excellency gave the name of *Macquarrie Tower*; and when considered with a view to the commercial interests and foreign intercourse of this Colony, it cannot fail of proving a most valuable and important acquisition.

Description of the Signal and Light-house, by the Architect:—

The centre of this handsome building is to be raised sixty-five feet above the level of the eminence on which it is placed, and will form a square base or pedestal with a circular tower, crowned with a frieze, on which will be carved the four winds in *alto relievo*, distributing their different good and evil qualities from their drapery, as they appear to fly round the tower, above which there will be a cornice and lanthorn, with a revolving light, the whole forming an appropriate capital to the tower; on the inside is intended to be a geometrical stone stair-case leading up to the lanthorn, and two *basso relievos* will be on the pedestal.

The wings of the building are to form the guard-house and barrack.—*Sydney Gazette.*

Small fish in an Oyster shell.

A curious phenomenon recently exhibited itself on board a vessel now in the Cove, to a party while at supper. On the opening of a rock oyster, the shells of which were forced asunder with much difficulty, a small fish of two inches length, which had been curled up in the place which the native inhabitant of the shell had before occupied, sprung out upon the table, and was preserved alive till yesterday. Examined in a glass of clear salt water, the little intruder, which had doubtless devoured its host, the oyster, had a beautiful appearance when alive. Its great pliancy when in motion determines its species to be cartilaginous, while the back and belly, which were ornamented with a series of spines linked together by a transparent silken membrane, and its fine curling tail, displayed the richest beauties to the admiring eye. The creature was itself almost entirely transparent when interposed between the eye and the sun, and the whole body marked with stripes of brown and yellow, disposed in regular intervals; nor was the head its least curious part, from its being surmounted with a fine crest, resembling the undented comb of a cock. Many persons have seen it, and all presume it to be a new species.

Venom instantly fatal.

The following cases of instant death from the bite of serpents, are deserving of attention. What can be that mortal power which by so small a quantity, acts in a manner so rapid? and on what principle can the rapidity of its action depend? We need not add the caution on the subject of serpents, which these cases, in common with many others, are calculated to inspire.

Two instances of extreme virulence and rapidity of animal poison almost unprecedented in well authenticated narrative are recorded in the *Sydney Gazette* as recent information from the party at Bathurst plains.

The sudden death of John Wood, a private of the Royal Veteran Company, on duty at that post, was owing to the bite of a snake, which he survived only a few moments. The melancholy event took place on the 24th ultimo; the fatal wound was inflicted on the foot, and the deceased, putting his hand upon it, had scarcely time to implore the blessing of God, when he

fell upon his face, and instantly expired. Putrescence ensued with unexampled velocity, and in a few hours the body of the deceased became entirely black.

The malign effects of the snake poison has in two instances shewn itself more direful in the species found in the new discovered mountain country, than any other. We mentioned the melancholy circumstances of the instant death of the soldier at Bathurst, on his receiving the bite of one of them. A sheep belonging to Mr. Lawson was also bit; it died immediately, and exhibited symptoms of putrescence in a few moments after. One of them was known to advance from beneath a rock to the centre of a road as a man was passing, with the apparent intention of attacking him. They are said to be generally from five to six or seven feet long, are of a disagreeable dark colour, and have very large heads.

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OTAHEITE.

State of the islands, and of Trade.

The following is, we believe the latest intelligence from these islands. The reader will observe the trade rising among them, with their *capabilities*, by means of their natural productions. Who knows what price Otaheite Cotton may hereafter fetch in the market?

The Macquarrie left Otaheite the 24th of April, with a cargo of between fifty and sixty tons of pork, excellently cured.—She sailed from this the 24th of November, and reached Morca (Eimeo), one of the Society Islands, where the Missionaries have latterly dwelt, about the 6th of January; opened no trade with the natives, as there was little pork on the island. Sailed the 10th of February to Huabeine, and thence to Ulitea, where she procured a few tons; went thence to Bolabola, and received the main part of her cargo; went thence to Mubiddec, and traded for a few tons; from thence returned to Eimeo, and got eleven tons of pork. The difficulty of procuring a cargo was extremely great, owing to various causes, one of which was, that the women are now allowed to eat pork as well as the men, which formerly was not the case, and the consumption is consequently increased, or perhaps doubled.—The war that has almost desolated the main island of Tahcité (Otaheite) in the next place produced a universal lassitude with respect to a property that was almost open to spoliation and destruc-

tion, and of course but little stock was bred; whilst the general state of poverty that prevailed scarcely left the means of supporting themselves.—Their war was conducted perfectly upon a marauding system; burning and pillaging, but with the loss of a very few lives. An army of three hundred was considered a numerous force; and although they had a number of muskets, and know tolerably well how to use them (which is at the same time but little creditable to those who first put such weapons into the hands of an uncivilised people) yet they do but little execution with them, and if two or three fall, the main body immediately gives way, and flies in all directions. They have a great quantity of poultry, such as cocks and hens; a few Muscovy ducks, and a number of goats.—The Missionaries, as we formerly noticed, have a few head of horned cattle, and a few sheep; but hogs and the bread fruit constitute the chief dependence of the islands.—The banana seems to have been indigenous to the islands; the sweet tropical potatoe, the pumpkin and melon, are cultivated with success; and Captain Campbell has, we understand, during his late excursion, sown among the islands the loquat, the peach, the celery, and other garden seeds. Cotton is of spontaneous growth among most, or all of the islands; and its quality very various. The country, which was beautiful in itself, has derived luxuriance from its intercourse with the British nation; the aborigines, who but a few years, or indeed but a few months since, were cruel pagans, are now converted to Christianity; their idolatry is past; their wars are at an end; and under the guidance of their Missionary friends and brethren, they promise to become a good and happy people.

The inhabitants of Bolabola made Captain Campbell a present of their deity, which consisted of a log of wood from five to six feet long, and two or three inches thick, with a number of faces carved upon it. They parted with it as a proof of their reformation, and a token of contempt towards their former prejudices. Pomarrée has not been re-invested with absolute power; the chiefs are still afraid that he might abuse it; but he is so much the convert to Christian principles, that the fear is supposed to be ungrounded. He resides on a small spot a few hundred yards distant from Tahcité; and seems in the enjoyment of perfect content of mind, distributing books to all his countrymen that apply for them, and indiscriminately bestowing his favours upon those who had been

enemies as well as upon his approved friends. In fact, so wonderful has been the change, that it may truly be concluded a miracle has been wrought upon the minds of the people.

ARAB HOSPITALITY: HONOUR, AND VENGEANCE.

The following curious fact is extracted from the narrative of a ten years' residence at Tripoli, lately published, and affords a striking instance of revenge restrained by hospitality—a trait similar to that with which Walter Scott has, in such an animated manner, invested the chieftain Roderick D'hu. The same savage and inexplicable generosity of conduct is also practised among the mountain tribes of Caubul.

A chief of a party of the Bey of Tripoli's troops, pursued by the Arabs, lost his way, and was benighted near the enemy's camp. Passing the door of a tent that was open, he stopped his horse, and implored assistance, being almost overcome and exhausted with fatigue and thirst. The warlike Arab bid his enemy enter his tent with confidence, and treated him with all the hospitality and respect for which this people are so famous. The highest among them, like the heroes of old, wait on their guests. A man of rank, when visited by a stranger, quickly fetches a lamb from his flock and kills it, and his wife superintends her women in dressing it in the best manner. With some of the Arabs the primitive custom of washing the feet is yet adopted, and this compliment is performed by the head of the family. Their supper was the best of the fattest lamb roasted, their desert, dates and dried fruit; and the lady of the tent, to honour more particularly her husband's guest, set before him a dish of *bosseen* of her own making. It was flour and water kneaded into a paste, and left on a cloth to rise while the fire was lighted; then thrown on the embers; after turning it often, it was taken off half baked, broke into pieces, and kneaded again with new milk, oil, and salt, made into the shape of a pudding, and garnished with *maded*, which is small bits of mutton dried and salted in the highest manner.

Though the two chiefs were opposed in war, they talked with candour and friendship to each other, recounting the achievements of themselves and their ancestors, when a sudden paleness overspread the countenance of the host. He started from his seat, and retired, and in a few moments afterwards sent word to his guest that bed was prepared, and all things rea-

dy for his repose; that he had examined the Moor's horse, and found it too much exhausted to bear him through a hard journey the next day; but that, before sun-rise, an able horse, with every accommodation, would be ready at the door of the tent, where he would meet him, and expect him to depart with all expedition. The stranger, not able to account farther for the conduct of his host, retired to rest.

An Arab waked him in time to take refreshment before his departure, which was ready prepared for him; but he saw none of the family till he perceived, on reaching the door of the tent, the master of it holding the bridle of his horse, and supporting his stirrups for him to mount, which is done among the Arabs as the last office of friendship. No sooner was the stranger mounted than his host announced to him, that, through the whole of the enemy's camp, he had not so great an enemy to dread as himself. "Last night," said he, "in the exploits of your ancestors, you discovered to me the murderer of my father. There lie all the habits he was slain in," (which were at that moment brought to the door of the tent) "over which, in the presence of my family, I have many times sworn to revenge his death, and to seek the blood of his murderer from sunrise to sun-set. The sun has not yet risen, the sun will be no more than risen when I pursue you, after you have in safety quitted my tent, where, fortunately for you, it is against our religion to molest you, after your having sought my protection, and found a refuge there; but all my obligations cease as soon as we part, and from that moment you must consider me as one determined on your destruction, in whatever part, or at whatever distance, we may meet again. You have not mounted a horse inferior to the one that stands ready for myself; on its swiftness surpassing that of mine, depends one of our lives, or both." After saying this, he shook his adversary by the hand, and parted from him. The Moor profiting of the few moments he had in advance, reached the bey's army in time to escape his pursuer, who followed him closely as near the enemy's camp as he could with safety.

••• The most remarkable instance of this kind within our recollection is, that of an Arab, who, while walking in his garden, was surprised by a man leaping into it, and claiming protection: the Arab gave him part of a peach which he was then eating, as a pledge;—a few minutes afterwards the Arab's son was brought home, slain by this very man; whom, nevertheless, the Arab assisted to escape.

Poetry.

THE FRIENDS' FAREWELL.

The day is fading from the sky,
And soft the twilight breathes
Its balmy and luxuriant sigh
Through summer's blushing wreaths;
That sigh is Hope's desponding knell;
Its every murmur sounds—"Farewell!"

The days that late so kindly sped,
Are as a vision passed;
The hours they number'd all are fled—
Too bright—too gay to last!
And fond remembrance traces o'er
Each scene that we behold no more.

Our friends around our cottage hearth,
In fancy's eye are seen;
We trace on the retentive earth,
The steps where they have been:
A shrub, a flower, *not* cull'd in vain,
Recalls them to our minds again.

There is a pensive pure delight
In friendship's warm regret
For those who beam'd upon our sight;
Like suns that cloudless set,
Which cheer'd with heart-enlivening ray
Young pleasure's brief but happy day.

Sweet is the memory of that time
When joy and mirth were ours;
When peace and pleasure lov'd to twine
Their mingled wreath of flowers,
Say, Did the garland bloom in vain?
Or, will its sweets revive again?

The brighter shines resplendent day
The darker evening seems;
And morning's sunbeams break their way
Though clouds abate their gleams;
But still we hail the jocund light,
Nor think upon approaching night.

And when the summer's gentle dew
Falls on the lonely flower,
E'en as it trembles to the view
Within its greenwood bower—
We presage, from its tender ray,
The dawning of the brighter day!

C.

On being awakened by the Notes of a Bird,
Jan. 19, 1817.

Thanks, little warbler! for thy song;—
It came the twisted wreaths among
That twine my cottage window round,
Like inspiration's magic sound!

So light, so soft, so sweet and clear,
Its wild notes struck upon my ear.
And didst thou leave thy sheltering tree
To tune this jocund lay for me?
And didst thou fly from streamlet clear
To pour thy self-taught matins here?
I thank thee, minstrel! I would fain
Repay thee with as glad a strain.
But can I emulate in mine
The happy carelessness of thine?
The gay unconsciousness of care,
Which speaks in joyful measure there?
Thou hast no chilling fear, no sigh
To check thy tide of minstrelsy;
No past request, no future sorrow,
No sad presages for the morrow;
But, while the clear transparent rill
Presents its nectar to thy bill,
And buds are clustering in the bough,
Or berries shining thro' the snow,
Thou art most happy!—To inhale
The mildness of the vernal gale,
To cleave the air with sportive wing,
On waving branch to sit and sing,
And smooth thy feathers till they shine,
For the approaching Valentine.
These are thy pleasures:—these impart
A transport to thy guileless heart,
Which Kings would throw their crowns away,
To taste but for a single day!
Sing now again!—and art thou gone?
And hast thou left me thus alone?
Farewell then!—hadst thou linger'd yet,
Thy stay had caused increased regret.
I know thou couldst not charm away
My lightest sorrow by thy lay;
Or give, with its inspiring tone,
A heart as happy as thine own!

C.

SIR BENJAMIN:—A CHARACTER.

Without one quality to mark his fame,
Without one virtue to endear his name,
Proud—Pitiful—assuming—looking down,
On all his betters with a scornful frown;
Close as a miser—over-ock'd with wealth,
And caring for no being but himself,
Strip off the tin-el, rob him of his gold
(That God for which his conscience has been
sold);
And what of rich Sir Benjamin remains?—
A fat calf's head—but dish'd *without* the
brains!
Of years threescore, a smirking fop we find,
Little in every point—but least in *mind*.

C.

HINTS, PLANS and PROCEEDINGS or Benevolence.

—Homo sum :

Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

MRS. FRY'S TRULY BENEVOLENT EXERTIONS IN NEWGATE.

The following is one of those extraordinary instances of compassion and judgment to which too much respect cannot be paid. It is proper to record it, as well for the advantage of future generations, as of the present. We have reason to know its general truth, from private information. The present article is the account given of it by Mr. Owen, of Lanark, in his appeal to the community on the means of lessening the immorality of the lower classes.

Having heard from various quarters what highly beneficial effects had been produced by Mrs. Fry, of St. Mildred's-court, Poultry, among the female prisoners in Newgate, I yesterday, by previous appointment, accompanied that lady, and was conducted by her through all the apartments of the prison occupied by the unfortunate females of every description. I shall not easily, if ever, forget the impressions I experienced; they were of a mixed and very opposite nature. In passing from room to room we were met in every instance, there was not one exception, with kind looks and the most evident feelings of affection in every prisoner towards Mrs. Fry. Not a feature in the countenance of any, however hardened they might have been on entering the prison, that did not evince, in stronger expression than language can define, their love and admiration for what she had done for them. With an alacrity and pleasure that would be commended in the best trained children, in attending to parental requests, they were ready and willing to comply with her advice. It was evidently heartfelt consolation to these poor creatures to know her wishes, that they might show their gratitude by an immediate compliance with them. She spoke, in manner and voice, the language of confidence, kindness, and commiseration, to each; and she was replied to by all in such accordant feelings as are, and ever will be,

produced in human beings, whenever they shall be spoken to and treated thus rationally. On quitting the prison, the eyes of all were directed towards her, until she was no longer in their sight. The apartments and the persons of the prisoners were clean and neat; order, regularity, decency, and almost cheerful content, pervaded the whole of these heretofore miserable and degraded wretches! With the constant habit for years of reading the mind in the countenance among the lower classes, I could not discover, throughout the numerous apartments we visited, one line of feature that denoted any inclination to resist, in the slightest degree, Mrs. Fry's wishes; but on the contrary, the looks and manner of each female prisoner strongly indicated a full acquiescence in this new Government of well directed kindness. The only regret I heard expressed was by those who were unemployed, "that they had no work." All who had something to do were far more cheerful than I had previously supposed human beings could be in the situation, with the accommodation, and under the circumstances here described. We next proceed to the female school, and, on entering, every eye was fixed on their benefactress. The little girls, children of the prisoners and convicts, looked on her as human creatures might be imagined to look upon beings of a superior intelligent and beneficent nature. They were all clean and neat, and some of their countenances very interesting. The school was in excellent order, and appeared to be under good management. I could not avail contrasting the present with the former situation of all these poor unfortunates. What a change must they have experienced! From filth, bad habits, vice, crime; from the depth of degradation and wretchedness—to cleanliness, good habits, and comparative comfort and cheerfulness! Had not experience long made known to me the simplicity and certain effects of the principles which had here been carried into practice, I might have been led to inquire, What profound statesman had been here? What large sums had been expended? How many years of active and steady perseverance had been necessary to accomplish this extraordinary improvement, which has foiled even the British Government and Legislature to effect during the centuries they have existed! and what would have been my astonishment at the simple narrative which was told me? That this change from the depth of misery to the state described was effected by Mrs. Fry, and a few benevolent individuals of the Society of

Friends, in three months, without any increased expense, and with feelings of high gratification to herself! We left the female side of the prison, and passed on to the rooms, and courts, &c. occupied by the males. We went first to the boys' court, and found the school, which was formed at Mrs. Fry's request, had been just dismissed. The person acting as master asked if he should muster the boys, to which she consented, and it was instantly done. What a melancholy sight did they offer,—a collection of boys and youths, with scarcely the appearance of human beings in their countenances; the most evident sign that the Government to which they belong had not performed any part of its duty towards them. For instance, there was one boy, only 16 years of age, doubly ironed. Here a great crime has been committed, and a severe punishment is inflicted, which, under a system of proper training and prevention, would not have taken place.

My Lord Sidmouth will forgive me, for he knows I intend no personal offence. His dispositions are known to be mild and amiable; but the chief civil Magistrate of the country, in such case, is far more guilty than the boy; and, in strict justice, if a system of coercion and punishment be rational and necessary, he ought rather to have been double ironed, and in the place of the boy. The Secretary of State for the Home department has long had the power, and ought to have used it, to give that and every other boy in the empire better habits, and to place them under circumstances that would train them to become moral.

We left these boys, and visited the men who were yet to be tried, those who had been tried, and others under sentence of death. Everything on this side of the prison was most revolting to common sense and human feelings; but it serves to exhibit the contrast between the practice that results, and ever will result, from acting upon rational and irrational principles.—I wish the Members of Government would now investigate these extraordinary facts. If they were to inspect them, with this benevolent female, I am sure they would learn the principles which have guided her practice, and adopt them in all their future measures. They would then enjoy the highest satisfaction!

It was admitted by the attendants of the prison, that a few months ago, the women were more depraved than the men are now. They were both pronounced to be irreclaimable; but the state of the females has been entirely changed, and that in the short space of three months. Notwithstand-

ing this fact, the men are still pronounced to be irreclaimable. Blame, however, is by no means to be attached to any of the attendants of the prison, who appear inclined to do their duty as far as they have received instructions.

I would here rivet the attention of the world! It has been said that there are numerous difficulties in training children to good habits and right conduct, even previous to their having received any contrary bias; but here is a proof that the most deep-rooted and long-continued habits of depravity may be easily and speedily overcome by a system of kindness, which, when properly directed and persevered in, no human beings have ever yet been found long inclined to resist.

This principle, when it shall be well understood and rightly acted upon, will effect more for the substantial happiness of mankind than all the moral and religious systems that have ever yet, at any period, or in any country, been forced upon the human mind.

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MR. OWEN'S MEMOIRS OF HIMSELF.

I was born in Newtown, Montgomeryshire; left it, and came to London when about ten years of age; soon after went to Mr. James M'Goffog, of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, where I remained upwards of three years; returned to town, and was a short time with Messrs. Flint and Palmer, London bridge. I went afterwards to Manchester, and was sometime with Mr. John Suttersfield, whom I left, while yet a boy, to commence business on a limited scale, in making machinery and spinning cotton, part of the time in partnership with Mr. Jones, and part on my own account; afterwards I undertook to manage the spinning establishments of the late Mr. Drinkwater, of Manchester, at the latter place, and at Northwich, in Cheshire, in which occupation I remained three or four years. I then formed a partnership to carry on a cotton spinning business with Messrs. Moulson and Scarth, of Manchester; built the Charlton Mills, and commenced a new firm under the designation of the Charlton Twist Company, along with Messrs. Borradaile and Atkinson of London, and Messrs. H. and J. Barton and Co. of Manchester. Sometime afterwards we purchased the mills and establishments at New Lanark, where I have been before the public for eighteen years past, and am now forty-six years old. Here is a clue to my whole life, for any parties who may wish to make use of it; not because the conduct of the individual, whether it has been the

best or the worst, can alter one tittle of the truth or falsehood of the principles and practices for which I contend: these stand solely on their own foundation, and will ultimately resist the shock of ages. Nor because he has acted better, or with more wisdom than the average of persons at the same time of life and under the same circumstances, for he has never, in a single instance, set any value on himself or on any of his actions.—But, because I wish that every thing which can be said against the individual may be urged by those who are desirous so to do, in order to have done with these trifling and insignificant personalities, and that I may proceed onward to the accomplishment of that which is of real practical utility. Let them, therefore, at such public meetings, bring forward every saying and action of mine that has displeased them; I only ask that the attack shall be fair, open, and direct; it shall then be met, and shall be overcome. In the mean time I ask no favour; let them be industrious and be prepared to secure all the success at which they aim. I shall not ask for, or accept any quarter; my purposes have been long fixed, and my determination is, not to give any quarter to the errors and evils of the existing systems, civil, political, and religious, until they shall become so obvious as that their removal shall be desired by all parties; even by those who now feel the strongest interest in, and inclination to, support them! The Rubicon is passed, and the public will soon experience the beneficial consequences.

ROBERT OWEN.

National Register:

FOREIGN.

AMERICA: BRITISH.

Particulars of the Earthquake at St. John's New Brunswick.

This earthquake was felt the 22d ult. over all the island of Grand Manan, and has been thus described to us.—The reporter was awakened just after day break by the shock of a loud sound, and a violent shaking of the house, at the same instant. The shaking ceased very soon; but the sound, he thinks, continued from 30 to 45 seconds after he awoke, gradually lessening till it entirely died away. Some of the inhabitants say it was perceived much longer, but the best opinions were, that it lasted a full minute. All agree in describing the motion as most violent, and the sound to have been very loud; the weather at the moment was fine and serene, with a light breeze of wind from the northward;

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the previous day it had been uncommonly hot for the season. During the 22d, the weather continued fine and warm, the wind easterly and light. This earthquake we already trace from Boston to Portland, St. Andrews, and Frederickton, near 400 miles; and in another line, of a similar distance and parallel direction, taking the opposite side of the bay of Fundy in its route, and going through Grand Passage, Digby, Annapolis, and Windsor, extending in each end of this line, from which we have yet no tidings. *Quebec paper, July 10.*

AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

The President of the United States has issued a Proclamation, directing the sale of no less than 800,000 acres of land, recently acquired by the National Government from the Creek Indians.

Diplomatic Corps of the United States.

Ambassadors employed by the United States at the Courts of England, France, Russia, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, and Spain. Each Ambassador has a salary of 9,000 dollars per annum, exclusive of an outfit of 9,000 more. The Ministers in England, France, Russia, the Netherlands, and Spain, have each a Secretary, at a salary of 2,000 dollars. Whole expence of the Diplomatic Corps of the United States, per annum 73,000 dollars.

There are employed in the Consular Departments 61 persons, viz.:—In Great Britain and its dependencies, 11; France and its dependencies, 8; in Russia, 2; Spain and its dependencies, 5; Denmark, 3; Sweden, 1; Hanseatic Towns, 3; Tuscany, 1; Austria, 1; China, 1; Naples, 3; Barbary States, 4.

With respect to the salaries of the Consuls, the *Red Book* gives but little information. Some of them are Salary Officers, and the pay of others depends on the amount of the fees of their offices. Some are allowed 4,000 dollars per annum, others 2,000, exclusive of fees. Their salaries may probably be set down safely at an average of 3,000 dollars per annum each; in all, 183,000 dollars. Total pay of Ambassadors, Secretaries, and Consuls, 256,000 dollars.

Including the President, there are 21 different departments, or offices at Washington. In these offices there are employed, or at least paid, 257 persons; 202 are clerks, and 23 messengers and assistant messengers; of the above number 45 are foreigners by birth, viz. 21 Irishmen, 12 Englishmen, 4 Scotchmen, 3 Swedes, 2 Germans, 1 Russian, 1 from Tortola, and 1 from Bermuda.

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Grand total of the salaries of the officers and clerks, employed at Washington, per annum, 351,887 dollars.

Joseph Bonaparte has purchased of Stephen Sayer, Esq. formerly Sheriff of London, his elegant seat at Borden-town, on the Jersey side of the Delaware, which he is rebuilding in the Italian style. His income is about 6,000l. per ann.; and he passes his time chiefly in his library, and in retirement.

Bank : its Dividend.

"The President and Directors of the United States have declared a dividend of *Four per Cent.* on that part of the Capital Stock which has been actually paid in agreeably to the Charter. It is stated, that the profits made by the Bank during the half year, including the interest on the Public Stock held by the Institution, are sufficient to pay the above dividend, and leave a surplus of two hundred thousand dollars."

American Manufactures.

The editor of the New York Columbian a few days since copied from this paper an advertisement, notifying that the machinery and implements of a woollen factory in Baltimore would be offered for sale by auction; he may now further inform the advocates and friends of domestic manufactures, that the machinery and implements were offered as advertised; that for some of the articles 1-10th part of the original cost was bid; for some 1-4th, and not more than one half for any. Such is the estimation in which domestic manufactures are held.—*Baltimore Gazette*

The fraudulent practice for some time adopted in the United States, of increasing the weight of bales of cotton, by placing stones among them, bids fair, say the American Papers, to attract the notice of the American Government, whose cares must necessarily be presumed to embrace the reputation of its people for honesty in their commercial dealings.

Emigration to America.

New York, July 9.—The ship Amazon (says Poulon's Philadelphia Paper,) arrived at the Lazaretto, from Holland, brought four hundred passengers, not one of whom is said to be over thirty years of age, among them is General Jordain, late Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor Napoleon.

Accounts have been received by the Jean, arrived at Annan, from the emigrants who sailed from Scotland the latter end of last spring for America. These unfortunate men found themselves miserably dis-

appointed in their expectations: artificers in wood or iron were the only tradesmen in any request; little or no demand for labourers in husbandry, hewing or squaring of wood being the only source of extended permanent employment for any considerable part of the year, and the season for it is now rapidly expiring, and a long winter coming on with hardly any resource but charity.

The following is copied from an American Paper: the comments are those of the American Editor.

"*Albany, May 16.*—We have before us two numbers of an Irish Paper published in New York, called *The Exile*, the columns of which are chiefly filled with calls upon the Irish in this country "to abandon the snows, wilderness, fanaticism, and cowardice, which annoy them in the United States." The following is an extract from one of the Addresses to the Irish Emigrants before us:—

"Your situation in the United States, particularly in the State of New York, is not quite so enviable as your friends in Europe conjecture. Such of you as ventured here during the summer of 1816, are to a man destitute of almost any resource—employment is not to be had, provisions are much higher in price, than in Europe, though many fine countries of that fair portion of the globe, are wasting in consequence of an unfavourable harvest. You who were reared farmers, flattered yourselves with obtaining settlements in a country where land is so abundant, that any man may have as much as he may choose to buy at two dollars an acre; as the public possess many thousand millions of acres, which would require some thousands of years to people, though the increase were in the same ratio as within the last twenty years. Yet with so many means of affording settlement and adding to the value of the unappropriated lands and increasing the physical force, as well as the capital stock of the Republic, so narrow is the policy, or so poisoned is the public mind against the Irish name, and it is a fact staring the public functionaries of the United States in their faces, that one thousand three hundred and sixty-seven Irishmen, women and children, must have perished in the streets of New York, last winter, if the British Government had not afforded them succour, by bestowing upon each individual land, paying his expenses to carry him to his new settlement, and furnishing food, stock, and utensils to enable him to commence business on his new patrimony."

'And can this be true! After all we have heard of British tyranny and British oppression, and hatred of the Irish, can it be possible that British generosity has saved these exiles, who had deserted their country, from the horrors of famine, and given them ample means of subsistence and the certainty of independence? And is, then, all that we have seen in the Democratic Papers on this subject false?—How many buckets full of tears and of ink, have been wasted, in weeping over and bewailing Irish misery and suffering, in consequence of British inhumanity and tyranny, when, after all, we have it from the mouths of the Irish themselves, that these same British barbarians have extended the hand of friendship and protection to them after they had deserted their country, and actually, in one year, saved 1867 of them from starvation, and given them farms, money, farming utensils, and stock to commence business!'

Specific for Cancer.

The American Physicians have announced the *Pyrola Umbellifera*, a Virginian plant, to be specific in cancer and scrophula.

Slave dealing punished.

We are informed that three or four persons, convicted of the crime of slave-stealing, lately experienced very exemplary punishment in the adjoining State of Delaware. After being exposed in the pillory, each receiving 36 lashes, they had their ears cut off, and were respectively branded for the crime they had committed. While the mind shudders at such a punishment being inflicted on a human being, it recoils with equal indignation at the enormity of the crime committed.—(*Philadelphia Gazette*.)

A Bear in a Counting-house.

A large bear from New Orleans, which was lately consigned to an unfortunate merchant of New York, got rid of its chains the first night after being landed, and broke into the merchant's store by the back entrance. It first demolished his counting-house, tore his day-book and ledger to atoms, and then regaled itself on the contents of two boxes of raisins in the warehouse. Bruin was found, in the morning, sleeping out his debauch in a field bed belonging to an American general officer, and being very sick, made no resistance against being again secured. He had previously rendered the bed unfit for another campaign.

AUSTRIA.

Two hundred and eighty emigrants from Wurtemberg are encamped on the glacis

of Vienna. They were unable to pay for their passage by the Danube to Gallatz, and were starving, until the inhabitants of Vienna took them under their protection.

Vienna, July 21.—A dreadful hail did much damage in that part of Lower Austria, which is near Hungary. Some persons of the country and many cattle were killed by it.

BAVARIA.

The agricultural Society of Munich have offered a prize of a silver medal to the first corn grower, who shall bring corn of the new harvest to the market in that place.

FRANCE.

Hail Extraordinary.

The Paris papers say—"This year has been remarkable, not only for the frequency of hail, but for its excessive size. It is not uninteresting to make some comparisons upon this subject. The largest piece of ice, which the annals mention to have fallen, was one that fell at Autun, in 824. It was sixteen feet long. Some smaller, but still monstrous, were seen to fall on the *Orades* islands, in 1680; in Bohemia, in 1720; in the duchy of Wurzburg, in 1739; and in France, in 1740, in which latter year, they were a foot long. The hail-stones, which fell in 1767, at Potsdam, were of the thickness of an ordinary gourd; they killed an ox. Some were found in the environs of Namur, in 1717, which weighed eight pounds each; and in the present year, on the 4th of July, they are said to have been found at Munich and in the neighbourhood of the size of a hen's egg.

Madame Genlis, of revolutionary and literary celebrity, lately retired to a Convent of Carmelites, but growing weary of solitude, she left the Convent after a few days, and returned to her family.

The famous Theroigne de Mericourt, one of the regicides, and the most blood-thirsty of the heroines of the Revolution, died within these few days in the Hospital for Pauper Lunatics of the Salpetriere, where she had lived unpitied and unknown for many years. She repented sincerely of her horrible crimes, and imposed upon herself the dreadful penance of pouring a bucket of cold water upon her bed of straw every night. Nothing but the most robust health could have enabled her to endure this punishment. She died at the age of 57. She had but few lucid intervals, and those were filled up by the most heart rending lamentations.

Monks of La Trappe.

A letter from Nantes, dated July 28, contains the following details:—

2 N 2

"Within these few days we have seen 50 Monks of La Trappe arrive here from England, where they have remained during their exile. An English Gentleman, Mr. Weld, has generously given them an asylum for 22 years. They embarked at Weymouth on the 10th July on board a French frigate, and they brought with them their instruments of agriculture, which are of the most improved kind, and for the exportation of which the British Government gave free permission. It is to the ancient Abbey of La Meilleraie, which belonged to their Order in the time of St. Bernard, that they are now going; and which has been restored to them by the goodness of the King.

"Among their number are several Englishmen of distinction, who have attached themselves to the Order. These poor but grateful Monks have addressed a very pathetic letter of thanks to the Minister of the Marine, for sending them a frigate to convey them home; and to the Captain, who treated them with great attention, they presented a most valuable sword. It was the dying gift to the Convent of one of their brethren, who had used it in support of his legitimate Sovereign."

The favourite project of Napoleon, for improving the harbour of Dieppe, upon which undertaking more than 2,000 men were employed, until his banishment to Elba, is now renewed with spirited activity. Last Saturday 300 men were engaged, and 700 more will be employed. The Authorities at Dieppe have contracted to finish the excavations in five weeks.

GERMANY.

Union of Protestant Churches.

Wisbaden (Principality of Nassau), August 14. The union of the Reformed and Lutheran Churches, which had so often been attempted in vain, has been at length happily effected in the Duchy of Nassau, in the following manner:—In deliberating on the manner of celebrating the secular festival of the reformation, the two superintendants-general, Muller and Giese, had entertained the idea of giving to it the greatest possible solemnity, by uniting the two Protestant communions. The reigning Duke having adopted this idea with a particular satisfaction, caused a general Synod to be convoked, composed of the two superintendants, of all the inspectors, and of 38 pastors, among whom were 20 Lutherans and 8 Reformed. This synod held their sittings on the 5th and 9th of August, in presence of a Ducal commission. As all scholastic subtleties were removed,

the discussions were confined to the two essential points—First, *whether they should unite in one Church?* and, secondly, *what was the best means of effecting this union?*

The first question was unanimously decided in the affirmative in the first session. To decide on the second, the Assembly was divided into seven different Committees, which united to determine on the points proposed by the Superintendants, and to transmit in writing to the Commission their opinion on this matter. According to the majority of these opinions, which were almost unanimous on the principal object, the following points were established:—

1. The united Communions shall bear the name of the *Evangelical Christian Church*.

2. The general superintendence over all the clergy shall be divided between the two superintendants, according to a geographic line, and shall finally be united in him who shall survive the other.

3. The districts of inspection shall be, &c.

4. In the places where the two confessions shall be intermixed, the respective property of the two churches shall form one and the same fund, and shall belong to the Church for the necessary expences.

5. The central property of the two churches shall be united into one fund, and shall serve for paying the expences of organizing the seminary of Herborn, for the candidates of theology.

6. In the places where there shall happen to be two clergymen of the different confessions, they shall remain there provisionally, and shall officiate together at the same altar.

7. The Palatine liturgy is provisionally adopted. In the distribution of the communion, a large host shall be regularly provided, expressly for the purpose, and shall be broken into several parts. This mode shall be followed by all the communicants who shall be confirmed, for the future. The more aged persons shall be permitted to receive the communion in the accustomed manner, but in private, and after having explained their reasons to the clergyman. This general decision has been sent to the reigning Duke, and we expect his sanction immediately.

Causes of Napoleon's ruin at Moscow.

General Baron Ochs, who, in the campaign of 1812, commanded the Westphalian corps, has undertaken, in a work on the New Art of War which he has published, to show that, in the fatal expedition of Moscow, it was not so much the cold, as the want of provisions, which caused the

ruin of the French army and of the Allied corps. The want of provisions was the consequence of the new method of marching without magazines—a method which brings with it the necessity of levying requisitions by force of arms, and causes the ruin of all the places near the road by which the army marches. The system of pillage leaves an army without any resource when it is forced to retreat by the same line that it followed in its advance.

Corn Monopolizer punished.

A letter from Hamburg states a late very remarkable decision of the Hessian Government. A rich corn merchant of Worms, in whose granaries 120,000 bushels of wheat were discovered, has been condemned to a prohibition of the sale of any part of the same until after the ensuing harvest.

Stone Printing How used.

The first application of Lithography to purposes of usefulness unconnected with the fine arts, was made by the Duke of Wellington in the peninsular war, for the purpose of accompanying the general orders, instructions, &c. with the sketches of positions. A recent Hamburg gazette states, that it has also been introduced into the department of foreign affairs in Russia, and been the means of superseding a great number of copying clerks.

Embed, July 7.—During the months of March, April, and May, we have had only three days east wind, a circumstance almost unparalleled, which has greatly retarded the arrival of corn from the Baltic, and greatly protracted the distress of many parts of Germany.

GREENLAND : WEST.

Those employed in our whale fishery give the name of East Greenland to the islands of Spitzbergen, and West Greenland (not that forming the easternmost boundary of Davis's Strait, to latitude 79.) has long been supposed inaccessible, from accumulated ice. This season the commander of a brig from Bremen, after making J. Mayen's Island, in about 71. N. says, that he stood to the westward in quest of seals; and in latitude 72. found land bearing eastward—that he sailed nearly due north along this coast without seeing ice, but observing the bays and other appearances, to latitude 81. 30. when he found he could steer to the eastward, which he did for several days. That he then lost sight of land, and directed his course to the southward and eastward, and in 78. fell in with the first fishing vessel he had seen. He gave this account to several ships from this

place, pointing out his course upon the chart. To the northward he saw no appearance of ice; and this part of his story is very probable, for many ships have been as high as 88. this summer, where they saw no ice, nor appearance of it, to the northward. The log-book of his voyage ought to be published, and if his statement appear well founded, a vessel ought to be sent out next summer to ascertain the bearings of the coast, &c. When this Captain was asked, with marks of surprize, by the Gentleman who gives the above account, whether he had seen no ice in this circumnavigation, he waved his hand to the open sea, and answered—"No more *us dere*, no fish, no seal." He saw no marks to shew that the country was inhabited. One thing seems very probable, that, after passing the drifting ice in June, or beginning of July, in latitude 76. to 81. there would be found an entirely open sea to the northward.—*Aberdeen Chronicle.*

HOLLAND.

Third Centenary of the Reformation.

By accounts from the Hague, dated July 23, we learn that the Synod of the Reformed Church has resolved, that the third centenary of the Reformation shall be religiously observed in all the Reformed Churches in the Netherlands, on the 2d of November, being the first Sunday after the 31st of October, the day upon which the great Luther, three centuries ago, laid publicly the first foundation of the great work of the Reformation.

INDIES : EAST.

Finances flourishing extraordinarily.

The Madras Gazette of the 15th of March contains the following paragraph:—

"It was with much satisfaction we were enabled, in our Supplement of Saturday last, to notice, by an abstract from the Calcutta prints, the Honourable Company's 6 per cent. paper as being at par, a circumstance without parallel in the history of India. By reference to our Calcutta price of the funds in this day's Gazette, it will be further observed, with increased satisfaction, that the paper of the old Loan is at a premium of three Annas per cent."

Pirates recovering power.

The Persian Gulf has been most dreadfully infested for a length of time by the Joassamee pirates, who have no less than 40 cruisers at sea. On the 6th of January three of them attacked and captured, after a smart action, the Deriah Doulut, belonging to the East India Company; seventeen of the crew were murdered, eight detained as prisoners, and the remainder, who were

wounded, were landed to the westward of Bombay. The pirates were armed with six 9-pounders, and carried from 100 to 200 men.

ITALY.

Rome, July 16.—We have here about 15,000 gentlemen, for we cannot give them the title of *lord*, which, according to the notion of the people here, is synonymous with *rich prodigal*. These foreigners spend almost nothing. They make no purchases, and give *bajochis* (copper pieces, worth about three farthings) instead of *paolis* (silver coin), when they visit the museums. We never had so many visitors of curiosity, and yet the trade in curiosities was never so bad.

Fairs prohibited: Contagion.

A proclamation has appeared in the *Milan Gazette*, stating, that the annual fairs held in various places are a chief cause of the spreading of contagious distempers, and the Imperial Government has therefore ordered, that no fair shall be held in any part of the kingdom of Lombardy without special permission. The fair of Bergamo, which is at the end of this month (August,) will consequently not be held this year. The same is the case with the fairs of Pavia, Chignole, &c. As soon as the danger of infection is over, the Government will allow the fairs to be held. The proclamation states, that the disease has happily greatly diminished; and it is hoped, with reason, that pursuance of the same precautions will soon put an entire stop to it.

Corn Speculator exposed: Punished.

Vercina, July 19.—A certain Della Casa had, during the time of the greatest distress, hoarded up a very large quantity of corn, (maize,) hoping to sell it at an usurious profit. Finding it begin to spoil, he offered a part of it for sale in June. The Government was informed of this, and his Majesty was pleased to order not only that the punishment appointed by the Provincial Committee of Health should be inflicted, but also that Della Casa be prohibited from trading in future not only in corn but in provisions of every kind.

Letters from Italy describe the harvest throughout that country as having terminated. The crops are luxuriant in the extreme.

The harvest is so abundant in Sicily, that exportation from that island is again permitted.

Canova's Cupid.—This far-famed specimen of art, which has been lately seen and

admired by the rank and fashion of the metropolis, was not originally intended for the God of Love, but merely the statue of Prince Libomorski, a beautiful Polish youth, who, with his mother, visited Rome about twenty-six years ago. Canova lavished all the powers of his art to execute a perfect resemblance; but maternal fondness blinded the Princess Libomorski: "it was not handsome enough for her son." The artist felt himself hurt by her partiality, changed the statue into a Cupid, and immediately found another purchaser.

POLAND.

Warsaw, July 21.—On the 18th a column of Russian dragoons arrived here from France. They proceeded in their march towards Russia on the 20th.

Nobility, how to be conferred.

Formerly the Diet alone conferred Nobility, and the King signed the Diplomas. The Princes in Poland were descended from the Royal Family, or from ancient families, some members of which had occupied the throne. The Nobles enjoyed the same rights as Princes, and every Gentleman who had rendered services to his country, might aspire to the throne.

The Emperor by a Decree of the 17th of last month has fixed the mode of creating Nobility, as well as bestowing the titles of Baron, Count, and Prince. Nobility is to be conferred only on native Poles; on those who have been naturalized, and who have rendered important services to the State; upon Professors after ten years' practice; upon soldiers who have been promoted to the rank of Captain; upon officers who have received military decorations; and lastly, upon private individuals, distinguished for their talents, or who have contributed to the prosperity of the State. The same will prevail with regard to the titles of Baron, Count, and Prince: to obtain the title of Baron, the person must pay 1000 florins annually of taxes; 2000 florins for the title of Count; and 5000 florins for that of Prince.

RUSSIA.

The Princess Charlotte of Prussia, who is accompanied into Russia by her brother, is received with great honours on her journey. The Grand Duke Constantine uniformly precedes them, and orders all the details of their reception. He has made a present of an elegant carriage to his brother's bride. She was at Riga on the 24th ult.

Naval Exertions extended.

The marine of Russia has been advancing with little observation, ever since it was

reformed and rendered efficient by the British Admiral, Sir Charles Knowles.

Archangel has two large dock yards, at present in full activity. Timber is brought down from the interior of the country; artillery, stores, &c. are sent from Cronstadt. Two ships of the line, first rates of 120 guns, with six frigates owe their construction to Archangel. A variety of smaller vessels were among the previous productions of the establishment in that port. Most of these will rendezvous at Cronstadt, which is certainly, better suited for the purpose of immediate equipment. It will be recollected, that when Buonaparte meditated the conquest of the Russian metropolis, the most important archives of the state were destined to Archangel, as a place of security: a place not fortified by art only, but defended by nature with a winter much more penetrating than that in the more Southern latitude of Moscow.

In the South, Russia has been at no small pains to vindicate the importance of her establishments on the part of her national marine; and report affirms, that a fleet of several vessels and men of war, conveying several thousand troops, intended for the service of Spain, is ready in the Black Sea, waiting only permission from the Turkish Government to pass the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and proceed on the purposes of their voyage. It will not escape the reader's notice, that Russia is singularly cramped in her efforts to become a maritime power: in the North the frost confines her half a year; and she must issue by a narrow strait, to the Ocean; while in the South, a still narrower passage through which her way lies, *of necessity*, is in the hands of a power from which she is under the necessity of asking leave for the smallest enterprise, beyond her immediate coasts. There can be no wonder, therefore, at her recollecting that, "*through this gate lies the way to Constantinople.*"

On the East it must be acknowledged, that the exit of Russia is uncontrolled; but the immense distance of this coast from the seat of Government, is a difficulty not to be overcome. And further, whatever exertions may be made at Ochotsk, large vessels will not suit either the supply of timber, which is scanty, or the skill of the sailors, which is but small, or the nature of the seas, which are but shallow. It is, however, enough if the vessels built at Ochotsk are sufficient to protect the trade of the Company to the Aleutian Isles; of which, from some accounts that appear in our pages, our readers have formed ideas, as being not the most inviting, the most cheerful, or the most hospitable residences

in the world. The ships which Russia has sent out to circumnavigate the globe, have been bound to these shores; with supplies. Such long voyages are the ready means to make expert officers and able seamen.

The attempts of Russia to enlarge her commerce with China, and to open an intercourse with Japan, demonstrate her anxiety to obtain a share in the trade to the East: her concluding a treaty of commerce with the United States of America, equally demonstrates her anxiety to familiarize herself with the coasts and ports of the west; nor do her intentions stop here, if, as fame asserts, her payment for assistance afforded to Spain, is to be an island or settlement in the West Indies, or Spanish America. The plan is well laid; and if it proceeds, it will have no small influence on the fate of Europe. At present, it may be little noticed; it may pass under the allowed dominion of the chapter of accidents, but hereafter, it will be felt; and perhaps these lines may be quoted in proof that it was not unforeseen, as a possibility, though distant far from that importance which may then be attached to its completion.

Something of the same kind of presentiment has been felt in other countries; of which we quote an instance.

The *National Advocate* an American Paper, says—"The Russians, whom we have imagined to be a heavy and dull people, without spirit or enterprise, are giving us daily proofs to the contrary.—They have taken possession of one of the islands in the Pacific Ocean, not far from the Sandwich Islands, and have already fortified the same. They will now derive the advantages of the whaling trade, one of the most profitable and necessary pursuits for the Russians, who consume great quantities of oil. We shall shortly find that nation with their resources, and active Government, in every part of the world."

The French papers say, that there were lately in the port of Cronstadt 860 vessels, chiefly loading with corn for France, Holland, and the Netherlands.

SPAIN.

Taxation of the Clergy.

The following Bull, addressed by the Holy See to King Ferdinand of Spain, is published in the *Gazette de France*:

Pius, Bishop, Servant of the Servants of God.

The Roman Pontiffs, incited by their paternal love for the whole Catholic flock, have never suffered the Apostolic benignity to be accused of having refused, in seasons of distress, to furnish assistance to the ne-

cessities of the State, even from the patri-
mony of the Church.

Our dearly beloved Son in Jesus Christ, Ferdinand, Catholic King of Spain, intimately united by the bonds of love and veneration to us, and the Holy Apostolic See, in his present painful circumstances. Consequently, being well persuaded that God has committed to the Clergy alone, the care of managing the property of the Church, as had been clearly and unanimously published in the declaration of the Fathers assembled in Roman Council, under the Pontiff Symmachus, this Prince has solicited the necessary power for the purpose of meeting the necessities of his treasury, occasioned by the general agitation of affairs. And as the means and fortunes of the laity are already oppressed with charges, by reason of which the said King Ferdinand has not ventured to make new demands, he has thought proper to require an annual sum of 30,000,000 reals, money of that country, on ecclesiastical property, for only six years, in which time the number of pensions will be diminished, and the value of the revenues augmented.

In consequence, we, with the good will wherewith we are animated in favour of the said King Ferdinand, have admitted the supplications he had addressed to us, and which have been presented to us by our dear son the Chevalier Antonio de Vargas Laguna, his Minister Plenipotentiary; yielding to these supplications, and considering the enormous expenses, at the price of which we have had the satisfaction of seeing an extremely glorious victor obtained, as well for religion as the monarchy, and in regard to the calamity of the times, we have resolved, for the weighty causes now enumerated, to modify the dispositions of the Holy Canons.

Thus, from our certain knowledge, and after mature consideration, making use of the plenitude of the Apostolic power with which we are invested, we grant by these presents to the said King Ferdinand, an *indulto*, that validly, freely, and lawfully, he may, during the space of six years, exact, but only for the purpose of succouring the royal treasure, the extraordinary subsidy of 30,000,000 reals from all the property, fruits, rents, and products, of the Clergy, as well regular as secular.

By these presents we commission and authorise our dear Sons, the Prelates, &c.

Let no one dare then to oppose the execution of our present act of concession, power, *indulto*, commission, mandate, establishment, declaration, derogation, and will. And if any one have the temerity to commit such an attempt, let him know

that he incurs the indignation of the All Mighty God, and of the most blessed Saint Peter and Saint Paul, his apostles.

Done at Rome at Saint Peter's, the 16th of April, 1817, and of our Pontificate the 18th.

Three other bulls of the 15th, 17th, and 18th of the same month have for their object to authorise the receipt of the profits of archbishoprics from the time of their vacancy to the appointment of a successor; to subject the ecclesiastics to a new contribution of 70,000,000, to dispose the benefices called Minor, their first fruits, &c.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, July 28.—The King has presented the cloth manufacturer of this place, Öberg, with a golden medal, with the inscription *Illis quorum meruere labores*, to be worn about his neck, for his invention of water proof cloth.

By the last accounts of the year 1815, there were in Sweden 102 cloth manufactories, which manufactured cloth to the value of 1,219,971 bank dollars; whereas, in 1794, there were only 77, which manufactured to the value of 404,630 dollars.

According to the table describing the civil state of Sweden, 344 children at the breast were, during the year 1814, smothered by their mothers and nurses, while they were asleep; and in the following year, the number of innocent victims who died through this imprudence, amounted to 369.

Oak: prizes for cultivation of.

Considering the great importance of the oak forests for the fleets and navigation of the kingdom, and in order to encourage as much as possible the plantation of that tree, which is greatly declining, the Academy of Agriculture has appointed two permanent annual prizes of a gold medal, value 150 dollars, and a silver one, for the rearing of 2,000 and 1,000 oaks, which, after the expiration of seven years, shall be found in full growth, at 5 ells distance from each other.

Non-Importation Agreements

In the sea-port of Calmar, the seventh town in the kingdom, containing 4,600 inhabitants, the magistrates and a great part of the citizens have signed an agreement, upon the honour and faith of Swedish men, not to have any repast of more than *six dishes* at dinner, to give only common red wine and Malaga (Mountain), in the evening no wine at all, in the afternoon no coffee, to renounce the use of all foreign confectionary and preserves; and further, that the women shall lay aside all dresses of gauze, tulle, crape, or other expensive foreign materials; shall not wear any lace above two inches broad at the most; and shall buy no Turkish or expensive shawls.

The deputies from the peasants have not only manifested a disposition to abolish the use of all foreign stuffs, and to wear only those which are fabricated at home, but they have also proposed to have their present clothes stamped, so that they cannot renew them; and, without distinction of rank or wealth, every person wearing a dress not stamped shall be condemned to a fine of from five to ten florins.

Christiania, July 20.—The measures which since the beginning of spring have been taken in Sweden against foreign trade, which continue to be severely blamed by the English papers, (we find among others, the remark that the whole is but a miserable imitation of Napoleon's colonial system) excites, as was easily to be foreseen, general dissatisfaction in the country itself; because no foreign goods may be brought to our markets, our productions meet with no sale abroad. When it was necessary this summer to purchase a large quantity of corn abroad for the supply of the people, no private person could or would engage in this business; the Government was forced to take it upon itself; and it is here unnecessary to observe how much dearer the corn thereby became to the country. Every post-day all Exchange transactions, both with the interior and foreign countries, must be communicated to the Government. For the rest, how impracticable a prohibitory system, such as the Government has ordered, is in Sweden, is sufficiently evident, from the many hundred miles of coast by which 20,000 ships sail every year. It is impossible for the State to exercise a rigid controul, even if foreign Powers should approve of the proceedings of the Swedish Government, which establishes its first line of custom-house stations on the open sea, and causes armed vessels to examine those ships that are bound to Sweden. The great and rich merchants gain by this system of prohibitory importation, since they even hazard large capitals to smuggle large quantities of prohibited goods into the Swedish ports, but the little merchants must be ruined by it.

When the prohibition of almost all kinds of foreign wines was made known at Stockholm, several of the principal wine-merchants there immediately bespoke several thousand pipes of French wine, of houses in Copenhagen, for their account, till a favourable opportunity offers to smuggle them into Sweden. In Norway, the want of employment, and consequently distress, increases rapidly.

Several bankruptcies among the first houses at Drontheim and Christiania have

spread a general alarm among the merchants, and the fall of those will doubtless draw after it that of many other houses. The town of Bergen alone retains, in some degree, its ancient consideration; but this is natural, because all the active trade which Norway now has is carried on by that town.

Though the mass of paper currency is diminished every month, so that in June there was burnt to the value of 187,080 dollars (nominal worth), the exchange on foreign countries does not improve: on the contrary, it has become much worse since the end of May, of which the stagnation of trade is the chief cause. *From the Frankfort German Paper*, stated to be taken from another.

SWITZERLAND.

Snow melted: Inundations.

Extract of a letter from Switzerland:—
“In the upper part of the East Canton, the tops of several mountains had not been free from snow for upwards of five years, yet it has been melted entirely in the course of the last six weeks. You may suppose what a quantity had been heaped up during so long a period. The flat country is quite overflowed, and all the crops destroyed. In other parts storms and hail have been also very disastrous. This calamity will be more severely felt, as it follows one of the most distressing years ever known in Switzerland.”

At Basle the Rhine rose so much on the 6th, as to inundate the city as far as the fish markets. The citizens were forced to cross the streets in boats. The Rhine continually brought down with it trees, parts of buildings, and drowned animals, shewing by these numerous wrecks the ravages it has exercised elsewhere. At Constance, the lake was much higher on the 6th than in 1666, and even some inches higher than in 1560. In spite of unremitting exertions the bridge of Lindau is carried away. On the banks of the lake many communes are under water, and it is feared will continue so for a long time, the vents by which the waters must run off when the lake falls, being too small. In the Lower Rhinthal the surface of the water, which covers the fields and the roads, and upon which one may easily navigate between half-ruined houses, was three leagues in circumference. At Horu, and all along the lake, a great many buildings are abandoned; the waters threaten the foundations of the most solid edifices. In the Oberland, many bridges have been carried away. The fields, the meadows, the plantations, were entirely submerged, and pieces of the soil were seen

floating about, torn up by the fury of the waters, covered with potatoes, vegetables, and hay. On the 9th, during a violent tempest, the lightning struck the village of Detersweil, and burnt a house. Near Neutingen many cattle were killed by lightning. Other accounts equally distressing, have been received from other quarters.

New Prophetess : Enthusiasm.

Constance, (Grand Duchy of Baden) Aug. 8.—It appears that Madame Krudner has been refused permission to reside in the kingdom of Wurtemberg. After having harangued the Jews at Gallingen and Bandegg, whom she declared to be the peculiar people of God, she arrived here. Not being allowed to remain there above 24 hours, she proceeded, on the 1st of August, to one of the cantons of Thurgovia. She there awaits the answer of the Government of St. Gall, from which she had solicited permission to establish herself in that canton. While expecting it, her missionaries preach at Houb, sometimes in the fields, calling the baroness a prophetess. She herself preaches with all the enthusiasm of an ardent and fanatic spirit. She distributes every day bread, and some hundreds of measures of economical soup. Her adherents receive them on their knees like a gift from God. Her ordinary suite is composed of about forty persons; among whom are remarked, Madame de Berekeim, two Protestant ministers, and a lame woman, who has brought her a contribution of 10,000 florins. Her adherents are in the habit of saying, "We call no one; but those who are the elect of God will follow us."

We are now informed of the melancholy circumstance that many of the unfortunate Swiss and German Emigrants who visited Amsterdam on their way abroad, have perished of want and contagious disease. Their sufferings, although little known beyond the limits of Amsterdam, seem to have been as severe as any with which human beings were ever afflicted.

WIRTEMBERG.

Corn Reaping Postponed.

The Minister of the Interior in Wirtemberg has addressed a notice to the farmers, informing, that there is a law in existence, of the date of 1618, which passed to prevent a too early reaping of corn, which might be the consequence of very high prices, existing before the due season of harvest. According to this, reaping cannot commence, till the crops have been examined by persons appointed for that purpose.

TURKEY.

Execution à la Turque.

Eleven pirates were lately executed at Constantinople, one by one every three days in succession. One was allowed to hang until another was executed, and thus the disgusting scene was protracted for 33 days in the public market-place.

National Register :

BRITISH.

Windsor Castle, August 2.—His Majesty has been generally in good health and tranquil spirits during the last month, though less uniformly than for some months preceding. His Majesty's disorder has suffered no alteration.

Bank of England Notices.

The further circulation of Bank of England 3s. and 1s. 6d. tokens being prohibited by Act of parliament, after the 26th of March, 1818, the Governor and Company have given notice, that from and after the 1st day of August inst. they will exchange all such tokens, either for the gold or silver current coin of the realm, or for the notes of the said Governor and Company, at the option of the holders.

The Bank of England has given notice to the bankers in town, that they may be supplied with another 200l. in Sovereigns, in exchange for standard gold coins. Half Sovereigns are expected very shortly to be issued, an event which will be very desirable to persons in retail trades and business, who find a great want of some description of change, between the silver coinage and the 1l. note.

Counterfeit Guineas.—Many of the counterfeit guineas are in circulation, and very likely to pass unsuspected, when so much reliance is placed in the weight of gold. They are rather thicker than common, the head is much more raised, and the weight is fully equal to the standard; but being composed of spurious gold, their real value is not more than fifteen shillings, whilst even the light Mint guineas are worth twenty shillings and upwards.

Bad Shillings.—The present coin of shillings are counterfeited, but on examination will be found to be more bulky and clumsy than the real coin. On comparing the milling, instead of being regular, it inclines on each side, and is very imperfectly imitated, and where the inside rim is rubbed, the copper appears, the head rather larger, and there is an evident difference in the

chin; but there are two sure marks which lead to the discovery—the comparison with another shilling in the size and the milling, as it is larger; the sound will detect it immediately, being like a piece of lead.

Naval Tactics on shore.

By a recent order from the Admiralty, there is now fitting at Plymouth dock yard a machine in all respects similar to a part of the gun deck of a man-of-war, having quarters for three pieces of ordnance, which when completed, is intended to be placed in the rear of the Marine barracks, for the purpose of exercising the whole division of marines at that port in the necessary manœuvres of great guns for sea service; and as the different parties are deemed sufficiently skilled in this exercise, they are to fire with shot at a mark from the battery at Devil's Point. Lieut. Woolridge, of the Royal Marine Artillery, is appointed to this particular service.

Gas in combustion: alarm.

On Monday morning, at ten o'clock, an alarm was excited in the neighbourhood of the new Custom House, by several loud reports, resembling the discharge of cannon. After apprehension had somewhat subsided, it was discovered that the gas conductor underneath the pavement had, from some cause or other, exploded, and scattered the stones in different directions, and also damaged the staircase, and some windows. We are happy to state, no person sustained any injury; nor was the building itself otherwise deteriorated. The shock was so great as to be felt through every part of that immense building. The iron railing of the stairs was thrown down.

Cotton Manufactures.

A meeting was lately held at the New London Tavern, in consequence of a previous meeting on Monday, March 17, when it was requested that Mr. William Radcliffe should draw up a plan of a society for the protection of the Cotton Trade. As soon as the chair was taken,

Mr. Radcliffe stated the great importance of this branch of industry, which superseded all other pursuits of the like nature, both in the ingenuity applied to it, and the extent of the interest it involved. He observed, that in the course of his experience, numerous applications had been made to Mr. Vansittart, and other Ministers, to facilitate the purposes of this trade, which was of such deep concern to the country; and that the objection with him, and with all other public agents, was, that there was no general body with which they

could communicate: that they had to treat with individuals only, who, however respectable, (and most respectable they were) would always, even without being sensible of it, be biased by their own particular views, and their own insulated transactions; and that, therefore, they could not be depended upon by such as were to represent the general claims of the cotton manufacturers, and the yet more enlarged object of the national prosperity.

Under these circumstances, in furtherance of the design of the former meeting, he should propose that a committee be formed in London, as the central point of union for sub-committees established in the towns of Manchester and Nottingham, and in the city of Glasgow; that to the London committee all communications should be made from the provincial bodies, and that the former should exclusively conduct the correspondence with foreign countries. It was well known that, in Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, France, and elsewhere, attempts had been made to prevent the introduction of British cotton manufactures, and it was important that the Minister should be apprised of the effect of such measures, by those who were best acquainted with their mischievous operation. The disclosure of such circumstances, progressively to the Government, would be the duty of the London committee.

It was of consequence, also, under the variations of the tariffs adopted in foreign States, that the trade should be informed of the changes; and the intelligence necessary on this subject would be acquired by the London committee, to which would be intrusted the correspondence for that purpose. Connexions were already established by the gentlemen who would be proposed as Secretary, with fifteen remote places, viz. with Smyrna, Constantinople, the principal ports of the coast of Italy and Spain, with Stockholm, Copenhagen, St. Petersburg, and other stations in the Baltic. Thus valuable knowledge would be acquired without any expense but postage; and the statements so obtained would be freely circulated throughout the trade, with the assistance of the four committees.

After a long debate, a series of resolutions were passed.

In the progress of the business much conversation arose on the present situation of the town and neighbourhood of Manchester; and it was admitted, that most of the competent and industrious hands were employed from twelve to fourteen

hours in the day; but it was allowed that the pay of the weaver was in no fit proportion with his labour. Calicoes of 28 yards, for the weaving of which 2s. 6d. or 3s. were paid, could only be prepared by an able workman to the number of three pieces in one week, and by a female two pieces; and out of the weekly produce 2s. would be required for the room, and other expenses. Some articles, for the weaving of which heretofore 30s. were paid, are now manufactured at 7s. or 7s. 6d. per piece.

Cotton Manufactures.—According to a computation recently made by an intelligent cotton dealer of Liverpool, founded on the returns of the first six months of the present year, the consumption of cotton wool in the British manufactories, during the year 1817, may be estimated at 92,000,000 lbs.—The consumption of 1816 was not supposed to exceed 72 millions. The month of July, which has elapsed since the calculation was made, has exceeded the consumption of any preceding month of the year, so that it is highly probable that the above consumption will fall considerably below the truth.

Long Wools.—The demand for this article is at present very great, and the buyers are very numerous in different quarters. Many farmers have sold the fleeces of the last year at greater prices than they could have obtained for them when they were sheared.

Lewes wool fair was fully attended by growers, staplers, and gentlemen concerned in the wool trade. A Noble Lord, (Lord Egremont) a zealous and constant friend to agriculture, has, within a short time, sold last year's clip at 2s. and has refused that price for the clip of this year. The importation of foreign wool in the last year was 8,117,864 lbs. of which only 2,958,607 lb. came from Spain, from whence we formerly had almost the whole of our importation; but now that country sends not much above a fourth part, thus, by allowing the importation, we have encouraged the growth of wool in every country to the prejudice of our own.—The declared value of woollen manufactures exported for the year 1814 was 7,569,507l.; 1815, 10,188,334l.; 1816, 8,404,488l. sterling. The export is likely to be greater this year than any of the above-mentioned preceding years; consequently there must be a much greater demand for wool.

The gloom and embarrassments of adverse times, resulting from contingencies which the exertion of human wisdom could not controul, are now dispelled in the cheering contemplation of reviving trade

and undoubted prospects of abundance, should fine weather lend its aid in harvesting the luxuriant crops which the present season has to boast of. It remains to be proved how the Hampden philanthropists, or Spencean worthies will be able to brook the arrival of a better order of things, but certainly, at the present moment appearances indicate a manifest amelioration in the state of this favoured country.—Every branch of the national manufactures has received an impetus to which it has long been a stranger: but with respect to this important part of the cotton trade, the symptoms have latterly been of the most exhilarating description. At our two last market days, goods have been amazingly in request, particularly on last Tuesday, when they bore a lively advance, obviously the effect of an eager demand. Sincerely do we congratulate our fellow-countrymen upon this auspicious aspect of affairs, and fervently do we hope that our sanguine confidence in the stability of British prosperity may be fully justified in the result.—*Manchester Paper.*

Nothing can more strongly exemplify the sound policy of letting the mechanic reap the just fruits of his labour, than the situation of the framework-knitter at the present moment, compared with what it was a month ago. At that period, after the conclusion of many hours' close labour, the stocking maker could not obtain bread for his family; the parochial rates were burdened to excess, to the great injury of the agriculturist and the tradesman; the staple manufactory of the county was in the high road of disgrace by the introduction of articles of the lowest and worst texture; poverty and discontent clouded the poor man's brow, and a few were taking advantage of the distressing moment, to the great injury of the many. But thanks to the liberal sentiments of the majority of the hosiers, and the laudable condition of the different parishes both in town and country, the scene is completely changed; every where the parochial rates are narrowing to their accustomed boundary, trade is reviving, few if any frames being unemployed; and the workmen throughout gratefully acknowledge that they "now earn wages that will enable them by honest industry to maintain themselves and families, without having recurrence to the assistance of parochial relief." In the large parish of Wigton only, where there are many stocking makers, and three weeks ago had 80 hands upon what is termed the "round about," there is not one now unemployed! —*Leicester Journal.*

It is pleasing to communicate the rapid improvements which are taking place in the manufacturing districts. The demand for labour is increasing; and this, coupled with the diminished price in the articles of subsistence, will soon restore good order and contentment. The bar iron trade in Wales, Shropshire, and Staffordshire, is in so flourishing a condition, that the iron masters would rather decline orders, even at the advanced prices, for they cannot execute the demands so fast as they receive them. The nail trade likewise is so much on the advance, that the manufacturers again employ those men who, during the winter months, were compelled to seek a scanty support by labouring on the highways. The same activity prevails in the clothing towns of Bradford and Trowbridge, where trade is much brisker than has been known for several months.

We are happy to inform our readers, so great has been the improvement in the silk trade of Spitalfields for some weeks past, that notwithstanding raw silk has advanced full 20 per cent. every good hand is fully employed.

We learn with great pleasure that Manchester goods have, within these few days, advanced 10 per cent. in consequence of a better demand. The *Preston Chronicle* says, "we feel pleasure in stating, as a fact which indicates improving times, that the manufacturers of Blackburn, Burnley, and Colne, last Saturday gave an increase of 6d. per cut for weaving all kinds of cotton goods manufactured in those districts."

The demand for Manchester goods has increased very much within the last ten or twelve days, the cotton market has of course been brisker, 26,000 bags have been sold to the manufacturers in the course of that time.

It is with the greatest pleasure we learn that our manufacturers are again actively employed; indeed so great is the demand for our bombazeens, &c. that the old looms which have long lain by as useless, have been within these few weeks all put in requisition, and we understand that many new ones are making — *Norfolk Chronicle*.

Iron Works.—It is a great gratification to hear of the reviving state of the iron trade, and the increasing demand for all articles manufactured from that staple commodity. The want of this article in France, from their not having iron ore in their coal districts, will naturally beget a growing dependence on this country for it; and, aided by the adaptation of iron to purposes where timber and stone were heretofore used, will effectually relieve our industrious

manufacturers in this extensive branch of British industry.

We have this week been again favoured with authentic and most flattering accounts of the iron trade in Glamorganshire and Breconshire; the greatest activity pervades the whole district, and it is found impossible to execute the orders which have been transmitted.—*Hereford Journal*.

Large orders for goods have been received from the Havannah, in consequence of the governor having permitted British vessels to make entries upon the same terms as Spanish vessels. This is a consequence of the Insurgent privateers cutting off the trade of Spanish ships.

We cannot give a better specimen of the bounty of Providence this year than by mentioning that four bushels of wheat which last year averaged only 150lbs. in weight, now weigh 216lbs.

The pilchard fishery is commenced under favourable auspices, and several baskets of this rich product of the ocean have been already brought to market.

Notwithstanding the complaints of poverty in all parts of the nation, the Methodist Missionary Society obtained, during the past year, the sum of 20,000l. in furtherance of its object.

Fifteen Barristers, in addition to those who usually attended, were on the last Western Circuit, in consequence of the retirement of Mr. Serjeant Lens, and the elevation of Sir Robert Gifford.

An Indianman is now building at Ipswich, which will be launched on the 28th inst. It is the largest and finest vessel ever built there. The dimensions are, the length of the keel 154 feet, the extreme length on the deck is 195 feet, width 43 feet 3 inches and a half, height from the bottom of the hold to the upper deck, 31 feet; and rated at 1,337 tons.

The inhabitants of Yarmouth have wisely determined that the disposal of the Poor's Rates shall be regularly printed for general information. This novelty has been introduced on the Poor's Rates being raised from six to nine shillings in the pound!

A *Preston Paper* says—"We have the satisfaction to report, that the judicious measures adopted to keep down the fever, which we noticed a fortnight ago, as having broken out in the House of Correction, in this town, have happily been attended with the best effects. The complaint is now, to all appearance, totally eradicated from the prison, and there are only six cases at the Lazaretto, none of which are considered desperate. Two individuals only have

died of the fever since our last report. The Governor is nearly well."

Covent Garden Theatre. It is said to be the intention of the managers, in the ensuing season, to exclude all the wax lights hung round the house, in lieu of which an immense chandelier will be suspended in the middle of the theatre, with gas. The experiment, it is said, has been tried, and it produces a brilliant effect upon all parts of the house.

The largest organ in the world has just been completed by Flight and Robinson of London, at an expense of £10,000. It is called the Apollouicon. It was built under the patronage of the Regent, and will probably, at no distant period, adorn the Royal Palace. It has been open for public inspection: and the accuracy with which it executes the most complex movements almost exceeds belief.

A gentleman at Walthamstow has recently constructed a weather vane, which rings a bell at every turn of the vane by the most gentle change of the wind. It is also constructed with a spherical canister of oil at the top, which can drop continually into the hinge, and will not be exhausted for many years.

Mr. Sewell, assistant professor at the Veterinary college, has discovered a mode of curing a chronic lameness to which hunters, chargers, and other valuable horses, are liable, after any considerable exertion. It consists in dividing the nervous trunk, and extirpating a portion of it, where it enters the foot behind the pastern joint.

Extraordinary Fact. A few weeks ago, one of the flag stones of the new pavement in Basingstoke, was observed to have risen nearly one inch and a half above its proper situation, and on taking up the stone, a mushroom of between six and seven inches in diameter was found growing under it. The stone was afterwards replaced with particular caution by the mason; and on Sunday last the adjoining stone was observed to have been raised like the former, and on removing it, to the surprise of many witnesses of the fact, two mushrooms were found under it, of nearly the same size as the other.

Lockerby Lamb Fair, on Wednesday last, was uncommonly well attended. The number of lambs exposed for sale, exceeded any market within the remembrance of the oldest dealers. The quantity was estimated to be not less than 65 or 70,000. The demand was uncommonly quick and the prices good in proportion, being from 5s. to 9s. a head, and many of them resold to

advantage. Harvest men and women were very numerous, masters few, consequently wages low.

It is in contemplation to cut a canal from Newcastle to Carlisle, from which both places must reap the greatest advantage.

Sunday se'nnight, about half past twelve (noon) the roof of a small house in the *old town* of Whitehaven, suddenly fell in. A woman and child were within it, both of whom were got out of the ruins, without receiving any injury. It has for several years been the only *thatched house* remaining in Whitehaven, and is said to be the *first* house that was built in it, two hundred and sixty years since. It is further added, that it was built by a person of the *of White*, from whom the town derived its present name. It is certain, that at a very early period of its existence as a town, it was called *White's-Toft-Haven*, and afterwards *Whitofthaven*, long before it was contracted into *Whitehaven*. There are several authentic documents which prove so much; whatever may be thought of its being the identical dwelling first erected in the place.

Curiosty.—A few days since, in pulling down the old wall of the vicarage stable, at Chard, was found a golden coin of Richard II; its original value was 6s. 8d.

Caution.—A few Sundays since, two Welsh drovers were convicted before C. J. Bird, Clerk, for profanation of the Sabbath, in driving cattle through the village of Modiford, Herefordshire, on that day. Such legal interference, we hope, will tend to check a practice that has of late been too general, and must have proved truly offensive to the Christian observer.

At the *Nisi Prius* bar, at Lincoln Assizes, Judge Bayley, at the close of a horse cause, strongly discommended the going to law in cases of this nature. "Take my advice, Gentlemen," said he, "and accommodate matters of this kind if possible; for men in general lose more than 25l. in bringing an action on the warranty of a horse, even if they win; and such is the danger, from the evidence common in causes like this, that justice is no security to a man for success. I perceive the Gentlemen below me do not approve of my doctrine; but the truth must be told sometimes."

At the last Assizes for Norwich, an important question between shopkeepers and hawkers and pedlars was decided by Lord Chief Justice Gibbs. The facts of the case were admitted on both sides; and the question for his Lordship's judgment, was, whether a hawker and pedlar, duly licensed,

could, under 50th Geo. III. cap 41, sec. 7, sell his goods by retail in a room or shop in any town, where he is not a resident, provided he does not sell by auction; and the Lord Chief Justice in giving his judgment stated that he had perused this Act with great attention, and he was perfectly satisfied that hawkers and pedlars had the privilege which they claim; and that he had obtained the opinion of a gentleman, whose sound legal knowledge every one held in the highest estimation, (it is presumed Mr. Justice Abbott) who fully coincided with him in the judgment he had delivered. The Chief Justice, therefore, directed the plaintiff to be nonsuited, but gave him liberty, (with the consent of the defendants counsel) to have the question argued in the Court of King's Bench next term. Three other actions against the same defendant, were, by this decision, determined in his favour.

A poor cottager of the name of Theobald brought an action of trespass at Chelmsford assizes, against a constable of the name of Cuckmore, to recover a compensation in damages for breaking open the plaintiff's house for the purpose of levying the sum of 2s. for a church-rate, which the plaintiff had neglected to pay. It appeared that the defendant was authorized by the warrant of two Justices to levy; and the only question was, whether he was justified under such warrant to break open the plaintiff's door with an iron crow to make his seizure? Mr. Justice DaHas ruled that he certainly was not; and the plaintiff had a verdict for 5s.

Distresses for Small Rents.—Amongst the latest Acts of the recent Session of Parliament, was a very salutary one for regulating the Costs of Distresses levied for Payment of Small Rents, and preventing extravagant charges on poor tenants. It enacts that no person making any distress for rent, where the sum due shall not exceed £20, shall take other charges than mentioned in the Schedule annexed, nor charge for any act not done. The remedy is before a Justice, who may adjudge treble the amount of the monies unlawfully taken, together with costs. Brokers, auctioneers, &c. are to give copies of their charges to the person distrained. The only charges allowed by the Schedule are—Levying Distress, 3s.:—Man in Possession, per day 2s 6d.;—Appraisement, whether by one broker or more, 6d. in the pound on the value of the goods;—Catalogues, sale and commission, and delivery of goods, one shilling in the pound on the net produce of the sale.—A printed copy of the Act is

required to be hung up in every sessions room in England and Wales.

Smuggling.—(*Cornwall Assizes.*) The King v. Daniel Oliver.—This was an information filed by the Attorney-General against the defendant, under the 47th of the King, for having, on the night of the 2d of June, 1816, made a light upon the coast of Mevagissey, for the purpose of giving a signal to smugglers on the sea. The fact was proved by a man named Horner, a Custom-house Officer, who stated, that between one and two o'clock on the morning in question, he saw three distinct lights made near the sea, and on going to the spot, he found the defendant lying down, pretending to be asleep; he had a lantern with him, and a stick, the end of which was partially burnt. The Jury, under the direction of the Learned Judge, found the defendant guilty. The punishment is £100 fine, and six months' imprisonment.

SCOTLAND.

University of Edinburgh.

On Friday, August 1st, the Senatus Academicus of Edinburgh, conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on no fewer than 92 gentlemen, who had previously gone through the requisite examinations, and publicly defended their inaugural dissertations. Of the number of these Graduates 37 were of Scotland, 18 from England, 32 from Ireland, three from Jamaica, one from Barbadoes, and one from Hamburg. The evidence which this affords of the flourishing condition of the University at the present time, is also a distinguished testimony of the great and rapid progress of science and intellectual application in the present age; and of the increased determination that has been excited in our rising generation to those literary and philosophical acquirements which are necessary to professional proficiency, and the respectable accomplishment of the offices of public or of private life. Previous to the year 1782, when Cullen, Munro, and Black, were at the zenith of their reputation, and at a period to which their pupils fondly refer as the Augustan age of Medicine at Edinburgh, the number of candidates for that profession who graduated there, at both the half yearly sederunts of the Senatus Academicus, was scarcely more than one third of those who received their degrees in that one only which was held last week; and the whole number of Students of all descriptions who were matriculated at the University, even while it possessed the attractions of a Roberston and

a Blair, a Robison and a Dalziel, a Ferguson and a Dugald Stewart, did not then exceed 500. Last session, it has been officially stated, the total number of Students whomatriculated in their respective classes, exclusive of those who were entered at the Divinity Hall, amounted to more than 2000.

On comparing the last list of medical graduates, or indeed any one of recent date, with any other of the period to which we have referred, a difference may be observed which indicates a considerable revolution in the general state of medical education. Though the total number of graduates in medicine at Edinburgh has augmented in an extraordinary ratio, that augmentation has arisen solely from the increased disposition and ability of our native youth to devote themselves to that profession. The number of foreign students there from either of the Continents, bears a very striking disproportion to what it formerly presented, on comparing it with the total amount; yet this difference affords no ground for presuming that the medical students of the Continents of Europe or America are either fewer in number, or less sedulous than formerly in the pursuit of knowledge, or that the University of Edinburgh has become diminished in general repute abroad.—It only proves the fact, that Edinburgh has communicated to other seminaries, what she herself derived from Leyden, such a portion of her luminous influence, as to suffice the distant districts, which had been accustomed to apply to her for immediate light. The pupils of her professors are now in their turn occupying professors' chairs at Geneva and in Philadelphia; and supplying with instruction, there, those students who would have sought it here. But Edinburgh, we see, is not impoverished by the intellectual bounties she diffuses; nor is the lustre, for which she had been distinguished, eclipsed by the rising brilliancy of any of her offspring; she still retains, while they advance, her relative pre-eminence among the seminaries to which she has given birth; and of none of them can more be said, than

—sequiturque matrem haud passibus æquis.

On the various advantages of such a University to the place in which it is situate, it is unnecessary to remark. Independently of those of any higher order, the benefits that must arise to a city like that of Edinburgh from the annual expenditure of so numerous a body of respectable young men, cannot fail to be properly appreciated. It is a source of income

which has continued steady, while many other sources have failed in their usual supplies; and hence Edinburgh has been, in a great measure, enabled, at a period when the spirit of improvement has been stagnant in other parts of the kingdom, to carry on with animation those splendid embellishments in her town and neighbourhood, which are likely soon to render her the most elegant, as well as the most picturesque of places in Great Britain.

A Beacon, 50 feet high, is now erecting on the Carr Rock, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth. From the smallness of the Rock, it has been found impossible to erect any building upon it of sufficient height to be above the reach even of very weighty seas, which would at once be fatal to the effect and apparatus of a light-house. The building is therefore to be covered with a large bell, in the form of a cupola; this bell is to be tolled night and day, to warn mariners of impending danger. But as the beacon is too small, and is otherwise quite inadequate, for the habitation of a man, it is none of the least interesting part of this design, to devise how this effect is to be produced, without the regular attendance of a person to wind up the machinery of the bell apparatus. This is provided for in the following manner: In the centre of the building there is a kind of chamber or cavity, into which the tide waters are admitted, by means of a small conduit or perforation in the walls, and as the tide rises on the exterior of the building, it also rises in the chamber, and elevates a metallic float or tank, which is connected with a rod communicating with the train of machinery to which the perpendicular rise of the tide gives motion; and in this manner the large bell is tolled. A weight is also at the same time raised, and as the tank or float is elevated to the height of neap tides, to which the train of machinery is calculated, when the tide has flowed to its height, the weight begins to operate by its tendency to descend, and it keeps the machine in motion till the flood returns again to lift the float and raise the weight, or, in other words, to wind up the machine. In this manner the bell is to be tolled without intermission.

The Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Leith Shipping Company's fine new steam boat, Tug, arrived at Leith on Friday morning from Glasgow. From the large dimensions of this vessel she could not pass through the Forth and Clyde canal, but came north about through the Pentland Frith; and though she encountered most boisterous weather off Cape Wrath, and

in the Moray Frith, has arrived in perfect safety.

On the 29th and 30th ult. the Scots Greys marched through the royal burgh of Selkirk, in two divisions, on their return to their native country, after many years absence, when the magistrates, as a mark of the sense entertained by the town of the gallantry and heroism displayed by the regiment at the battle of Waterloo, so honourable to the corps, so gratifying to the feelings and pride of every Scotsman, and which proved in the day of battle so terribly destructive to the choicest troops of France, conferred on the officers the freedom of the burgh, entertained the non-commissioned officers and privates in a suitable manner, in the Freemason's hall, and on the regiment entering and leaving the town, the bells were set a-ringing; the magistrates, the deacons, and members of the several incorporations, the preses, and brethren of the merchant company, with their flags and music, and the greatest part of the inhabitants, accompanied it to a considerable distance, both parties cheering when they parted.

Agricultural Experiment.

The oat grub having committed very extensive depredations during the last spring in several parts of Scotland, Mr. Brock, an agriculturist of West Lothian, has recently communicated to the editor of an Edinburgh paper, the uniform result of a method which he was led to try, a few years ago, to check the ravages of that destructive insect, and which appears from his testimony, and from the natural qualities and natural cheapness of the article employed, to be deserving repetition by agriculturists in general. "More," says he, "for the sake of experiment, than with any hope of success, I mixed a little common salt with the seed, which I knew, if it did not answer the end proposed, would at least act as a good manure; but the result was beyond my expectation. The season was such as the last, all around me suffered from the grub; and I had, where the seed was not so treated, fields much injured. But, so far as that seed went, *there was not a stalk to appearance touched.*

"In order to be sure that this could be owing to nothing but the effect of the salt, the next season I sowed part of the same field with seed without salt, and part with it, carefully marking the several parts; the seed also was of the same kind and quality; and at harvest every ridge where the salted seed was sown could be distinctly pointed out, by its abundance, independent of the marks I had made, while the rest of the field was greatly injured and deficient.

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I have since continued the practice, carefully varying the circumstances; and the result has been a thorough conviction on my mind, that if it is persevered in, success cannot fail to attend it."

Mr. B. states further, that the quantity of salt he employs, compared with seed, is only about the proportion of one to thirty-two; and there are many persons of character whom he could name if required, who can vouch for the facts above related.

IRELAND.

Friday were brought to the head Police Office, two notorious out laws, of the names *Edgeworth* and *Chance* (alias *Byrne*), who about two years since, escaped out of Naas gaol, and have been ever since infesting the neighbourhood of the county Wicklow. They were taken in a remote cave at Elvertown, in the county of Dublin, by the gentlemen of the Ballymore, Rathmore, and Blessington Associations, after a desperate resistance, and the contents of a blunderbuss, (fired by Edgeworth) having unhappily wounded a Mr. Grace. The cave it seems, which is called the Fox cover, was admirably constructed for secrecy, but badly for defence. The inside was deep and spacious, but the entrance to it so small as to prevent a precipitate retreat, and nothing but the threat of *burning them alive* could have induced them to surrender. They were brought to town yesterday morning, strongly escorted, by Philip Hoeman, Esq. who was principally instrumental to their apprehension, and the other Gentlemen of the different Associations.—They were committed to Newgate.—Both were tried and convicted before Baron Smith, at the spring assizes, 1816.

Mr. Sadler's Descent.—Mr. Sadler's descent was in a corn-field, within a mile and a half of Holyhead, at a place called Porthydafuch, where he found several people who readily afforded their assistance to secure the balloon, while he disengaged himself from it, and who afterwards removed it to Holyhead. It seems, that in a very short time after his departure from Ireland, the breeze, which at first took him forward rapidly, lost its vigour, and the velocity of his motion was consequently considerably diminished. A favourable change, however, gave the balloon a fresh impulse, and it made the latter part of the voyage very expeditiously. Had the wind held up favourably, as on his first ascending, Mr. Sadler would have reached his destination in less than half the time that his trip actually occupied. During his voyage he felt the vicissitudes of heat and cold at the same moment. The sun was at one time inconveniently hot, and affected every part

of Mr. Sadler, but his feet, which were excessively cold, and required some additional covering to restore circulation. During his voyage, he encountered a snow shower, which was transformed to rain before it reached the earth. He passed perpendicularly over, and saw very distinctly, the packet which sailed from Holyhead on Tuesday afternoon.

ISLE OF MAN.—Thursday se'nnight, a new code of criminal laws, an act for regulating the sale of herrings, and also an act for abolishing all paper money, for the payment of sums under 20s. having previously received the royal assent, were proclaimed according to ancient usage, upon the Tynwald Hill, before the inhabitants of the island, in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Lord Bishop, the Attorney-General, and other authorities of the island. An impressive discourse was preached by the Lord Bishop upon the occasion, in which he strongly recommended a general improvement in the administration of the laws, and solicited the Legislature to abolish all distinction in the law of debtor and creditor, as it affected the native and the stranger; a distinction which had long been prejudicial to the character and credit of the island. His Lordship also animadverted with great force upon the spirit of litigation, which was so injurious to the interests of the island, and trusted that immediate steps would be taken for correcting it.—Divine service being ended (which according to ancient usage was in St. John's Chapel,) the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, Deemsters, Keys, &c. proceeded to the Tynwald Hill. Two chairs of state and a table were placed beneath a canopy, erected upon the summit of the hill. The chair on the right of the table was occupied by the Lieutenant-Governor, C. Smelt, Esq.; that on the left, by the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, surrounded by the council, &c. The Lieutenant-Governor having ordered proclamation to be made, the promulgation of the new statutes commenced; which, as usual, were announced, sentence by sentence, in Manks and English. During the recital of the Bankers and Card-note Suppression Act, there appeared a manifest disposition to tumult amongst a part of the assembled crowd, which increased in such a degree as to require the assistance of the civil power. That power was found ineffectual. Several stones were thrown by the mob, at the hill upon which the legally constituted authorities were placed; but fortunately without effect. At this juncture, the Lieutenant-Governor directed the military (a detachment of the 85th regiment, under the

command of Lieutenant Ashton) to give their aid. The shew of resistance was continued for a short time; when the majority of the insurgents, seeing a few of their leaders subdued, and taken into custody, fled with all the speed they could. We have not room for more particulars, were they necessary. Most of the ringleaders are committed to the jail at Castle town; and warrants are issued against others. Only one of the mob was slightly wounded in the arm by a sabre. It appears that this tumult was occasioned by a false report, industriously propagated, that the new laws had for their object the levying a heavy tribute upon herrings, to support the bishop and clergy! The act respecting the herring fishery, only prohibits the use of tarred nets, and orders the sale to be no longer by the tally, but measurement by the cran; agreeably to the arrangement in the British Fishery.

DIED.

Last week, a man who had placed a spring gun in a garden, at the bottom of Wilson street, Bristol, went to the spot about an hour afterwards, and inadvertently trod on the spring, when the gun went off, and killed him on the spot.

On the 14th ult. near Wolviston, county of Durham, aged 104, Mrs. Mary Stephenson, widow of the late B. Stephenson. The mother of the deceased died at the age of 108, a sister at 107, another sister at 105, and another at the age of 97, making in the whole 521 years, as the united ages of the above five persons.

A few days since, in Westminster, Sarah Hearn, aged 100 years and seven months. Thomas, her husband, who had been married to her upwards of half a century, followed her to the grave, at the advanced age of 95 years; he enjoys good health and walks firmly.

Lately, at Shepton Mallet, aged 108, Betty Eldridge, who lived to see her grandson's grand-daughter—five generations being then living in the town.

LISTS OF PATENTS.

James Ransome, of Ipswich, Suffolk, ironmonger, for improvement on ploughs.—1st June—1816.

William Shand, of Villiers Street, Strand, artificial limb-maker, for improvements in the construction of artificial legs and feet made of leather and wood, acting by a lever and spiral spring.—1st June.

John Foulerton, of Upper Bedford Place, Russell square, for improvements in beacon-

buoys, can-buoys, nun-buoys, mooring buoys, and life-buoys.—11th June.

Edward Light, of Foley Place, professor of music, for improvements on the harp-lute.—18th June.

John Burnett, of Bristol, iron founder, for his convolving iron axletree, for the reduction of friction and animal labour, by the application of which wheels of carriages of every description are prevented from coming off whilst travelling.—20th June.

John Hawkins Barlow, of Leicester Place, Leicester Square, goldsmith, for improvements on tea-urns, tea-boards, or tea-trays.—27th June, 1816.

John Barlow, of Sheffield, founder, for a new cooking apparatus.—2d July.

John Towers, of Little Warner Street, Cold Bath Fields, chemist, for a tincture for the cure and relief of coughs.—11th July.

Henry Warburton, of Lower Cadogan Place, Chelsea, a communication made to him by a foreigner residing abroad, for a method of distilling certain animal, vegetable, and minerble substances.—27th July.

Robert Salmon, of Woburn, Bedford, for improvements in the construction of machines for making hay.—27th July.

John Hague, of Great Peare-street, Spitalfields, London, for improvement in the method of expelling the molasses or syrup from sugars.—27th July.

William Henry, of Manchester, for improvements in the manufacturing of sulphate of magnesia, commonly called Epsom Salts.—3d August.

John Poole, of Sheffield, for his brass and copper plating, or plating iron or steel with brass or copper, and working the same into plates, bars, &c.—3d August.

John Chalklen, of Tower-street, Seven Dials, for certain improvements in or on the valve-water closets, and on the frames or stools thereof.—3d August.

John Welsh, of Preston, for improvement in the manner of making rollers used in spinning wool, cotton, silk, flax, tow, &c.—

John Dayman, of Tiverton, Devon, for a method of covering or coating iron, steel, or any other metals or mixture of metals, with tin, lead, copper, brass, or other metals or mixture of metals.—3d August.

Samuel Nock, of Fleet-street, London, for an improvement in the pan of the locks of guns and fire-arms.—12th Aug.

Edward Biggs, of Birmingham, for improvements in or on the machinery, used in the making or manufacturing of pans and stails of various kinds.—14th August.

Robert Tripp, of Bristol, for his improved hussar garter with elastic springs and fastenings, and also elastic springs and fastenings for pantaloons and other articles.

William Moulton of Bedford, Esq. for improvements on his former patent for an improved method of acting upon machinery, hearing date the 23d day of May 1814.—14th August.

James Neville, of Wellington-street, Northampton square, for new and improved methods of generating and creating or applying power by means of steam or other fluids, elastic or non-elastic, for driving or working all kinds of machinery, (including the steam engines now in use) and which are applicable also to the condensing of steam and other aqueous vapours in distillation or evaporation.—14th August.

Jean Samuel Panly, of Queen-street, Brompton, for a machine for ascertaining in an improved manner the weight of any article.—14th August.

Anthony Gilchrist, of Worship-square, for a machine for making of nails, screws, and the working all metallic substances.—15th August.

Robert Salmon of Woburn for his improved instruments for complaints in the urethra and bladder.—19th August.

John Barton, of Silver street, for improvements in pistols.—31st August.

Charles Lacy of Nottingham, and John Lindley of Loughborough, for machinery to be incorporated with, added to, and used with parts of certain machines already in use, for the making and manufacturing of lace-net called bobbin or Buckinghamshire lace-net.—30th September.

Jacob Metcalf, of Great Mary-le-bonne street, for his tapered hair or head brush.

Robert Clayton, of Dublin, for making and finishing metal and composition blocks, plates, rollers, and types and dies, by which various patterns, devices and compositions, can be effectually imprinted and impressed upon cotton, linen, silk, worsted, mohair, and woollen cloths, or any fabric made of a mixture of any two or more of them; also on paper, leather, porcelain and earthenware.—30th September.

John Aston Wilkes, of Birmingham, glass-manufacturer, for manufacturing glass icicles, spangles, and every description of ornamental glass, with a loop or loops of the same material.—30th September.

Joseph Kirkman, of Broad-street, St. James's, pianoforte-maker, for his improved method of applying an octave stop to pianofortes.—14th October.

William Losh, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, iron-founder, and George Stephenson, of Killingworth, Northumberland, engineer, for their new method or methods of facilitating the conveyance of carriages along railways and frameways, improvements in

the construction of the machine-carriages, carriage-wheels, &c.—30th Sept.

Louis Fauche Borel, of Frith-street, Soho, for making shoes and boots without sewing, so as entirely to keep out the wet.—25th Oct.

Lewis Granholm, of Foster-lane, for his method for rendering articles made of hemp, or flax, more durable.—25th Oct.

Benjamin Smythe, of Liverpool, school-master, for his new apparatus for propelling vessels, mill-wheels and other revolving power.—1st Nov.

William Varley, of Hunslet, York, wire-worker, and Robert Hopwood Furness, of Bridlington, soap-boiler, for their improved method of obtaining saccharine matter from corn.—1st Nov.

Joseph Gregson, of Charles street, Grosvenor-square, for his new method of constructing chimneys, and of supplying with fuel.—1st Nov.

Robert Ford, of Crouch End, Hornsey, Middlesex, chemist, for his medicine for the cure of coughs, "Ford's Balsam of Horehound."—19th Nov.

George Washington Dickinson, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Middlesex, for his improved method, for preventing leakage from vessels employed to contain liquids.—1st Nov.

Simon Hosking, of St. Phillack, Cornwall, for his steam engine, on a new construction.—1st Nov.

William Day, of the Strand, Middlesex, for various improvements on trunks.

William Piercy, of Birmingham, for his new method of making thimbles.—1st Nov.

John Heathcoat, of Loughborough, for certain improvements upon machines in use for making bobbin-net or Buckinghamshire lace net.—1st Nov.

William Snowden, of Doncaster, for his improved apparatus, to be attached to carriages to prevent them being overturned.—

Robert Stirling, of Edinburgh, for improvements in diminishing the consumption of fuel, and in particular an engine capable of being applied to the moving machinery on a principle entirely new.—16th Nov.

John Day, of Brompton, for improvements in the construction of piano-fortes

Robert Rains Baines, of Myton, Hull, for his perpetual log or sea perambulator.—

William Russell, of Avery Farm Row, Chelsea, Middlesex, for his improvement upon cocks and vents useful to brewers, distillers, &c.—19th Nov.

John Barker, of Cottage Green, Camberwell, Surrey, for improvements in the means of acting upon machinery.—19th Nov.

Richard Wright of Bishopsgate Within, London, for improvements in the construction and propelling ships and other vessels.—10th Dec.

William Dean of Manchester, calico-glazer, for improved machinery for waxing calico previous to glazing.—14th Dec.

Samuel Brown of Mark-Lane, and Philip Thomas of Liverpool, manufacturers of iron cables, for their chains manufactured in a particular manner.—19th Dec.

John Raffield of Edward-street, Portman square, architect, for additions to his former patent, for an apparatus to be attached to fire-stoves.—10th Jan.

William Manton of South-street, Grosvenor square, coach-maker, for improvements in the application of springs to wheel-carriages.—20th Jan.

Joseph de Cavaillon, of Sambrook court, Basinghall street, London, for improvements in the refining sugar, 23d Jan.

Robert Dickinson, of Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields, Middlesex, for his new method of paving streets and roads.

Daniel Wilson of Dublin, for improvements in the process of boiling sugar.

George Montague Higginson, of Boverly Tracy, Chudleigh, for improvements in locks.—1st. Feb.

William Wall, of Wandsworth, Surrey, for his new horizontal escapement for watches.—1st. Feb.

Isaac Robert Mott, of Brighton, for his method of producing from vibrating substances a tone or musical sound. The Sentinelle Piano forte.—1st Feb.

William Bundy, of Pratt-place, Camden town, for machinery for breaking flax and hemp.—1st Feb.

James Atkinson West, of Crane court Fleet street, London, for improvements in lustres, chandeliers and lamps, and in the manner of conveying gas to the same.—6th Feb.

William Clark of Bath, for his safeguard to locks.—8th Feb.

Robert Hardy, of Worcester, for improvements in the manufacturing of cast iron bushes or pipe boxes, for carriage wheels.—20th Feb.

Richard Litherland, of Liverpool, for improvements on the escapement of watches

Richard Holden of Stafford street, St. Mary le bonne, for his machines for producing rotatory motion in a new manner.—1st Nov.

William Henry Osborn of Bordesley, Warwick, for his new method of producing cylinders.—1st March.

Daniel Wilson of Dublin, for his gas light apparatus.—1st March,

Urbanus Sartoris, of Winchester street,

London, for his improvements in the construction of fire arms.—11th March.

William Raybould, of Goswell-street, Middlesex, for his improvement applicable to fire stoves.—11th March.

Ludwig Granholm, of Foster-lane, London, (Captain in the royal navy of Sweden) for his process for preserving vegetable and animal products.—11th March.

William Panter, of Hampdon hill, Bath, for his improvement to facilitate rotatory motion, and lessen friction in machinery.—

John Winter the younger, of Bristol, for his method of joining horn and tortoiseshell together, by means of heat.—18th March.

Daniel Wheeler, of Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, Middlesex, colouring maker, for his method of drying and preparing malt.—28th March.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. VI. *Supplies voted for a short time time—Two Millions Loan—Catholic Emancipation—Reform of Parliament—Speaker's Illness, and Chair vacated—Supplies.*

The supplies granted this Session were voted, in the first instance, for one half year only, to June 24. The Army Supplies, on the motion of Lord Palmerston, March 10, who proposed also a short Mutiny Bill, to extend from March 24 to June 24. After which time these votes might be renewed; as the house, by that time, would be in possession of all the necessary facts, the reductions, &c. The troops voted last year were 196,000; they would this year be 140,000. Lord P. proposed to allow the Yeomanry corps 3l. per man, instead of 2l. The services of this body were very great. He moved also for 6000l. to assist those who might wish to volunteer: in all, 37,500l. Volunteers of Ireland, 15,800l.

March 17.—Mr. Ward stated the Ordinance for six months. The expense 248,000l. the savings 240,000l. The Navy was also voted for a short time.

On the meeting of Parliament after the adjournment for the Easter holidays, a letter was read from the Speaker announcing an illness, that incapacitated him from attending in his place. The house adjourned for ten days.

Lord Sidmouth's circular letter to the Magistrates, directing them to hold to bail those pedlars who distributed seditious and libellous tracts and pamphlets, was severely scrutinized in both houses.

April 24.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer opened the particulars of his plan (which afterwards received the sanction of Parliament) for issuing two millions of Ex-

chequer Bills, in aid of such works, as being now suspended, might afford employment to the poor.

May 6. Mr. Canning's Mission to Lisbon was closely examined in the House of Commons. Mr. C.'s defence on this occasion was uncommonly elaborate and particular. He was clear from all *pecuniary* peccadilloes. The House divided: for a vote of censure 96, against it 270.

May 9. The subject of Catholic Emancipation was brought forward by Mr. Grattan; it was opposed by Mr. Leslie Foster, who did not think the Catholics had proposed any *additional* concessions: and their proceedings in various places, were truly barbarous. The same opinion was maintained by several other speakers. Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning spoke in favour of the measure. The House divided, Ayes 221, Noes 245.

The same subject was debated in the House of Lords May 16. The question was negatived 142 to 90.

May 20, Sir Francis Burdett moved the question of Parliamentary Reform. He abandoned the notion of Annual Parliaments. Sir John Nicholl opposed the motion. Mr. Ward quoted the instance of France in proof of the mischief done by crude and thoughtless reformations. On a division, Ayes 77. Noes 265.

June 6. The House met after adjournment, prolonged by the Speaker's illness; which obliging him to resign the Chair, he was in the mean time, called to the House of Peers by the title of Lord Colchester. The regular compliments passed between the House and its late Speaker on this occasion. The gentleman elected as his successor is Mr. Mannors Sutton; who was seated and approved of, with the usual formalities.

The further suspension of the Habeas Corpus Bill was moved in the House of Lords, by Lord Sidmouth, June 13, a strong debate took place on the second reading, June 16. The measure was supported by the ministerial speakers, and impugned by the Lords in opposition. The house divided, for the bill 190, against it 30.

This bill was afterwards introduced to the House of Commons, and passed by a great majority.

A very important measure respecting Ireland, was debated in the House of Commons June 13, the Insurrection Act, by which extraordinary powers were given to Magistrates. Mr. Peel supported the bill, as extremely necessary.

Among the Miscellaneous Services moved by Mr. Arbuthnot were

£10,000 for the College of Edinburgh.

11,400 for the Milbank Penitentiary.

450 for making up the deficiency in the grant for printing the Journals of the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted to the House, after a short introduction, the following general statement:—

SUPPLIES.

Army (including 1,500,000l. for Extraordinaries, and exclusive of Troops in France	9,080,000
Navy (exclusive of Grant for the reduction of Navy Debt)	6,000,000
Ordnance	1,221,300
Miscellaneous	1,700,000

Total Supply for 1817 18,001,300

Interest on Exchequer

Bills 1,900,000

Sinking Fund on ditto... 330,000

Permanent Charges of

Ireland to 5th Jan. 246,508

Towards reduction of

Navy and Transport

Debt 1,666,000

4,136,508

£22,137,808

Last year the total amount of the same items was near twenty-five millions, so that there was a saving of near *seven millions* in the present year. He proposed to make good these supplies by the following

WAYS AND MEANS.

Annual Duties £3,000,000

Disposable.....1815 45,749

Ways and Means ..1816 1,819,810

1,865,559

Excise Duties (after satisfying the

Grant for 1816.....) 1,300,000

Remaining of the Consolidated

Fund, April 5, 1817 1,225,278

Lottery 250,000

Old Stores 400,000

Arrears of Property Tax to be re-

ceived between April 1817, and

1818 1,500,000

9,541,837

Irish Treasury Bills 3,600,000

Exchequer Bills.....9,000,000

12,600,000

£22,141,837

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, August 29, 1817.

Among the various modes adopted by inventive genius of shadowing forth the state of Parties and Politics, few are more effectual than that which is so well known in our island under the term *CARICATURA*; meaning a picturesque composition, usually *charged to excess*, but representing

persons and things *figuratively* yet not metaphorically. The thought is not new; for, we read of a painter of antiquity who represented Cimón, the Athenian General asleep, while Fortune was busy in enveloping certain towns in a net, and *lugging* her capture towards him, to be laid, with all due respect, at his feet.—

That *Caricatura* would ill apply to modern times, and modern statesmen: for now all the world, gentle and simple, is so alert, that every possible event of every possible kind, is anticipated long before it can happen, together with ten thousand speculations which never do happen, and never were in the way for happening. No General can *doze*; nor so much as doze; if he venture to close his eyes, every partizan of every description, every Editor, Sub-Editor, and collector for a newspaper, detects his failing, on the instant, and with it an opportunity for a paragraph;—the advantage of the incident becomes irresistible. Ah, yes, the world is prodigiously improved in the science of Politics; and whatever trade stands still, that of the *deep* Politician continues its incessant activity.

The affairs of Spain are the great object of interest at this moment. Are her powers adequate to the recovery of her revolting colonies?—if not; will she request assistance?—And who will grant her that assistance? Will it be furnished from pure affection?—*gratis*? No. What remuneration for the cost of such assistance has Spain to give?—which of her settlements will she part with? Can the politician want materials for contemplation, with all these questions before him? Can *he* sleep? Suspicion universally falls on a northern power, whose desire of obtaining establishments *à la mode d'Angleterre*, in every portion of the quadripartite globe, cannot have escaped the most incurious observer. That the attempt has been made, we can readily infer from symptoms, not otherwise easily to be accounted for: that it has succeeded, ought not to be lightly affirmed; affirmations are serious things; but some believe it.

Some believe, too, that this affair has occasioned a kind of resort of certain political characters to a certain town, famous for its mineral waters, in preference to any other; and that the Ministers of Austria, Russia, Prussia and England, are not assembled at Carlsbad *for nothing*. This certainly looks as if——, but, what concerns us more nearly is, what part Britain will take in passing events? We confess, that we keep our own hearts quiet, by answering—*Nothing!*—Every proceeding

that we have been able to trace persuades us that neutrality is our interest, our duty, and our intention. We have had fighting enough to last us for one while; and it is not immediately after the close of a five and twenty years' war, that sound policy commands intrusion into another, which may, by possibility, last double that time.

The Elements of War, it is thought, are about to be diminished in that quarter, where they have too long been congenial with the habits of the people. That France should desire to remove another portion of the Allied Army, is nothing more than natural: and that the powers to which the Allied Army belongs should desire the same thing, if it can be done with safety, is also natural. A step to this purpose has been taken by France, which if it be judicious in itself, and fortunate in its consequences, will justify this movement. A number of the disbanded officers of the former French army, is received into employment, and entrusted with commands. Character, we may suppose, has been the chief passport on this occasion: it ought so to be; much depends on this. On the whole, the augury is good: for the step is truly politic, if France is sufficiently forward in sentiments of reason, loyalty, and peace.

France has, at length, concluded a new *Concordat* with the Pope. It seems as if his Holiness had grumbled somewhat pertinaciously at the toleration of any religious sect but his own, in the dominions of France. The decree was, however, irrevocable: the king was bound by his oath. To persecute for the sake of religion is not the order of the day; and though there may have been cause of complaint while the Bourbon power was unsettled, yet after it has obtained a fixed authority, we hope that persecution for conscience sake will never receive countenance, much less sanction, from any Prince legitimately seated on the throne of France. To estimate duly the King's character on this occasion, we should know what difficulties he has had to struggle with: we suspect that all has not been so easy, as putting on a red hat on a Cardinal's head at the Tuilleries.

The KING of PRUSSIA is at present at Paris; but, politics are thought to have but a slight influence, if any, on his excursion. We do not warrant this inference. His hereditary dominions, no doubt, are safe enough; for we see not the power that would find its interest in insulting them: any such notions are certainly premature.

AUSTRIA has enough on her hands; we do not learn that her finances are as yet restored to their due level. This ought to

be her study, her *labour*, her attachment, morning, noon, and night. From sunrise to sun-set is too little; her statesmen should consume the oil of the midnight lamp, especially during the present invaluable moments of tranquillity: for, who can tell what may happen to render the best intentioned plans abortive?

Russia is intent on extensive schemes. She has adopted the far celebrated maxim of the Emperor Nap. "Ships, Colonies and Commerce." She is struggling against nature; but, all the world knows what reiterated efforts may at last accomplish. From the days of ancient Tyre, that was seated on a rock in the sea, to those of the Batavian Commonwealth, which established itself on a mud bank, the labour and diligence, and art of man, has triumphed over obstacles on which nature might pique herself, as insurmountable. Those who do not try, cannot succeed: Russia will not miss of success for want of trying. Whether any other cause may come across the path of her progress, we presume not to predict; but, this we are satisfactorily sure of, her wishes and exertions point at "Ships, Colonies, and Commerce."

SWEDEN, on the contrary, seems resolved to do without Ships, Colonies or Commerce. Her government has issued orders forbidding the introduction of foreign luxuries.—This looks well, at first sight: but, a trifling question arises, whether foreigners will not, in their turn, decline looking to Sweden for supplies which they can purchase at a better market—a market where their own goods will be received, and furnish the funds for paying for what they export? If Sweden has every thing within herself, she may be right; but if her produce must be exported, in order to convert it into money—she is counteracting that necessity by her present measures. Can her people eat iron? can they wear iron? can they subsist on copper? can the produce of the mines afford sustenance, comfort, prosperity, unless as articles of barter with other people?—and with what shall other people pay for them?—all in gold?—No.

We do not advise Sweden to take up the trade of Algiers, Tripoly, and Tunis, whose people export iron in the shape of cannon balls; and obtain returns in exchange, cheap enough.—By the bye, we have heard nothing lately of the marvellous combination of the States of Italy, &c. to crush the pirates from whom they suffer so much. What! have these people found out that they cannot persuade England to fight the battles of pusillanimous wretches who themselves shudder at the smell of gun-

powder? Have they discovered that England does not think it her duty to put hearts into the walking skeletons of those who seek her interference because they have no hearts of their own? Let these states exert their own powers; or let them enquire diligently into the radical causes of their present enfeebled condition: the knowledge of a disease is half the cure.

We are extremely sorry to report the existence, and we apprehend, the prevalence, of the plague, on the North coast of Africa. Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and probably Morocco, are suffering under this scourge. Gibraltar is vigilantly guarded; and Spain has forbid all intercourse with that fortress. It is distressing to individuals; but, the *salus populi* demands it.

Measures of precaution are not improper on our own shores. May no accident interrupt our health and peace! As we have begun to breathe a little after our late distresses, may it please Providence to favour us with the *realizing* bounties of Harvest; and preserve us from all disasters endemic or epidemic!

The attention of the public has lately been called to well meant endeavours for assisting and befriending the poor. What might be the merit of such proposals we do not take upon us to determine; but we are of opinion that the most candid hearing should be given to gentlemen who step forward on such important subjects; and that party and politics should not be allowed to bear down benevolence and integrity. We look to brisk trade and urgent manufactures for a much more satisfactory result.

We close this Article by remarking that our Public Funds fluctuate at about 80, for the 3 per cents. rather higher than lower: that the Government securities in India are reported to be at par; and we trust that the same may be said with truth of all the British interests, whether colonial or national; whether at home or abroad.

Commercial Chronicle.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, Aug. 20, 1817.

The winds and the waves are not important to seamen only: the man who has no venture at sea, if he be a dealer is affected by the power of those ever changing elements:—Or if they continue too long without changing, they equally affect the markets. At this moment, for instance, the long continuance of westerly winds has caused speculation to assume the alert, and to look after those articles which require an easterly wind to bring in the vessels which contain them.

Such are all productions from the Baltic; they may be on their passage, but they cannot be delivered, nor can they be sold, unless by anticipation.

Directly the contrary has been the effect of this almost permanent wind to the westward, on the arrival of SUGARS. The ships have made fair voyages, rather short than long; and consequently, have arrived sooner than had been expected. This has thrown a greater quantity of sugar on the market;—it has also increased the stock in the warehouses, and therefore, as a matter of course, the supply in reserve, if not the quantity immediately offered for sale; so that on the whole, the imports have been more considerable than they were at this time last year; though the supply in the issue may not prove greater. For it needs little acquaintance with the Mathematics to prove, that if the greater part of the vessels sent out are arrived at home, there remains a smaller number to follow them to the commercial centre.

So then, the same cause that has contributed to raise the price of TALLOW and HEMP, has contributed to produce a kind of suspense in the sugar market, because it could not be known, instantly, who would sell and who would not; or what might be the offers made, or on the point of being made.

We have, therefore, to report, that no more than a limited demand is at this moment in favour of MUSCOVADOES. Not that any thing like a glut can be affirmed; on the contrary a single shilling of fall per cwt., would, probably, clear the market. Some, indeed, anticipate a rise of a shilling; and they have many appearances on their side. Should the smallest spirit of orders arrive, that consequence is inevitable. Letters from the islands announce that the stock of sugars is pretty well exhausted; and this intelligence cannot fail to have its effect.

The Refined Market has fluctuated: a short time ago much was bought on speculation; a proportion of this has recently been offered for sale, no doubt, to meet demands, contracted at that time. When this cause has had its influence, which will be but momentary, the article will again look up and most likely, it will advance, rather than continue stationary. This is the more probable, as the mails from the continent bring orders, and considerable ones, too, for execution before the winter sets in, and renders shipments hazardous. Foreign sugars are less likely, from all appearances, to meet with a rise; the demand being far from lively; and little business doing, either by way of real sale, or of presumptive speculation.

COFFEE continues to fluctuate. Sometimes a brisk enquiry or two, raise an expectation, and the market improves: the next day, it should appear that the demand has been satisfied, or that there is so great a quantity ready at hand to satisfy it, that the price slackens to its former standard; and the hopes of the holders "vanish into thin air." From this our Readers will gather that speculators are rather watchful than active; rather lying by than forward, yet waiting to seize the first opportunity, which will occur, almost to a certainty, when orders arrive from the continent, which are now looked for every post, with some anticipation. The markets abroad are reported to be rising, their stocks rather decreasing; but, as yet, they have not reached the London prices; and till then much uncertainty must cover this branch of the national commerce.

The imports of **COTTON** during last month into London, Liverpool, and Glasgow were 42,487 bags, being 8448 more than during July, 1816.

We are glad to see that the article of **EAST INDIA COTTON** meets with considerable support from the dealers, and these, no doubt, are warranted by their experience of the public opinion. The sale at the India House has gone off with much briskness. The Bengals reached an advance of about 1d. per lb. on the prices of the previous sale; and some think that the chief part of these was taken on speculation; so that an addition will further be made to the price of the commodity before it reaches the manufacturer.—Bourbons of fair middling quality fetched 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 5½d.

We may say of most of the **INDIA GOODS** that they have changed hands to the advantage of the holders; and in some instances, they have afforded a handsome profit.

SPICES.—The **PEPPER** sale at the India House consisted of 2000 bags Company's black, and sold 9½d. to 9¾d. 1622 bags licensed, the first part 9d. to 9½d.; the greater proportion 8½d. to 8¾d. The following extensive sale of spices was also brought forward:—100,000lbs. Company's Cinnamon, 1170 bales; 1st quality, sold 12s. 6d. to 13s. 1d.; 2d. do. 10s. 8d. to 11s. 2d.—100,000lbs. Company's Cloves, 606 bags; sold 3s. 3d. to 3s. 11d.—20,000lbs. Company's Mace, 199 casks; best 8s. 8d. 10d.; inferior 8s. 0d. to 8s. 2d.—80,000lbs. Company's Nutmegs, 400 casks; 1st quality, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; 2d, 4s. to 4s. 1d. And,

in addition, **Cassia Lignea**, in small bundles, 12l. to 13l.; large 9l. 17s. to 11l. 10.; good Buds 16l. 3s. to 17l. 15s.—**Ginger** 42s. to 47s.

The **PEPPER** sold lower than was expected: the other spices went off with much briskness, and greatly higher than had been generally anticipated.

Since that, an advance has been demanded on the **PEPPER** bought; and in some instances it has been obtained.

The **INDIGO** sale has been announced; but the quantity is far from abundant; and the principal private houses to which this drug is usually consigned, have authorised the Company to give notice that they will not augment the quantity at market, by any sale, beyond what they have already reported. The knowledge of this, had an instantaneous effect on the business doing; it not only produced an increase of briskness, but encouraged a disposition to purchase, and the sales became, at length, very extensive. The first bargains were made at a premium of 6d. then 8d. and soon afterwards nothing was to be obtained under a premium of 9d. per lb.

Logwood continues steady; Jamaica has sold at 7l. 17s. 6d. a 8l. 7s. 6d.; Honduras and St. Domingo 8l. 10s.; and Campeachy 9l. 5s. a 9l. 10s. per ton. Of 250 tons Campeachy advertised for public sale, only a small lot sold at 9l. 5s. and the remainder was taken in at 10l. per ton. For **Fustic** a spirited demand on speculation; good Brazil has brought 8l. a 9l. fine Spanish 12l. and Cuba 15l. 15s. per ton. Nicaragua Wood has also been in demand at 28l. per ton.

There continue to be very considerable transactions in **RUM**; it has become a favourite article of exportation, on account of its very low prices; the stock is nearly the same as last year.

Accounts from France for some time past have reported that the vintage is very unfavourable; the prices of **BRANDY** have in consequence been rapidly advancing. Letters state that the prices had advanced 15fr.; the market here is in consequence rising, and it is affirmed, that if purchases could be made on favourable terms, extensive parcels would be taken here for the account of French merchants; the quantity in France is represented to be very trivial.

We see, then, that while corn is reported to be very abundant, **WINE** is likely to be somewhat scarce; especially Wines of the superior qualities. It may be conjectured, nevertheless, that some parts of

France will produce more favourably than others; and the general average of that kingdom must for a while, continue to be uncertain. The rise in price of French Brandy, will have a favourable effect on the Brandies of Spain. Why are they not made equal to the French?

CORN, WINE, and OIL; the latter is not of equal importance to this country, as it is to warmer climates, where it answers the purposes of butter, and is eaten on bread, and used in cookery, &c. on every occasion. It is nothing uncommon in Spain to see the lamp taken down from its pin for a supply of oil for immediate eating: this displeases an Englishman; but then—an Englishman is not a Spaniard.

There has been a speculative demand for Olive Oil, and the principal part of what was in the market has been bought at 87l. a small parcel has since sold for 90l. and one of the holders declines selling under 95l. per ton. In Palm Oil also there has been a great deal done, and the market has been nearly cleared at 36l. 10s. for good, to 30l. a 52l. for watery and inferior.

We know not what effect Sir Humphrey Davey's discovery of a mode of purifying whale oil, may have on the trade, till the mode and expense of it be better understood. At present, there is much uncertainty on the state of the fisheries, and consequently, on the supply of oil to be expected.

FISH OILS have been driven up by speculation to the high price of 46l. which has been paid for a cargo of Greenland, and as high as 50l. is asked by those who have not sold. The **OIL TRADE**, it is understood, have not bought any, considering the price beyond what it can be consumed at. The houses who have bought the most of the Greenland to come to this port, have also taken the only two *entire* cargoes of South Sea Oil, about 500 tons, at 47l. and 48l. per ton. The supply of Oil, though at first reported to be much less, will be very nearly equal to last year's importation; the accounts up to the present time from Greenland and Davis's Straits state that between seven and 800 fish have been taken, which will produce about 11,000 tons of oil; the quantity produced last year was about 12,000 tons.

Rape Oil has advanced considerably, partly owing to the advance on Greenland, together with the falling off in the crop of Seed, and the very high price abroad; as high as 52l. per last, it is understood, has been paid in London, and 50l. at the Country markets. In Linseed and its

Oil considerable advances have been given; the stock of Oil and Seed was never known less than at this period, and by accounts from the Baltic, prices had risen there of Seed to nearly as high as in this market.

The Ports are shut against the Importation of Foreign PEAS and BEANS; but, they continue open six weeks longer to other grain, and to flour, from ports between the Eyder and Bidassoa; and for the space of three months from all other Countries.

Average prices of Corn for England and Wales.

Wheat 86s. 2d.	Oats 34s. 6d.
Rye 54s. 11d.	Beans 48s. 6d.
Barley 45s. 0d.	Peas 46s. 8d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ESSEX.—The Harvest is but just commenced in some parts of this county, in others a few enclosures are cleared. It is pretty manifest the Wheats will not rise in proportion to the Straw, but the quality is good. Barleys are much better than might have been expected, but extremely backward. Oats and Pease are full Crops; not near so much can be said of Beans. Turnips are fine plants on the tender soils, but on the stronger Lands where nothing but necessity induces their growth, they are very backward, and at present there can be but little judging how they may succeed.—Lambs at the different Fairs have been much higher in price than last year, and but few sold, the Farmers bring somewhat at a loss to account for such circumstance, as all slaughtered Meat is worth less money. The Wool Markets, are advancing.

WARWICKSHIRE.—The Wheats promise a fine and abundant Crop, and nothing wanting but a few days fine weather to House; Oats and Barley are equally fine; not an ear of smut is to be seen throughout the county, and owing to the strength of the Straw the heaviest rains have had no effect in laying the corn.

Bankrupts and Certificates in the order of their dates, with their Attornies.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, June 17.

Bennett G. Little Eccleston, Lancashire, tanner.

BANKRUPTS.

Andrews D jun, Plymouth Dock, grocer. *Sols.* Collett and Co, Chancery lane.
Antrobus J. Castleton, Lancaster, manufacturer. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford row.
Bear J. Cheapside, merchant. *Sols* Harvey and Co. St. Helen's place.
Bradley R. Warrington, Lancashire, upholsterer. *Sol.* Chester, Staple inn.

Curtis R. and T. Hall, Angel court, Throgmorton street, merchants. *Sols.* Rivington, Fenchurch street buildings.
 Evans H. Cheapside, silk mercer. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Cheapside.
 Fletcher A. F. Oldham, Lancashire, cotton spinner. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.
 Hinton L. J. Plymouth, grocer. *Sols.* Darke and Co. Chancery lane.
 Jones T. Birmingham, woollen draper. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.
 Matthews P. Hagley, Worcestershire, malister. *Sol.* Constable, Symond's inn.
 Moorsom G. Westoe, Durham, ship owner. *Sol.* Newbon, St. Andrew's hill, Doctor's Commons.
 Roberts R. Quebec street, Marylebone, tailor. *Sol.* Bousfield, Bouverie street.
 Strong G. Exeter, ironmonger. *Sols.* Collet and Co. Chancery lane.
 Whitmore J. Manchester, cotton dealer. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.
 Wharton W. Manchester, iron founder. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.
 White W. Wells, Somerset, butcher. *Sols.* Dyne and Co. Lincoln's inn fields.

CERTIFICATES, July 8.

E. Rose, Oxford street, hosier. J. Phillips' Fenchurch buildings, watch manufacturer. J. Heath, Bollinfee, shopkeeper. G. Brown, Lime street, wine merchant. J. Bewley, Kingsland road, salesman. T. Hird, Bishopwearmouth, ship owner.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, June 21.

Nichols J. Leeds, bookseller.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Gaunt J. Stafford, farmer.

BANKRUPTS.

Broadbelt R. York, corn miller. *Sols.* Exley and Co. Furnival's inn.
 Bridge J. Maple, Chester, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.
 Britten G. Bath, victualler. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford row.
 Crook R. Bolton, Lancaster, innkeeper. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford row.
 Davis B. Wellington street, Southwark, baker. *Sols.* Taylor and Co. New Basinghall street.
 Darby J. Bedgworth, Worcester, saddler and collar maker. *Sol.* Bousfield, Bouverie street, Fleet street.
 Harris W. Exminster, Devon, dealer and chapman. *Sols.* Collett and Co. Chancery lane.
 Horn W. Queen street, Limehouse, sail maker. *Sol.* Hunt, Surrey street, Strand.
 Hodges W. Kew, Surrey, corn dealer. *Sol.* Burton, New North street, Red Lion square.
 Lees J. Ealing, Middlesex, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Stevens, New inn.
 Moore, J. late of Wells, Somerset, carpenter. *Sols.* Dyne and Co. Lincoln's inn fields.
 Mells T. Liss, Southampton, maltster. *Sol.* Allen, Clifford's inn.
 Marsden J. Sarpels, Lancaster, cow jobber. *Sol.* Windle, John street, Bedford row.
 Savage W. Corporation row, Clerkenwell, watch maker. *Sol.* Ford, Lincoln's inn fields.
 Wood M. Kingston upon Hull, merchant. *Sol.* Knowles, New inn.
 Weiller H. London street, merchant. *Sols.* Harvey and Co. St. Helen's place.

CERTIFICATES, July 12.

J. Cranstone, Upper Thames street, ironmonger. S. Wall, Thatcham, Berks, shopkeeper. J. Johnson, jun. Haydon, Essex, corn dealer. R. Pullan, Leeds, merchant. Mr. Biggs, Maiden lane, Cheapside, hosier. L. Levin, Mansell street, Goodman's fields, watch maker. J. Wibberley, Manchester, draper. M. Nightengale, Manchester, linen draper. J. Sidebotham, Whaley bridge, Derbyshire, victualler. J. Griffiths, Liverpool, auctioneer. J. Grellier, Mill wall, Poplar, Roman cement manufacturer. W. G. Harvey, Battle, Sussex, gunpowder manufacturer. E. E. Hughes, Red Lion square, wine merchant. J. H. Cooper, Lamb's conduit street, working jeweller. W. Barber, Bishop Stortford, Hertford, butcher. R. Blackwell, Manchester, chemist. J. H. Koe, Mill wall, Poplar, Roman cement manufacturer. W. Homan, Barking, Essex, smack owner. A. Hood, Great Marlow, Bucks, grocer.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, June 24.

Coleman J. Leominster, Herefordshire, money scrivener.
 Roads W. Oxford, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

Bennett A. Sherrard street, Golden square, tailor. *Sols.* Avison and Co. Castle street, Holborn.
 Bill R. the younger, Wolverhampton, carrier. *Sols.* Benbow and Co. Lincoln's inn.
 Elgar R. Burnham Westgate, Norfolk, grocer. *Sols.* Holt and Co. Angel court, Throgmorton street.
 Fisher W. Union place, Lambeth, and Edward E. Hughes, Red Lion square, merchants. *Sols.* Kearsley and Co. Bishopsgate street.
 Forster E. Carlisle, grocer. *Sol.* Clennell, Staple inn.
 Grange T. and F. Dunn, Pately bridge, Yorkshire, joiners. *Sol.* Addison, Staple inn.
 Henderson W. Great St. Helen's London, merchant. *Sol.* Atcheson, Great Winchester street, Broad street.
 Johnson W. the elder, and T. Johnson, Liverpool, coach makers. *Sol.* Bird, Liverpool.
 Jollie J. Carlisle, book printer. *Sol.* Birkett, Cloak lane.
 Lowe W. Birmingham, victualler. *Sols.* Alexander and Co. New inn.
 Monk J. Chaddington, Hertfordshire, cattle dealer. *Sol.* Coleman, Furnival's inn.
 Mackenzie C. Delahoy street, Westminster, merchant. *Sol.* Burnley, Church court, Walbrook, London.
 Prior W. Locksbottom, Kent, innkeeper. *Sol.* Addis, Park street, Westminster.
 Simpson G. Upper Grosvenor street, Grosvenor square, mariner. *Sol.* Healing, Lawrence lane.
 Trafford T. Kirtlington, Oxfordshire, coal dealer. *Sols.* Lowes and Co. Temple.

CERTIFICATES, July 15.

B. Gardner, Princes street, Rotherhithe, master mariner. J. Pearson, Portsmouth, draper. J. Roberts, Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire, tanner. E. Trodd, Church-stanton, Devonshire, coal merchant. W. Bolton, the younger, late of Gloucester, grocer. J. Hopkinson, Liverpool, merchant. W. Scott, late of Nottingham, lace manufacturer. J. B. Evans, Hindon, Wiltshire, grocer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, June 28.

Seddon P. J. Homerten, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.Brettnall J. Ilkeston, Derby, farmer. *Sol.* Chilton, Chancery lane.Bell W. Brampton, Cumberland, brandy merchant. *Sol.* Hodgson, Aldermanbury.Cooper T. Wormwood street, London, dealer in spirituous liquors. *Sol.* Castle, Cursitor street, Chancery lane.Darwin J. and T. White, Clement's court, Milk street, wholesale hosiers. *Sols.* Sherwood and Son, Canterbury square.Gedrych C. Bristol, dealer. *Sol.* King, Serjeant's inn.Harley J. Gosport, soap manufacturer. *Sols.* Briggs and Co. Essex street, Strand.Hewett C. Norwich, boot maker. *Sol.* Abbott, Chancery lane.Henlock W. late of Distaff lane, London, sugar baker. *Sols.* Tyrrell and Co. Guildhall yard.Ogilvie W. Queen's Elms, Brompton, merchant. *Sols.* Druce and Co. Billiter square.Postgate R. Great Driffield, York, tanner. *Sol.* Hicks, Gray's inn.Roadknight T. the elder, late of Aldersgate street, saddler and collar maker. *Sols.* Lamb and Co. Printer's street.Roads W. late of Oxford, grocer. *Sols.* Edmunds and Co. Chancery lane.Scurr R. Thirsk, York, watch maker. *Sols.* Morton and Co. Gray's inn.Trenam R. Nawtop, York, machine maker. *Sols.* Morton and Co. Gray's inn.Williams M. Manchester, victualler. *Sol.* Blake-lock, Serjeant's inn.Wilkinson J. the younger, Newcastle upon Tyne, ship owner. *Sol.* Hatley, New Bridge street.**CERTIFICATES, July 19.**

I. Hornsby, sen. Nenthead, Cumberland, woollen draper. T. Webb, New Sarum, Baker. J. Luckman, Wigan, Lancashire, linen draper. J. Carveley, Willingham, Cambridgeshire, dealer. H. Clements, Great Carter lane, Doctors' Commons, stable keeper. T. Pearson, North Derbyshire, mercer. G. Bigland, Bigland-hall, Lancashire iron master. R. Dobie, Kenton street, Brunswick square, painter. J. Price, Bristol, ironmonger. E. Napper, Frome, Selwood, Somersetshire, surgeon. W. Turner, Whitechurch, Shropshire, architect. A. Howard, Lower Tooting, Surrey, grocer. W. Stone, Sloane square, merchant. G. Elwin, Canterbury, money scrivener. R. Downing, Stockport, Cheshire, innkeeper. W. Cobb, Now street, City road, corn dealer. T. Nash, Kingstone upon Thames, seed crusher. W. Willis, Bath, upholsterer. H. Henry, Liverpool, tailor. A. Newman, Newgate street, painter. W. B. Hawkridge, Cleveland street, Fitzroy square, surgeon. J. Purley, Highstreet, Poplar, grocer. O. Bennett, Norfolk street, Strand, tailor. S. P. Eady, Gerrard street, Soho, druggist. I. Bold, Liverpool, merchant. T. Purdy, Margate, stationer.

BANKRUPTS, July 1.Eccles J. Penkridge, Staffordshire, grocer. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's inn.Fleming T. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Hinde and Co. Liverpool.

Greenwood J. Handsworth Woodhouse, York-

shire, timber merchant. *Sol.* Knowles, New inn.Harrison J. Hesket, Cumberland, clerk. *Sol.* Hodgson, Dyer's court.Jackson T. Wath upon Dearne, Yorkshire, grocer. *Sols.* Wigglesworth and Co. Gray's inn.Mathews J. Penzance, sail maker. *Sol.* Follet, Temple.May W. Crispin street, Spitalfields, bombazine weaver. *Sol.* Buxton, Fenchurch street.Raper T. Northallerton, Yorkshire, hardware man. *Sols.* Morton and Co. Gray's inn.Smith P. T. Thomas street, Bristol, whole bone brush manufacturer. *Sol.* Scott, Gray's inn.Thornbury N. Bourn, and E. Tayloe, Stroud, Gloucestershire, clothiers. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford row.Tideswell T. Shelton, Staffordshire, baker. *Sol.* Edmunds and Co. Chancery lane.**CERTIFICATES, July 22.**

P. Johnson, Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe, merchant. W. Kirkby, Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire, tallow chandler. V. Evans, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, grocer. J. Lofthouse, Durham, chymist. J. Beech, Stone, Staffordshire, linen draper. C. Johnson, South Shields, linen draper. J. Bridges, Bristol, brush maker. W. Young, Boston, Lincolnshire, victualler. W. H. Teusly, High street, Southwark, iron merchants. A. F. Smith, Stockton, Durham, banker.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, July 5.

Harvey W. Norfolk, manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.Barker J. Sheffield, cordwainer. *Sol.* Blake-lock, Serjeant's inn.Burgess G. Manchester, woollen draper. *Sol.* Hurd and Co. Temple.Bath R. late of Heath street, Commercial road, rope maker. *Sols.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday street.Brevitt W. Darlaston, Stafford, butcher. *Sol.* Swaine and Co. Frederic's place.Clark, S. Tring, Hertford, baker. *Sols.* May and Co. Blackman street, Southwark.Fox E. Gloucester, horse dealer, *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's inn.Handafor E. Plymouth, master mariner. *Sol.* Makinson, Temple.Herbert J. George street, Foster lane, London, warehouseman. *Sols.* Robinson and Co. Charterhouse square.Johnson J. late of Shadwell, Middlesex, cheesemonger. *Sol.* Osbaldeston, London street, Fenchurch street.Mann R. and T. Mann, Liverpool, iron hoop makers. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery lane.Plant R. Sandford, Berks, cattle dealer. *Sol.* Hurd and Co. Temple.Smith T. Wilsden, York, dealer in wood. *Sols.* Exley and Co. Furnival's inn.Sparkes L. C. Soathbersted, Sussex, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Ellis, Temple.Sherwin J. Burslem, Stafford, iron founder. *Sols.* Anstice and Co. Temple.Sampson D. Ipswich, silk mercer. *Sols.* Amory and Co. Lothbury.Whitney T. and H. Whitney, Macclesfield, Chester, cotton spinners. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Cheapside.

Wallace W. Workington, Cumberland, ship carpenter. Sol. Falcon, Temple.

CERTIFICATES, July 26.

J. Ashbey, Boxtead, Hertfordshire, farmer. W. Kent and B. Kent, Wantage and Abingdon, Berkshire, bankers. R. Cree, Plymouth Dock, linen draper. R. Mauning, Lancaster, Beer brewer. H. Measham, Lynn Regis, Norfolk, brush maker. S. Wilton, Chorlton with Hardy, Lancashire, victualler. J. Horder, Haydon square, minorities, music seller. C. Clay, Aston, Warwickshire, coach maker. W. Howard, Little Newport street, Soho, haberdasher. E. Casper, High street, Aldgate, watch maker. W. Wigglesworth, Ratby, Leicestershire, draper. W. Syers, Liverpool, commission agent. J. Munton, Redcross street, Cripplegate, baker. J. Dickie, Plymouth dock, mercer. J. and T. Barker, Helmsley, Blackmoor, York, grocers. W. Enfield and J. Browne, Norwich, cotton manufacturers. I. Greenbough, Bolton, York, worsted yarn manufacturer. S. Oldham, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, innkeeper. T. Grigg, Plymouth, tea dealer. L. Hindmarsh, jun. Alnwick, Northumberland, tanner. J. O. Green, Bath, wine merchant. W. Brown and A. Walter, Bristol, merchants. A. and D. Robertson, Pimlico, builders.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, July 8.

Taylor E. Sandal Magna, Yorkshire, corn dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

Astell J. Leicester, butcher. Sol. Emly, Temple.
 Bone H. North Shields, ship owner. Sols. Mitchell and Co. Fowke's buildings, Tower street.
 Benson M. Guisbrough, Yorkshire, brewer. Sols. Durham and Co. Gray's inn.
 Burn J. Lothbury, merchant. Sols. Clayton and Co. Lincoln's inn.
 Davis J. Shrewsbury, flax spinner. Sol. Griffiths, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane.
 Graham J. Marsh Gate, Lambeth, rope maker. Sols. Briggs and Co. Essex street, Strand.
 Gill R. H. Park place, Kennington cross, corn dealer. Sol. Pope, Modiford court, Fenchurch street.
 Leader B. Bristol, earthenware dealer. Sol. Kent, Clifford's inn.
 Nunn R. Preston, Lancashire, shoemaker. Sol. Blakelock, Serjeant's inn.
 Scotland R. South Shields, ship owner. Sols. Andras and Co. Warrford court.
 Wilkie C. and J. Wilkie, Red Cross street, East Smithfield, yeast merchants. Sol. Townson, Ratcliff Highway.
 White T. North Shields, merchant. Sol. Williams, Change alley.

CERTIFICATES, July 29.

A. Jarreau, Southampton, tanner. R. D. Smith, late of Lad lane, wholesale busier. T. Stone, late of Gibraltar walk. Bethnall green, cabinet maker. J. Stoneham, Beckford row, Walworth, Surrey, cheesemonger. W. Harris,

Saint Austell, Cornwall, maltster. J. Carlile, T. Bolling and C. Fell, Bolton le Moors, Lancaster, cotton spinners. G. Welsford, Crediton, Devon, tanner. J. Trevor and J. Richards, Whitechurch, Salop, bankers. H. Hammond and T. Hammond, Rugely, Stafford, nurserymen. J. Wangemann, late of Gower's walk, Whitechapel, sugar refiner. J. Humphreys, Hammersmith, builder. J. Bradshaw, Postern row, Tower hill, woollen draper. W. Husband and P. Husband, late of Newbury, Berks, barge master.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, July 12.

Dyer J. Wotton under Edge, Gloucester, machine maker.

BANKRUPTS.

Brundred B. Stockport, Chester, roller maker. Sol. Edge, Manchester.
 Coppard J. late of Midhurst, Sussex, baker. Sol. Smith, Saint John street.
 Elliot C. the elder, Cumberland, woodmonger. Sol. Birkett, Cloak lane.
 Entwisle P. J. Ironmonger lane, commission agent. Sols. Harvey and Co. St. Helen's place.
 Edleston J. Cillinge, Lancaster, corn dealer. Sol. Ellis, Chancery lane.
 Gregory J. Blackwall, butcher. Sol. Goodchild, Minorities
 Hill, W. Birmingham, button maker. Sol. Windle, John street, Bedford-row.
 Jackson G. the younger, Bishopsgate street, surgeon. Sol. Fairbank, Staple inn.
 Jackson G. the younger, Bishopsgate street, surgeon. Sol. Fairbank, Staple inn.
 Jackson W. Hanley, Stafford, druggist. Sols. Leigh and Co. New Bridge street.
 Lobato E. Finsbury street, merchant. Sols. Parnter and Co. London street.
 Plant B. Birmingham, gun barrel maker. Sols. Clarke and Co. Chancery lane.
 Prole W. Georgeham, Devon, yeoman. Sol. Hartley, New Bridge street.
 Sizer G. Holborn hill, mercer. Sol. Wilde Warwick square.
 Smith S. Coventry, watchmaker. Sol. Carter, Coventry.
 Skrubsole S. Liverpool, merchant. Sol. Harrison, Liverpool.
 Wint H. D. Stone, Stafford, surgeon. Sols. Leigh and Co. New Bridge street.
 Whittington W. late of Perry Bar, Stafford, farmer. Sols. Alexander and Co. Carey street.

CERTIFICATES, Aug. 2.

J. Sharpe, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, draper. W. Davison, North Shields, slopeller. W. Crichlow, Liverpool, merchant. F. Gretton, Rolleston, Staffordshire, innkeeper. G. Robertson, Liverpool, merchant. E. Elliott, jun. Masbrough, Yorkshire, iron founder. J. Antram, Southampton, butcher. C. Duxbury, Tockholes, Lancashire, calico printer. W. Fry, New Broad street, merchant. T. Hatton, Warrington, Lancashire, butcher. G. Melliss, Fenchurch street, merchant. T. Jenkins, Judd street, Brunswick square, master mariner.

PRICES CURRENT, Aug. 20, 1816.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt	2	15	0	to 2	17	0
Ditto pearl	3	0	0	3	7	0
Barilla	1	8	0	1	9	0
Brandy, Cogniac, bond gal.	0	8	9	0	9	0
Camphire, refined .. lb.	0	4	6	0	4	9
Ditto unrefined .. cwt.	12	0	0	14	0	9
Cochineal, fine black, lb.	1	10	0	1	12	0
Ditto, East-India	0	4	0	0	5	0
Coffee, fine bond cwt.	4	18	0	5	8	0
Ditto ordinary	4	2	0	4	5	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	10	0	2	11
Ditto Jamaica ..	0	1	6	0	1	8
Ditto Smyrna ..	0	1	5	0	1	8
Ditto East-India ..	0	1	0	0	1	6
Currants, Zant. cwt.	5	0	0	5	4	0
Elephants' Teeth	20	0	0	24	0	0
Scrivveloes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flax, Riga	65	0	0	67	0	0
Ditto Petersburg ..	55	0	0	58	0	0
Galls, Turkey cwt.	9	0	0	10	10	0
Geneva, Holl. bond gal.	0	3	8	0	4	8
Ditto, English	0	13	6	0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	10	0	0	12	0	0
Hemp, Riga, ton	41	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg ..	39	0	0	0	0	0
Indigo, Caraccas .. lb.	0	10	0	0	10	6
Ditto East-India	0	4	4	0	10	0
Iron British bars .. ton	9	10	0	10	10	0
Ditto Swedish c.c.n.d.	16	10	0	17	0	0
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead in pigs	19	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto red	21	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto white ton	33	0	0	0	0	0
Logwood	8	10	0	9	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	5	15	0	6	18	0
Mahogany	0	1	8	0	2	0
Oil, Lucca .. 24 gal jar	14	0	0	18	0	0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	2	5	0	2	10	0
Ditto whale	48	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto spermaceti .. ton	60	0	0	0	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm .. cwt.	0	13	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom	4	16	0	5	0	0
Rice, Carolina bond ..	2	0	0	2	2	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal.	0	4	3	0	4	4
Ditto Leeward Island	0	2	10	0	3	1
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	2	0	0	2	2	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	2	9	0	3	2	0
Silk, raw, .. Ditto ..	1	14	0	2	0	0
Tallow, Russia, white	2	17	6	2	18	0
Ditto——, yellow	3	1	0	3	3	0
Tar, Stockholm .. bar.	1	1	0	0	0	0
Tin in blocks	4	19	0	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	0	5	0	0	0
Ditto Virginia	0	0	6½	0	0	9
Wax, Guinea	8	10	0	0	0	0
Whale-fins (Green) ton	60	0	0	90	0	0
Wine :						
Red Port, bond pipe ..	43	0	0	52	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	38	0	0	40	0	0
Ditto Madeira	55	0	0	65	0	0
Ditto Mountain	28	0	0	33	0	0
Ditto Calcavella	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry	28	0	0	50	0	0
Ditto Claret	15	0	0	45	0	0

Fire-Office Shares, &c. Aug. 20.

	Canals.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Chesterfield Div. 6/	....	—	—	—	—
Coventry (Div. 441)	..	—	—	—	—
Croydon .....	....	—	—	—	—
Criuan .....	....	1	1	—	—
Ellesmere and Chester (D.41)	..	67	0	—	—
Grand Junction .. (Div. 61)	..	190	—	—	—
Grand Surry .....	....	—	—	—	—
Ditto (optional) Loan Div. 51	..	90	—	—	—
Huddersfield .....	....	—	—	—	—
Kennett and Avon .....	....	19	—	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool (Div. 81)	..	—	—	—	—
Launcester	Div. 11	—	—	—	—
Oxford	Div. 311	—	—	—	—
Peakforest .....	....	63	—	—	—
Stratford .....	....	—	—	—	—
Thames and Medway .....	....	10	5	—	—
<i>Docks.</i>					
Commercial Div. 61	....	—	—	—	—
East India	Div. 71	156	—	—	—
London	Div. 31	70	—	—	—
West India Div. 101	....	—	—	—	—
<i>Insurance Companies.</i>					
Albion	500 sh. £50 pd.	42	—	—	—
County .....	....	—	—	—	—
Eagle	50 5pd.	1	16	—	—
Globe	Div. 61	122	—	—	—
Hope	50 5pd.	2	15	—	—
Imperial	500 50pd.	76	16	—	—
London Fire .....	....	—	—	—	—
London Ship .....	....	21	—	—	—
Royal Exchange .. Div. 10	....	—	—	—	—
Rock	20...2pd.	3	11	—	—
Union Fire Life 100l. 20 pd.	....	22	10	—	—
<i>Water Works.</i>					
Grand Junction .....	....	40	—	—	—
London Bridge Div. 31. 10s	....	44	—	—	—
Manchester and Salford	....	20	—	—	—
Portsmouth and Farlington 50l	....	5	—	—	—
Ditto (New) 50 .. Div. 6	....	—	—	—	—
South London .....	....	16	—	—	—
West Middlesex ... 100	....	38	—	—	—
<i>Bridges.</i>					
Southwark .....	....	57	—	—	—
Waterloo .....	....	18	10	—	—
Ditto Old Annuities 60. all pd.	....	64	—	—	—
Ditto Newdo 40 sh. all pd.	....	43	—	—	—
Vauxhall Bonds 100 pd	....	31	10	—	—
<i>Literary Institutions.</i>					
London, 75 gs. ....	....	52	10	—	—
Russel 25 gs. ....	....	16	16	—	—
Surry 30 gs. ....	....	10	—	—	—
<i>Mines.</i>					
British Copper Comp. 100 sh.	....	—	—	—	—
Beeralstone Lead and Silver	....	10	5	—	—
Butapill	10pd.	—	—	—	—
Great Hewas 15 pd	....	10	11	—	—
<i>Roads.</i>					
Commercial .....	....	—	—	—	—
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
Auction Mart .....	....	1	20	—	—
Five per cent. City Bonds	....	105	—	—	—
Chelsea .. 10 sh. Div. 12	....	—	—	—	—
Lon. Commer. Sale Rooms 100p	29	10	—	—	—
Lon. Flour Comp. .. 14 pd.	....	—	—	—	—
East London .. 100l. sh.	....	—	—	—	—
Gas Light and Coke Company	0—dis.	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock Morning.	10 o'clock Evening.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Baromet. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hygrom.
July 21	59	69	60	29.86	46 Fair
22	60	67	60	.80	38 Showry
23	60	68	60	.84	36 Cloudy
24	60	70	60	.99	61 Fair
25	62	70	58	.92	02 Showry
26	61	65	57	.69	0 Rain
27	61	65	55	.62	36 Showry
28	60	66	59	.80	42 Showry
29	60	67	58	.70	48 Showry
30	60	68	55	.72	58 Fair
31	58	66	54	.71	42 Showry
Aug. 1	57	69	55	.75	51 Showry
2	55	69	59	.89	65 Fair
3	55	66	55	.70	54 Fair
4	56	68	56	.72	55 Fair
5	58	67	59	.95	57 Fair
6	60	72	58	30.00	65 Fair
7	58	73	57	29.79	72 Fair
8	59	65	55	.70	46 Showry
9	60	68	55	.70	42 Showry
10	57	68	56	.80	40 Showry
11	59	65	60	.65	45 Cloudy
12	58	60	58	.45	32 Showry
13	59	66	59	.51	48 Showry
14	62	68	57	.67	35 Cloudy
15	60	68	55	.78	62 Fair
16	60	69	56	.75	52 Fair
17	58	62	55	.80	42 Stormy
18	57	65	60	.92	43 Cloudy
19	60	66	60	.68	36 Showry
20	68	68	55	.60	50 Fair

-London Premiums of Insurance.

Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, &c. 15s. 9d. to 20s.
 Africa, 2gs.
 Amelia Island, 0gs. to 0gs.
 American States, 35s. to 40s.
 Belfast, Cork, Dublin, 15s. 9d.
 Brazils, 2gs.
 Hamburgh, &c. 10s. 6d. to 15s. 9d.
 Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto, 20s. to 25s.
 Canada, 50s. to 63s.
 Cape of Good Hope, 2½gs.
 Constantinople, Smyrna, &c. 3gs.
 East-India (Co. ships) 3gs. to 3½gs.
 — out and home, 7gs.
 France, 10s. 6d. to 15s.
 Gibraltar, 20s.
 Gottenburgh, 15s. to 20s.
 Greenland, out and home, gs.
 Holland, 10s. 6d. to 15s.
 Honduras, &c. 2½gs. to 3gs.
 Jamaica, 2gs. to 50s.
 Leeward Islands, 35s. to 40s.
 Madeira, 25s. to 30s.
 Malta, Italian States, &c. 2gs.
 Malaga, 2gs.
 Newfoundland, &c. 30s.
 Portsmouth, Falmouth, Plymouth, 10s. 6d.
 River Plate, 3gs.
 Southern Fishery, out and home, gs.
 teckholmurg, Peterab, Riga, &c. 20s. to 30s.

LONDON MARKETS.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz.	4s. 2d
The Half ditto ditto 8 11	2 1
The Quar. ditto ditto 4 5	1 0½
The do. ditto ditto 2 2½	0 6½

POTATOES.

Kidney.....	8 0 0	Ox Nobles ..	7 0 0
Champions ..	7 0 0	Apple	7 0 0

ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d

MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8b. to sink the Offal.

	Beef	mut.	veal.	pork	lam
1817.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug. 1 ..	4 8	4 8	4 4	5 0	5 6
8 ..	4 6	4 6	5 6	5 6	5 6
15 ..	4 6	4 6	4 8	5 0	6 0
22 ..	4 4	4 4	4 8	5 0	4 8

SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large 32 to 40 lbs.	11s
Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs.	12s
Loaves, fine	12s
Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11lbs.	11s

COTTON TWIST.

Aug 21. Mule 1st quality, No. 40	3s. 0d.
— No. 120	6s. 6d.
— 2d quality, No. 40	2s. 8d.
Discount—15 to 22 per cent.	

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
July 26. ..	38s 6d to 38 9	35s 6d to 43 9
Aug. 4. ..	38s 9d 39 3	35s 9d 44 6
11. ..	39s 9d 42 3	37s 6d 44 9
20. ..	38s 0d 40 6	37s 9d 44 3

LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 23	Calf Skins 30 to
Dressing Hides .. 18½	45lb. per doz. 26
Crop hides for cut. 19	Ditto 50 to 70.. —
Flat Ordinary .. —	Seals, Large.... —
SOAP; yellow, 86s.; mottled 94s.; curd —	
CANDLES; per doz. 11s. 0d.; moulds 12s. 6d	

Course of Exchange.

Bilboa	36	Palermo, per oz.	120d.
Amsterdam, us.	38	Leghorn	49
Ditto at sight	37-6	Genoa	46½
Rotterdam	11-14	Venice,	27
Hamb. us. 2½	35	Naples	41
Altona us. 2	35-1	Lisbon	58
Paris, 1 d. d.	24-40	Oporto	58
Ditto, 2 us.	24-60	Rio Janeiro	60
Madrid	37	Dublin	10½
Cadiz,	37	Cork	11
Agio Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.			

HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay.	Straw.	Clover.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
July 31 ..	6 0 0	2 2 0	8 8
Aug 7 ..	6 0 0	2 2 0	8 0
14 ..	6 0 0	2 2 0	7 10
21 ..	6 0 0	2 2 0	7 10

Daily Price of STOCKS, from 22nd July, to 21st August, 1817.

1817.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Long An- nuities.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto An- nuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Excheq Bills.	Consols for Acc		
July	22 291 ¹ / ₂	82 ¹ / ₂	81 ¹ / ₂	81 ¹ / ₂	99 ¹ / ₂	106 ¹ / ₂	104 ¹ / ₂	21	9-16	—	—	236	110	—	34p	82 ¹ / ₂
23	292 ¹ / ₂	82 ¹ / ₂	82 ¹ / ₂	82 ¹ / ₂	98 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	8 ¹ / ₂	—	235 ¹ / ₂	112	—	34p	82 ¹ / ₂
24	—	81 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	98 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	—	234	115	—	36p	82 ¹ / ₂
25	290 ¹ / ₂	81 ¹ / ₂	81 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	98 ¹ / ₂	104 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	—	233 ¹ / ₂	115	—	35p	82 ¹ / ₂
26	289	80 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂	76 ¹ / ₂	97 ¹ / ₂	104 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	—	231	116	—	34p	81 ¹ / ₂
28	281	78 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	103 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	—	31p	79 ¹ / ₂
29	282 ¹ / ₂	79 ¹ / ₂	78 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	103 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	—	30p	80
30	280	70 ¹ / ₂	79 ¹ / ₂	79 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	103 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	78 ¹ / ₂	1 13-16	230	112	—	28	79 ¹ / ₂
31	280	78 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	103 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	77 ¹ / ₂	—	—	113	85 ¹ / ₂	29	79
Aug.	1 281 ¹ / ₂	79 ¹ / ₂	78 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	103 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	227 ¹ / ₂	111	86 ¹ / ₂	28	79 ¹ / ₂	—	—
2	—	79 ¹ / ₂	78 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	104 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	226 ¹ / ₂	111	—	30	79 ¹ / ₂	—	—
4	—	79 ¹ / ₂	79 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	104 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	113	—	35	79 ¹ / ₂	—	—
5	281 ¹ / ₂	79 ¹ / ₂	78 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	104 ¹ / ₂	105	—	—	—	113	—	35	79 ¹ / ₂	—	—
6	281	80 ¹ / ₂	79 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	97 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	113	87 ¹ / ₂	35	80 ¹ / ₂	—	—
7	282	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	98 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	114	88 ¹ / ₂	35	81 ¹ / ₂	—	—
8	282	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	98 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	115	—	35	81 ¹ / ₂	—	—
9	—	81 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	81 ¹ / ₂	98 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	1 13-16	115	—	36	81 ¹ / ₂	—	—
11	284	81 ¹ / ₂	81 ¹ / ₂	81 ¹ / ₂	98 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	119	—	32	81 ¹ / ₂	—	—
12	Prince of Wales born	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	284	81 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	81 ¹ / ₂	98 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	120	—	32	81 ¹ / ₂	—	—
14	283	81 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	81 ¹ / ₂	98 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	120	—	33	81 ¹ / ₂	—	—
15	283	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	98 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	122	87 ¹ / ₂	33	81 ¹ / ₂	—	—
16	—	81 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	98 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	122	—	36	80 ¹ / ₂	—	—
18	282	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	97 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	123	—	35	80 ¹ / ₂	—	—
19	282	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	98 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	80 ¹ / ₂	—	—
20	—	80 ¹ / ₂	79 ¹ / ₂	79 ¹ / ₂	97 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	122	—	34	80 ¹ / ₂	—	—
21	282	80 ¹ / ₂	79 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	97 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	123	—	33	80 ¹ / ₂	—	—

IRISH FUNDS.

												FRENCH FUNDS, From July 20, to Aug. 19.											
Irish Bank Stock.		Government De- benture $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.		Government Stock, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.		Government De- benture 4 per cent.		Government Stock, 5 per cent.		Treasury Bills.		Grand Canal Stock.		Grand Canal Loan, 4 per cent.		Grand Canal Loan, 5 per cent.		City Dublin Bonds.		Royal Canal Loan, 6 per cent.		Quinium.	
1817 July.		fr. c.		fr. c.		fr. c.		fr. c.		fr. c.		fr. c.		fr. c.		fr. c.		fr. c.		fr. c.		fr. c.	
20		66 90		1337 50		22		66 60		1335		25		67 20		1342 50		27		67 99		1350	
29		68 40		1345		31		68 40		1355													

AMERICAN FUNDS.

				IN LONDON. August 4th—15th				AT PHILADELPHIA. June 21.			
Bank Shares	7 per cent.	Old 6 per cent.	New 6 per cent.	3 per cent.	133 ¹ / ₂	133 ¹ / ₂	—	35 p	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	—	—	—

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